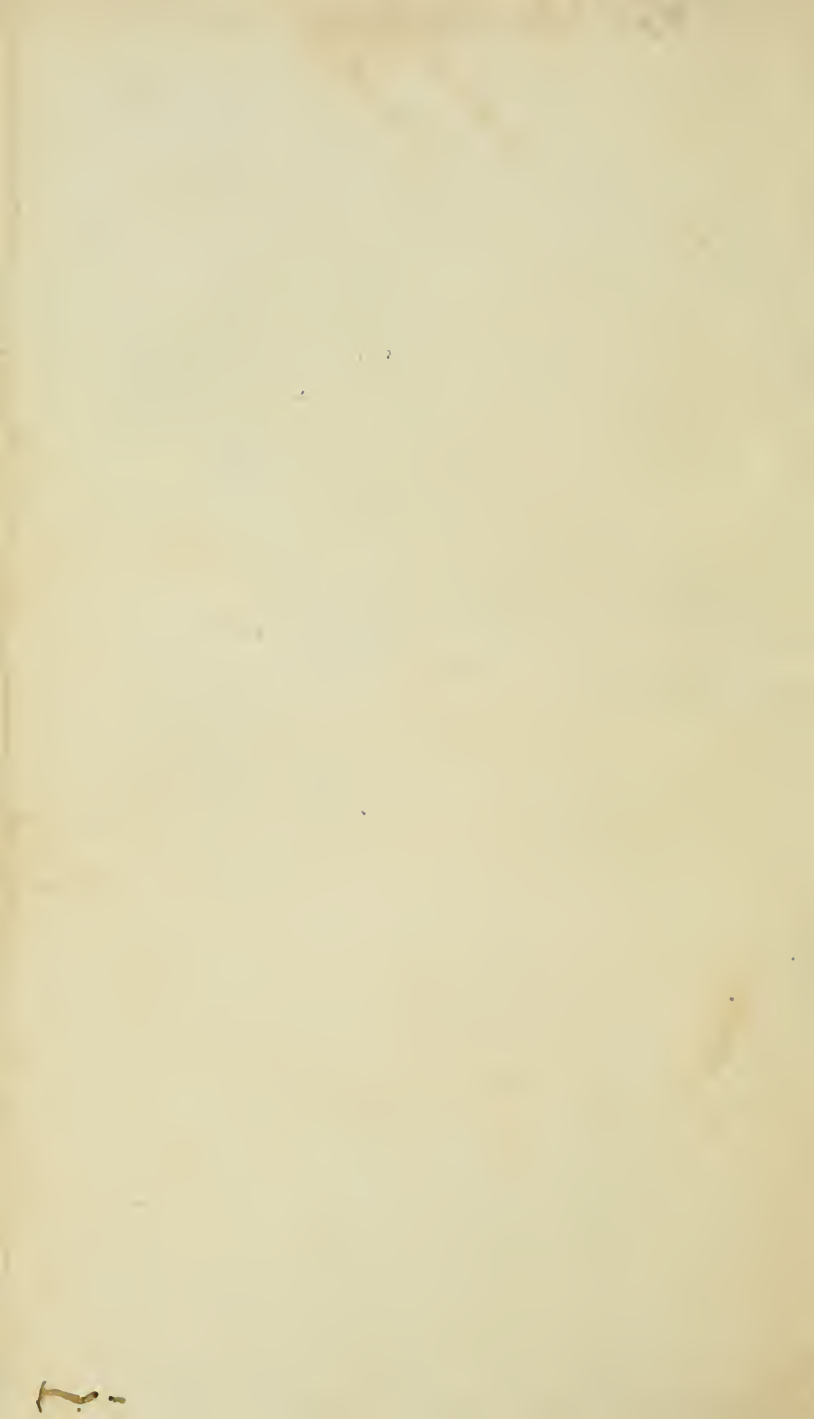

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Coll.	College.
Bar.	Bareilly.
J. Nar.	Joy Nārāin.
Gov.	Government.
Hol.	.	.	.	.	Holiday.
L. P.	.	.	.	.	Lower Provinces.
Pres.	.	.	.	.	Presidency.
La Mart.	.	.	.	.	La Martiniere.

I.
Calcutta University Calendar.
1874-75.

M A Y.		
1	F	Annual Meeting of the Senate.
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	Holiday.
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	
31	S	Meeting of Syndicate.

J U N E.		
1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	L. C. E. Examination begins.
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	

JULY.

1	W
2	T
3	F
4	S

5	S
6	M
7	T
8	W
9	T
10	F
11	S

12	S
13	M
14	T
15	W
16	T
17	F
18	S

University of Bombay founded, 1857.

19	S
20	M
21	T
22	W
23	T
24	F
25	S

Meeting of Syndicate.

26	S
27	M
28	T
29	W
30	T
31	F

AUGUST.		
1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
30	S	
31	M	

SEPTEMBER.

1	T	Holiday. University of Madras founded, 1857.
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	

OCTOBER.		
1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	Holiday.
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	Durga Puja Holiday begins.
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	[Examinations.
30	F	Last day of application for Entrance and F. A.
31	S	Meeting of Syndicate.

NOVEMBER.

1	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	Holiday.
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	Holiday.
19	T	Ditto.
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	Last day of application for B. A. & B. L. Exmns.
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	S	
30	M	Entrance and First Arts Examinations begin.

DECEMBER.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Entrance and F. A. Examiners.
27	S	
28	M	B. A. and B. L. Examinations begin.
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	

JANUARY.

1	F	Last day of application for Honors.
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	{ University of Calcutta founded, 1857. { Meeting of B. A. Examiners.
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	
31	S	Meeting of Syndicate.

FEBRUARY.		
1	M	Honor Examination in Arts begins.
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.

MARCH.

MARCH.		
1	M	Medical Examinations begin.
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	Convocation for conferring Degrees.
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

APRIL.		
1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	

II. ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. II OF 1857.

Passed on the 24th January.

An Act to establish and incorporate an University at Calcutta.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Preamble. Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India, in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta, for the purpose of ascertaining by means of examination the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated; It is enacted as follows (that is to say):—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honorable

CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING,
Governor-General of India;

The Honorable JOHN RUSSELL COLVIN,
Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces ;

The Honorable FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ;

The Honorable SIR JAMES WILLIAM COLVILE,
Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of
Judicature in Bengal ;

The Right Reverend DANIEL WILSON,
Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Calcutta ;

The Honorable GEORGE ANSON, General,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India ;

The Honorable JOSEPH ALEXANDER DORIN,
Member of the Supreme Council of India ;

The Honorable JOHN LOW, Major-General,
Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
Member of the Supreme Council of India ;

The Honorable JOHN PETER GRANT,
Member of the Supreme Council of India ;

The Honorable BARNES PEACOCK,
Member of the Supreme Council of India ;

CHARLES ALLEN, Esquire,
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Provisional Member of the Supreme Council of India ;

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of Surgeons ;

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of the Bengal Infantry ;

The Reverend WILLIAM KAY,
Doctor of Divinity ;
Principal of Bishop's College ;

The Reverend ALEXANDER DUFF,
Doctor of Divinity,

THOMAS OLDHAM, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India;

HENRY WOODROW, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal;

LEONIDAS CLINT, Esquire,
Principal of the Presidency College;

PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE,
Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Council of India;

RAMAPERSHAD ROY,
Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal;

The Reverend JAMES OGILVIE,
Master of Arts;

The Reverend JOSEPH MULLENS,
Bachelor of Arts;

Moulavy MUHAMMUD WUJEEH,
Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasha;

ISWAR CHANDRA BIDDYASAGAR,
Principal of the Sanskrit College of Calcutta;

RAMGOPAL GHOSE,
Formerly Member of the Council of Education;

ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
Apothecary to the East India Company;

HENRY STEWART REID, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western
Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who

may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal; and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and
Power to hold and dispose of property. capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purpose of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one
Constitution of Body Corporate and of Senate. Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University: Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without

the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time Chancellor. being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the right Honorable Charles John Viscount Canning.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir James William Colville, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy: Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

VI. The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the Fellows. North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University,

exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council

<p>The appointment of Fellows may be cancelled.</p>	<p>may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the <i>Gazette</i>, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.</p>
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VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fel-

<p>Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.</p>	<p>lows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.</p>
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The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows

<p>Bye-laws.</p>	<p>shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regula-</p>
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tions (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of the Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of literature, science, and art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Senate. Fellows shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in cases of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or

in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers. Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Power to confer degrees. Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees, marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of literature, science, and art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees. person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor,

Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and
 Examination for Fellows shall cause an examin-
 degrees. ation for degrees to be held at
 least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows or by other examiners so to be appointed: and on every such examination, the candidates whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of
 Grant of degrees. the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the University of Calcutta and signed by the said Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and
 Fees. Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in

Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council, to whom the accounts of Annual Accounts. income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

ACT No. XLVII OF 1860.

Passed on the 6th October 1860.

An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities
 Preamble. of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; It is enacted as follows:—

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the
 Power of Universities to confer Degrees. Universities of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees and to grant such Diplomas or Licenses in respect, of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any bye-laws or regulations made and passed or to be made or passed by them in the

manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts Construction. II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned and to the examinations for those Degrees shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

III.

BYE-LAWS.

THE SENATE.

1. The Senate,* as constituted by Act No. II of 1857, shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the third Saturday in† April, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Members.

3. Nine Members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

THE FACULTIES.

1. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

2. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

3. Each Faculty shall elect its own President. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its

* By the 8th Section of Act No. II of 1857, the Senate have power to make and alter Bye-laws and Regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

† The Syndicate have power to alter all dates.

President, or, in his absence, by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

4. If any Faculty omit to elect a President before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, or, in case the office should become vacant during the year, to elect a President for the rest of the year, within one month after the vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Member of such Faculty to be its President.

5. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

1. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, in the following proportions :—

Three by the Faculty of Arts.

One by the Faculty of Law.

One by the Faculty of Medicine.

One by the Faculty of Engineering.

2. The elections, both of the Presidents of the Faculties and of the Members of the Syndicate, shall take place before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons elected shall be declared at such Meeting.

3. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

4. All Members of the Syndicate must be resident in or near Calcutta. If any Member be temporarily absent from Calcutta, the President of his Faculty may

appoint a Member to officiate during his absence. Should the period of absence exceed three months, the Vice-Chancellor may declare his place vacant.

5. On every vacancy in the Syndicate, caused by death, resignation, absence from Calcutta, or otherwise, the Faculty, by whom the Member causing the vacancy was elected, shall proceed to elect a new Member for the remainder of the current year.

6. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

7. Four Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

8. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior* Fellow present shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

9. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and if necessary to remove, the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix the times at which they shall be held; to grant Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the Accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

* The ex-officio Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

10. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties, and may transfer any Member from one Faculty to another.

11. The Syndicate shall from time to time frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

12. Any Faculty, or any Member, or number of Members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

13. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

14. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided on by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

1. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at the Annual Meeting. He shall be appointed for two years only, but at the end of every such term he may be re-appointed. The term of office of the Registrar shall commence on the 1st day of May next following his election. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate until the next first day of May.

2. It shall be competent to the Syndicate at their discretion to grant leave of absence for short periods to the Registrar, when such leave can be granted without public inconvenience or extra expense. It shall also be competent to the Syndicate once during the Registrar's two years' tenure of office to grant him leave of absence on medical certificate, without forfeiture of salary, for a period not exceeding three months; provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be made without extra expense for the discharge of the Registrar's duties during his absence. Should it be necessary for the Registrar, after enjoying one such leave of absence, to be absent a second time (otherwise than for a short period as already provided), or should it be necessary for the Registrar at any time to be absent for more than three months, or to proceed to Europe, the office of Registrar shall thereupon become vacant.

3. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

4. All meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties, shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

IV. REGULATIONS.

ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall commence annually on the first Monday in December, and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any person, wherever he shall have been educated, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination, provided he will be above the age of sixteen years, on the 1st March following, and not otherwise.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who

* The following places have already been appointed :—

Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Chittagong, Gowhatty, Sylhet, Cuttack, Bhaugulpore, Patna, Bancoorah, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly. Ajmere, Lahore, Lucknow. Colombo, Kandy, Burrisaul, Simla, Peshawur, Darjeeling, Nagpore, Ranchee, Schore, Mussoorie, Jubbulpore, Rangoon, Allahabad, and Debrooghur.

fails to pass or to present himself for the Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At the Entrance Examination, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. LANGUAGES.

English ; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Arabic.	Hindi.
Persian.	Urdu.
Hebrew.	Burmese.
Sanskrit.	Armenian.

Any other language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II. HISTORY.

The Outlines of the History of England, of the History of India, and of General Geography, with a more detailed knowledge of the Geography of India.

The Historical Text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See Appendix B.*)

III. MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

The four Simple Rules ; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions ; Reduction ; Practice ; Proportion ; Simple Interest ; Extraction of Square Root.

Algebra.

The four Simple Rules; Proportion; Simple Equations: Extraction of Square Root; Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple.

Geometry.

The first four books of Euclid, with easy deductions.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. The First Examination in Arts shall commence annually on the first Monday in December, and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.†

3. Every candidate for admission shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognized by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at

* The following places have already been appointed :—

Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishaghur, Dacca, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Colombo, Simla, Darjeeling, Sehere, Mussoorie, Cuttack, Chittagong, and Jubbulpore.

† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favor of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to the local officer recognized by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to any one or more subsequent First Examinations in Arts on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At the First Examination in Arts, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

- I.—Languages.
- II.—History.
- III.—Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.
- IV.—Logic.
- V.—One of the following to be selected by the candidate :—
 - (a) Psychology.
 - (b) The Chemistry of the Metalloids.

I.—LANGUAGES.*

English ; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	Persian.

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate. Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

* The Examination in languages will be such as to test a lower degree of competency than what is required for the B.A. Degree.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II.—HISTORY.

Ancient History.

The historical questions shall include questions relating to the geography of the countries to which they refer.

The text-book will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate.

III.—MATHEMATICS—PURE AND MIXED.

Arithmetic

Algebra.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance):—

Quadratic Equations; Proportion and Variation; Permutations and Combinations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; the Binomial Theorem; Simple and Compound Interest; Discount; Annuities; the nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance):—

The sixth Book of Euclid; the eleventh Book to Prop. XXI. deductions.

Plane Trigonometry, as far as the Solution of Triangles.

*Mechanics.**

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one place; the Mechanical Powers; and Centre of Gravity.

IV.—LOGIC.

Deductive Logic, as in Fowler (Clarendon Press Series).

One of the following to be selected by the candidates:—

(a) Psychology, as in Reid's Inquiry, or in Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.

(b) The Chemistry of the Metalloids, as in Roscoe.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the

* Including experimental illustrations.

candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third, in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. An Examination for the Degree of B.A. shall be held annually in Calcutta and Agra, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.*

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for the Degree of B.A. on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination for the Degree of B.A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

* The Syndicate has power to make exceptions to this rule in favor of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters,

6. At the examination for the Degree of B.A., every candidate shall be examined in either of the two following courses, marked A. and B. :—

A.

I.—LANGUAGES.

English and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	Persian.

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Passages in each of the languages in which a candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

II —MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Mechanics.

The general laws of Motion ; the motion of a falling body, in free space and along an inclined plane.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Elementary propositions respecting the nature, transmission, and intensity of fluid pressure ; the condition of equilibrium of floating bodies ; nature and simple properties of elastic fluids and the pressure produced by them ; specific gravity and the modes of determining it ; the Barometer ; Air-pump ; Common pump ; Forcing pump ; Siphon ; Diving-bell ; Thermometer.

Astronomy.

Descriptive (as distinguished from Practical and Physical) Astronomy ; the Solar System ; Phenomena of Eclipses.

III and IV.

Two of the following three subjects, marked (a), (b), and (c) to be selected by the candidate :—

(a)

1. Mental Philosophy, Hamilton's Lectures.

2. Moral Philosophy, as in Fleming,

or

Butler's Analogy, Part I.,
Dissertation on Virtue,
Sermons, I, II, III,

or

Logic, as in Fowler's Inductive Logic.

(*b*)

1. History of England, Student's Hume.

2. History of India during the Hindu, Muhammadan, and
British periods, down to 1835,

and

3. Arnold's Lectures on Modern History,

or

Mill on representative Government,

or

The History of the Jews from the beginning of Monarchy to
the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.

The historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by
the Syndicate.

(*c*)

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|-------------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| 1. Algebra | ... | ... | } as laid down in the Course for
Honors. |
| 2. Plane Trigonometry | .. | | |
| 3. Analytical Conic Sections. | | | |

B.

I.—English.

II.—Mathematics, as in (II) of the (A) Course.

III.—Inorganic Chemistry, as in Roscoe.

IV.—Physical Geography, and one of the following to be
selected by the candidate :—

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-----|----------------|
| (<i>d</i>) | Acoustics | ... | } as in Ganot. |
| | Thermotics | ... | |
| | Optics | ... | |
| | Magnetism | ... | |
| | Electricity | ... | |

- (e) General Physiology.
Animal Physiology.
Zoology.
- (f) General Physiology.
Vegetable Physiology.
Botany.
- (g) Geology.
Mineralogy.
Palæontology.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order.

HONORS IN ARTS.

1. Examinations for Honors in Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in February.

2. Any candidate who passes the B.A. Examination within four academical years from the date of his passing the Entrance Examination, may at the Honor Examination next ensuing, or at that of the following year, be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches:—

- (1.) Languages.
- (2.) History.
- (3.) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
- (4.) Mathematics—pure and mixed.
- (5.) Natural and Physical Science.

3. A fee of rupees 50 shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he

shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. Every candidate for Honors shall intimate to the Registrar the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. Such intimation must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 31st day of December.

5. Honors in Languages shall be awarded in Latin, in Greek, in Sanskrit, in Arabic, in Persian, in Hebrew, and also in English for candidates whose vernacular language is not English.

The subjects in languages shall be selected by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The Examination shall include translation into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that language from English.

It shall also include written answers by the candidate in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him.

6. Candidates for Honors in History shall be examined in the following subjects :—

- a. History of a stated period (in modern times), including political and personal events, manners, and literature.
- b. Constitutional History of England, as in Hallam.
- c. History of Modern Civilization, as in Guizot.
- d. Political Economy.
- e. Taylor's Historical Evidence.

The Examination in History shall include such questions on Geography and Ethnography as the subjects suggest. The candidates shall be required to write an Essay in English on a historical subject.

7. Candidates for Honors in Mathematics shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Algebra, including the Theory of Equations.

Analytical Geometry, plane and solid.

Differential and Integral Calculus.

Spherical Trigonometry.

Statics.

Dynamics.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Optics.

Astronomy.

(See *Appendix B.*)

8. Candidates for Honors in Natural and Physical Science shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Whewell's History of the Inductive Sciences.

Mill's Logic, Books III. and IV.

And in one of the following Sciences. A general acquaintance with the subjects enumerated in brackets, treated as subordinate to the chief subject, and as far as they are necessary to the comprehension of the latter, is also expected.

a. Zoology,

[Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæontology, and Physical Geography.]

b. Botany,

[Botanic Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæobotany, and Physical Geography.]

c. Geology,

[Physical Geography, Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Palæontology.]

d. Mineralogy,

[Chemistry, Optics, Crystallography, Petrology, Mineral, and Technology.]

e. Physics, *viz.*, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism.

[Chemistry.]

9. Candidates for Honors in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Logic.
Mental Philosophy.
Moral Philosophy.
Natural Theology.

Also in one of the following subjects, to be selected by the candidate:—

- a. History of Philosophy.
- b. Elements of Jurisprudence.
- c. Evidences of Revealed Religion as in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences.

10. As soon as possible after each examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three division; each in the order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

11. The candidate who shall be placed first in the first division in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred rupees, and the second student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred rupees.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A.

1. Every Bachelor of Arts, who has obtained Honors in Arts, shall be entitled to the Degree of Master of Arts without further Examination or fee.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may, on sending to the Registrar (on or before the first of January) an

application (specifying the branch in which he desires to be examined), with a certificate of having passed the Examination for the Degree of B.A., and on payment of a fee of 50 rupees, be admitted to the Honor Examination in any branch in view to obtaining the Degree of M.A.

3. If a candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of fifty rupees on each occasion.

4. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order. Each successful candidate shall receive with his Degree of M.A. a certificate setting forth the branch in which he was examined.

*BACHELOR IN LAW.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any Graduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided that he has prosecuted a regular course of study in school of law recognized by the Syndicate for not less than three academical years, two of which shall be after passing the B.A. Examination.

* Persons who entered upon the study of Law in an affiliated College before the 1st January 1871, will be allowed to present themselves for examination for the Degree of B.L. after completing their attendance on lectures in the manner prescribed in para. 2 of the old Regulations.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written and oral.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects* :—

The Principles of Jurisprudence.

The Theory and Law of Property.

The Law relating to Persons in their public and private capacities.

The History and Constitution of the Courts of Law and Legislative Authorities in India.

The Land Tenures of Bengal and the Revenue Laws.

The Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation, and Prescription.

The Hindu and Mahomedan Law in general use and application, as modified by the Acts and Regulations of the Bengal Code.

The Law of Contracts and Torts.

The Principles of Judicial Inquiry in Matters of Fact, and the Rules of Evidence in use in the Mofussil Courts.

Criminal Law and Criminal and Civil Procedure.

* List of Text-books given in Appendix B.

7. Six papers shall be set at the Examination, and the subjects shall be distributed in the following manner :—

- i. The Principles of General Jurisprudence ; the Theory and Law of Property ; the Law relating to Persons in their public and private capacities ; and Legal History and Constitution.
- ii. The Land Tenures in Bengal, the Revenue Laws ; the Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation and Prescription.
- iii. The Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
- iv. The Law of Contracts and Torts.
- v. Civil Procedure and Evidence.
- vi. Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal, provided that he is considered by the Examiners to have evinced sufficient merit. The Syndicate shall be at liberty to award one or more special prizes if they deem it expedient.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS IN LAW.

1. An Examination for Honors in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in March.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application, specifying the subjects in which he desires to be examined, to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of 100 rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

5. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6. Candidates for Honors in Law shall be examined in the following subjects :—

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| (a) General Jurisprudence. | |
| (b) Hindu Law. | |
| (c) Mahomedan Law. | |
| (d) The Law of Mortgage. | } As administered in India. |
| (e) The Law of Succession to the property of deceased persons. | |
| (f) The Law of Limitation and Prescription. | |
| (g) The Law relating to the purchase and sale of immoveable property including sales for arrears of rent and revenue. | |
| (h) The Law of Tenure of immoveable property. | |

7. There shall be six papers, of which two at least shall be in Hindu and Mahomedan Law; and there shall also be a *vivâ voce* examination of each candidate, if the Examiners think fit.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits. Each successful candidate shall receive a certificate, setting forth the branches in which he has been examined.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor in Law, and has at any time passed the Honor Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law without examination, provided that—

(1) Two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors in Law shall testify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that since graduating he has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor ; *and*

(2) He shall produce an Essay, approved by the President of the Faculty of Law for the time being, on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.

2. A fee of rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor in Law. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

*LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. An Examination for a Licence† in Medicine and Surgery shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second Licentiate Medical Examinations.

FIRST LICENTIAE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

2. Any undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to the Examination :—

a.—Of having completed his nineteenth year.

* Candidates who entered on their Medical studies before June 1866, may, if they so desire, be examined under the former regulations (see Calendar, 1863-64).

† The holder of this Licence shall be styled Licentiate in Medicine.

b.—Of having been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

c.—Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses of 70 Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Chemistry.

Materia Medica.

General Anatomy and Physiology.

One Course of 40 Lectures.

Botany.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

d.—Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

e.—Of having dissected during three winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve Dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Chemistry.

Botany.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

General Anatomy and Physiology.

Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

The Syndicate shall notify, three months before the Examination, the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany in which candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Any passed student of the Vernacular classes of any affiliated Medical College, or School of Medicine, if recommended by the Principal for distinguished merit, may be admitted to this Examination on producing certificates to the following effect :—

(a) Of having passed the Entrance Examination of the University.

(b) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(c) Of having subsequently to qualifying in the Vernacular classes, been engaged for one year in the study of Medicine and Surgery, and during that time of having attended, in a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in each of the following subjects :—

Anatomy.

Physiology.

Botany.

Chemistry.

SECOND LICENTIATE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

9. Any candidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(a) Of having passed the First Licentiate Medical Examination at least two years previously.

(b) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, attended the following Courses of Lecture at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses of 70 Lectures.

Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology).

Surgery.

Midwifery.

Two Courses of 50 Lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 20 Lectures.

Diseases of the eye.

(c) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two Winter Sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(d) Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(e) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz.* :—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmiry.

(f) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, six Medical and six Surgical cases, during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(g) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

10. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

11. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

12. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

13. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.

Do. Do. of Surgery.

Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.

Midwifery.

Medical Jurisprudence.

Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

14. Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Diseases to be selected by the Examiners, and to draw up careful histories of the cases ; also, if required, to perform and report in

detail necroscopical examinations of any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically, and by the aid of the microscope demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

15. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second M. B. Examinations.

FIRST M.B. EXAMINATION.

2. Any under-graduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(a) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts ; *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.**

* The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

(b) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Examination in Arts, been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years.

(c) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate:—

Two Courses, each of 40 Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Chemistry.

Materia Medica.

General Anatomy.

Two Courses, each of 40 Lectures.

Botany.

One Course of 40 Lectures.

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

(d) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(e) Of having dissected during three Winter Terms, and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each Term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more

subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Chemistry.

Botany.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

General Anatomy and Physiology.

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

7. As soon as possible after the commencement of the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in appendix A.

8. Scholarships of thirty-two rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years, with the style of Junior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Chemistry.

Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

Botany.

Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.

9. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners, and shall be held subject to good behaviour.

SECOND M.B. EXAMINATION.

10. Any candidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(a) Of having passed the First M.B. Examination at least two years previously.

(b) Of having subsequently to passing the First M.B. Examination, attended the following courses of Lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the University :—

Two Courses, each of 70 Lectures.

Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology).

Surgery.

Midwifery.

Two Courses of 50 Lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 50 Lectures.

Diseases of the Eye.

(c) Of having, subsequently to passing the First M.B. Examination, dissected the Surgical regions; and performed surgical operations during two Winter Sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(d) Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(e) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz* :—

Three months of attendance at the out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures, in Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of any Eye-Infirmary.

(f) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, Medical and Surgical cases during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(g) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

11. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

12. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

13. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

14. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.

Do. do. of Surgery.

Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.

Midwifery.

Medical Jurisprudence.

Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

15. Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Disease to be selected by the Examiners; and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations on any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operations adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

16. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions, each in alphabetical order.

17. Any Licentiate of three years' standing may be admitted to this Degree, on paying a fee of fifty rupees, and producing certificates to the following effect :—

(a) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

(b) Of having attended, at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a Course of Lectures in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, consisting of at least 40 Lectures.

(c) Of having passed an examination in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

18. Any candidate who has passed the Licentiate Examination before 1867, or the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College, may be admitted to this Degree, without further Examination or fee, on producing a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

* Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B.A. Examination, without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

HONORS IN MEDICINE.

1. Any candidate, who has been placed in the first division at the second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, may be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches :—

Surgery.
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

2. The Examination shall take place in the week following the completion of the second Examination, and shall be conducted by means of written papers and practical tests.

3. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

4. Scholarships of sixty rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years with the style of Senior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects :—

Midwifery and the diseases of women and children.
Surgery.
Medicine.

5. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners, and shall be held subject to good behaviour.

DOCTOR* IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of April.

2. Any Bachelor in Medicine may be admitted to this Examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect:—

(a) Of having been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.†

(b) Of having subsequently to passing the M.B. Examination, completed—

Five years of certified practice of the Medical profession, *or*
Two years' Hospital practice and two years' private practice, *or*
Two years' practice, either hospital or private, if the candidate be a Graduate in Medicine with Honors.

(c) Of good moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred rupees on each occasion.

* Candidates, who enter on their Medical studies before June 1866, may, if they so desire, be examined under the former regulations (see Calendar, 1863-64).

† Any Bachelor in Medicine may proceed to the B.A. Examination without completing the two years' study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B.A. Regulations.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Medicine, including the practice of Physic.

Surgery.

Midwifery.

Hygiene and Pathology.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

8. Any candidate, who is not a Bachelor in Medicine, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine, on producing certificates to the following effect:—

(a) Of having passed the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College or the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery of the University.

(b) Of having attained the age of 35 years.

(c) Of having practised the Medical profession with repute for five years.

(d) Of fitness, moral and social, for the degree.

(e) Of having passed the B.A. Examination, * *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined*; † *or*

The following preliminary Examination for those candidates only who had completed their Medical Education in or before the Session of 1859:—

English.

Subjects of Examination shall not be appointed, but the answers of the candidates in all subjects must be such as to show a competent knowledge of the English language.

* Any person, who has passed a University Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery in or before 1864, may proceed to the B.A. Examination without passing the first Examination in Arts, or completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B.A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

Mental and Moral Science.

Mental Science ;—as contained in Abercrombie on the Intellectual powers.

Moral Philosophy ;—as contained in Payne and Abercrombie.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for a Licence* in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in May.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Engineering recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

- I. Mathematics.
- II. Mechanical Philosophy.
- III. Natural and Experimental Science.
- IV. Construction.
- V. Drawing.
- VI. Geodesy.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, Ratio, Proportion and Variation, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

Binominal Theorem.

Logarithms.

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 11 to Prop. 21, with Deductions, Conic Sections, treated geometrically.

Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles.

Mensuration.

Mensuration of surfaces and solids.

II. MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Statics.

Composition and resolution of forces, centre of gravity.

Mechanical powers.

Friction.

Dynamics.

General laws of motion.

Motion of falling bodies in free space and down inclined planes.

Vibration of simple Pendulums.

Collision of bodies.

Hydrostatics.

Equilibrium of fluids.

Specific gravity.

Equilibrium of floating bodies.

Centre of pressure.

Elastic fluids.

Principles of the Barometer and Thermometer, and application to determine heights of mountains; of the Air-pump, Condenser Pump, Siphon, and Hydrostatic Press.

Hydrodynamics.

Motion of fluids through a small orifice.

Percussion and resistance of fluids.

Optics.

Laws of reflection, refraction and radiation for plane and spherical surfaces. Formation of images; simple and compound Lenses; the Eye, Principles of the Sextant, Telescope, Microscope.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Chemistry.

The elements of Inorganic Chemistry, as laid down in Chambers's Course, and as applied to the preparation of wrought-iron, steel and cements.

Heat.

Elementary laws of heat, with reference to steam and combustion of fuel.

Mineralogy.

Physical characteristics of minerals.

Physical Geography.

With special reference to that of India.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Materials.

Stones.

Preparation of Bricks and Tiles, Mortars and Cements, Paints, Iron and Steel, Preservation of Timber.

Practice of Building.

Earthwork.

Construction of Roads.

Construction of Railroads.

Selection of line, cuttings and embankments, tunnels, gradients, Curves.

The Practice of Bridge-Building.

Carpentry.

Scarfs, joints, centres for bridges, roofs.

Hydraulic Works.

Flow of water in pipes and open channels, and over weirs, tanks, canals, sluices, locks.

Strength of Materials.

Resistance of iron and wood to compression, tension, transverse and longitudinal strains and detrusion. Deflection of beams. Various forms of beams, solid and hollow.

Stability of Structures

As applied to retaining walls, bridges, abutments, walls of buildings, and framed structures.

Mechanism.

Motion; Machines; advantage and uses of.

Elementary forms; levers; cranks; rolling contacts; sliding contacts; mechanism for modifying motion; accumulation and regulation of motion.

Sources of power—Gravity, Wind, Heat, Muscular action.

The Steam Engine in detail.

Hydraulic Machines—Water wheels and Turbines.

Designs.

An original design for a work on given data, with report, specification, and estimate.

V. DRAWING.

Geometrical, Mechanical, Engineering and Architectural, Perspective, Isometrical Perspective, Topographical and Landscape Drawing.

(Attested specimens, of each kind, to be submitted to the Examiners, in addition to the specimens to be executed during the Examination, to which marks will be assigned.)

VI. GEODESY.

Use of the Scales, Prismatic Compass, Level, Theodolite and Plane Table.

Topographical Surveying of limited areas.

Practice of levelling.

Route Surveying and laying out curves.

(Attested Surveys, executed by the candidate, will be submitted to the Examiners, to which marks will be assigned.)

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects :—

Arithmetic and Algebra.

Geômetry and Conic Sections.

Practical Trigonometry, Logarithms and Mensuration.

Statics and Dynamics.

Hydrostatics and Optics.

Chemistry and Heat.

Mineralogy and Physical Geography.

Practice of Building.

Earthworks and Construction of Roads and Railways.

Carpentry and Mechanism.

Hydraulic Works.

Strength of Materials and Stability of Structures.

Drawing and Geodesy.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of May.

2. *Any candidate may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study at a school of Engineering recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years, after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paras. 5 and 6 of the Regulations for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. The first candidate of the first class shall receive a gold medal to the value of one hundred rupees.

8. Any Licentiate in Civil Engineering, who has passed the First Examination in Arts, may, on paying

* Any Licentiate in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts Examination without completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution, required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

the usual fee, be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering without further Examination.

HONORS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for Honors in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week of June.

2. Any candidate who has passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, or for a Licence in Civil Engineering, may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. The Examination shall be written and oral.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

- I. Mathematics.
- II. Mechanical Philosophy.
- III. Natural and Experimental Science.
- IV. Construction.
- V. Geodesy.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Spherical Trigonometry as applied to Geodesy.
Descriptive Geometry.

II. MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Central Forces.
Rotation and Oscillation of Bodies. Centrifugal Forces.
Motion of Fluids.
Geometrical Optics.
The Elements of Astronomy, and its application to Geodesy.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Heat, with reference to Steam and Combustion.

Chemistry, as applied to Cements and preservation of Materials.

Practical application of Electrical Science.

General principles of Geology and Mineralogy, and their applications to Engineering.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Practice of Building.

Theory and Practice of Bridge-building.

Roads and Railways.

Hydraulic works.

Equilibrium of Structures, theory of Machines, with special reference to the Steam Engine.

Principles of Design.

V. GEODESY.

Surveying.

Topographical Drawing.

6. The candidates' qualifications shall be tested by written papers on the first three and fifth subjects, and by written papers and *vivâ voce* examination on the fourth subject.

7. As soon as possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as B.C.E. and has at any time passed the Honor Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering without examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Engineering or two Masters in Civil Engineering shall testify to the satisfaction of

the Syndicate that, since graduating, he has practised his profession with repute for four years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Master.

(2.) He shall produce an Essay approved by the President of the Faculty of Engineering for the time being, on some subject connected with Engineering.

2. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

GENERAL.

1. No question shall be put at any University Examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the candidates; and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarities of religious belief.

2. The Syndicate shall have power in any case to admit to any University Examination in any Faculty any person who shall present a certificate from any Institution authorized on that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, showing that in such Institution he has attended courses of study, passed Examinations, or taken Degrees corresponding to those which, in connection with such Examinations, are exacted from students of this University.

Appendix A.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The entrance fee of 10 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate will, to the best of my belief, be above the age of

The certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the College or School at which the candidate has been or is being educated, or if he be a private* student, by the Principal of an affiliated College, or by a Government Inspector of School.

16 years on the 1st March next: that I know nothing against his moral character; that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University; that there is in my

opinion a reasonable probability of his now passing it; and that he has signed the above application.

The

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Particulars to be filled in by the candidate :—

Name.

Age.

Religion.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)

Where educated.

Present position (*i.e.*, at school, or present occupation.)

Town or village, where resident.

Name of father or guardian.

Where to be examined.

Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

* Private Student:—One who has attended at no educational institution for six months before the Examination.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts. In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the language.

The fee of 20 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University; that I know nothing against his moral character; that there is, in my opinion, a reasonable probability of his now passing the First Examination in Arts; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate :—

Age.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)

Religion.

Present occupation.

Date of Entrance.

Where to be examined.

Alternative subject of examination.

Period or Periods of Study since passing the Entrance Examination.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous Study.	Signature of Principal or Head Master of affiliated Institution.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the

The certificate to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution. production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of

the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character; that there is, in my opinion, a reasonable probability of his now passing the B. A. Examination; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate:—

Age.

Date of Entrance.

Date of passing First Examination in Arts.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)

Religion.

Present occupation.

Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

Optional subject.

Period or Periods of Study since passing the First Examination in Arts.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous Study.	Signatures of Principals or Head Masters of affiliated Institutions.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Master of Arts in

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.

Date of Graduation in Arts.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)

Religion.

Present occupation.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of his diploma, that he has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the University of ;
that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the above account to be true.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Law.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the degree of Doctor in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Law.

I certify that _____ has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 1 of the D. L. Regulations.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that _____ has, to the best of my belief, completed his nineteenth year; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Medicine.

The Applications and Certificates of the following Examinations to be in the same form as the foregoing:—

Licence in Medicine and Surgery, Second Examination.

Bachelor in Medicine, First Examination.

Bachelor in Medicine, Second Examination.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Medicine.

I certify that _____ has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 8 of the M.D. Regulations.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that _____ has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Civil Engineering.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The certificate and application for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as the foregoing.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The certificate and application for the degree of Master in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as for the degree of Doctor in Law, with the exception that the certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.

CERTIFICATES OF PASSING.

Entrance.

I certify that _____ duly passed the Entrance
Examination held in the month of _____ 18 , and has been
placed in the _____ Division.
The _____ 18 .

Registrar.

First Examination in Arts.

Same form as foregoing.

Licence in any Faculty.

This is to certify that _____ passed the Examination for
Licence in _____ at the Annual Examination in the year
18 , and that he was placed in the _____ Division.

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,

The _____ 18 .

First Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This is to certify that _____ duly passed the First Exami-
nation for _____ at the Annual Examination in the year
18 , and has been placed in the _____ Division.

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,

The _____ 18 .

Bachelor in any Faculty.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the degree of
Bachelor in _____ in this University at the Annual Exami-
nation in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the
Division.

Chancellor,
or Vice-Chancellor.

University of Calcutta,

The _____ 18 .

Doctor or Master in any Faculty.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the degree of
 Doctor or Master in _____ in this University at the Annual
 Examination in the year 18 .

Chancellor,
or Vice-Chancellor.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 .

Honors.

This is to certify that _____ passed the Honor Examina-
 tion in _____ in _____ and was placed in the
 Division.

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 .

Appendix B.

SUBJECTS IN LANGUAGES.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1874.

Greek.

Xenophon	...	...	Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer	...	...	Iliad, Book I.

Latin.

Cornelius Nepos	...	...	First ten Lives (Browning's Ed. Clarendon Press Series).
Ovid	...	...	Selections* from Fasti.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurāna and Mahā-
bhārat in Rijupat, Part III.
Upakramanikā.

Arabic.

Selections* by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul, pages 1—105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

Selections.*

Urdu.

Selections,* Part I, by Major Fuller.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Hindi.

Bháshabodhini, Part IV, by Radha Lal, Gya Training School.

Rajniti—First half of the work.

Uriya.

Mahábhárat. Birat Parva.

Raghuvansa.

Batris Singhasan.

Armenian.

History of Armenia, Books I—III.

Burmese.

Thoodhamma Tsarie.

Dhamma Pada.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1875.

Greek.

Xenophon Memorabilia, Book I.

Homer Iliad, Book VI.

Latin.

Cicero De Senectute.

Tibullus Selections.*

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurána and Mahábhárat, in Rijupat, Part III.

Upakramaniká.

Arabic.

Selections* by Major Fuller.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul, pages 1—105.

Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

Selections.*

Urdu.

Selections* in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I.

Selections* in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

Hindi.

Selections by Raja Sivaprasad. (Medical Hall Press, Benares.)

Uriya.

Ramayan, Soondrakand, Cal. Sch. Bk. Society's Edition

Hitopadesha, Books I and II, ditto ditto.

Raghuvansa, ditto ditto.

Armenian.

History of Armenia, Books I—III.

Burmese.

Thoodhamma Tsarie.

Dhamma Pada.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1876.

Greek.

Xenophon Memorabilia, Book I.

Homer Iliad, Book VI.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Latin.

Cæsar	...	...	DeBello Gallico, Book II.
Ovid	...	...	Tritsia, Selections I—XII.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurána and Mahá-
bhárat in Rijupat, Part III.

Upakramaniká.

Arabic.

Selections by Major Fuller.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul, pages 1—105.

Iqd-i-Manzum.

Urdu.

Selections* in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I.

Selections* in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

Bengali.

Selections* by the Revd. K. M. Banerjea.

Hindi.

Rámáyana ... (Aranya, Kishkinda, Sundra,
and Lanka Kandas.) Ramja-
san's Edition.

Rájñiti ... The whole. Hall's Edition.

Uriya.

Srinipath ... By Raghunath Prasad Bhuyan
(Calcutta Baptist Mission
Press).

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

- Jeebun Charita ... Translated from Iswar Chandra
Vidyasagar's, by Phukeer
Mohun Senaputty.
Mahabharat ... Calcutta School-Book Society's
Edition, 1868.

Armenian.

History of Armenia, Books I—III.

Burmese.

Thoodhamma Tsarie.
Dhamma Pada.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1874.

English.

- Crabbe* ... The Library.
Thomson* ... Winter.
Scott* ... Lay of the Last Minstrel.
Select pieces* from Byron, Moore, Wordsworth,
Southey, &c.
Selected papers* from the British Essayists.

Greek.

- Euripides ... Alcestis.
Herodotus ... Clio.

Latin.

- Livy ... Book I.
Ovid ... Metamorphoses, Selections*
I—X.

Sanskrit.

Kumár Sambhava, Books I—VII.
Uttaracharita.

Arabic.

Selections* by Mr. Kempson.

Hebrew.

Genesis.

Ruth.

Psalms, 1—72.

Job, Chapters 1—5.

*Persian.**

Sih nasr-i-zahuri ... First 25 pages.

Rúqaat-i-Mirza Bedil. Ditto.

Qasáid-i-Urfi ... Ditto.

Sekandar Námah ... Ditto.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1875.

English.

Scott*	...	...	Lady of the Lake.
Cowper*	...	...	Task, Books IV and V.
Prescott*	...	...	Essays on The Asylum for the Blind, and Sir Walter Scott.
Prescott*	...	...	Siege of Malta, Chapters III—V. Book IV, Vol. II of Phillip II.
Napier*	...	...	Battle of Albuera, pp. 540— 566. Vol. III of the Penin- sular War.
White*	...	...	Extracts from the Natural His- tory of Selborne.
Addison*	...	...	Selections from the Spectator.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Greek.

Euripides	...	...	Medea.
Herodotus	...	...	Euterpe, Book II.

Latin.

Livy	...	...	Book II.
Ovid	...	...	Metamorphoses, Selections XI —XXII.

Sanskrit.

Kumára Sambhava, Books I—VII.
Uttaracharita.

Arabic.

Selections* by Mr. Kempson.

Hebrew.

Genesis.

Ruth.

Psalms, 1—72.

Job, Chapters 1—5.

Persian.

Selections.*

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1876.

English.

Cowper*	...	...	The Task, Books I, II, III.
Crabbe*	...	...	The Village.
Goldsmith*	...	...	The Traveller.
Southey*	...	...	Extracts as in Richardson's Selections.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Johnson*	...	...	Lives of Addison and Gay.
Scott	...	...	Woodstock.
Washington Irving*			Rip-Van-Winkle.
			The Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

Greek.

Euripides	...	...	Alcestis.
Herodotus	...	...	Clio.

Latin.

Propertius	...	...	Selections I—IV.
Ovid	...	...	Miscellanea, Selections I—VI.
Cicero	...	...	Pro Milone.

Sanskrit.

Kumár Sambhava	...	Books I—VII.
Uttaracharita.		

Hebrew.

Genesis.	
Ruth.	
Psalms, 1—72.	
Job, Chapters 1—5.	

Arabic.

Selections* by Mr. Kempson.

*Persian.**

Sih nasr-i-zahuri	...	First 25 pages.
Rúqaat-i-Mirza Bedil		Ditto.
Qasaid-i-Urfi	...	Ditto.
Sekandar Námah	...	Ditto.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1875.

English.

Shakspeare	...	...	Richard II.
Milton*	...	...	Lycidas, L' Allegro, II Pen- seroso.
Byron*	...	...	Childe Harold, Canto I.
Bacon	...	...	Essays.
Macaulay	...	...	Essay on Bacon.
Helps	...	...	Companions of my Solitude.
Dugald Stewart*	...	{	Introduction to the Ele- ments.
			Lives of Adam Smith and Robertson.

Greek.

Sophocles	...	...	Philoctetes.
Demosthenes	...	...	DeCoronâ.

Latin.

Horace	...	...	Odes, Books III and IV.
Tacitus	...	...	Histories, Book II.
Sallust	...	...	Catiline.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa	...	...	Books I—IX.
Sakuntalâ	...	...	(Devanagari Recension.)

*Arabic.**

Tarikh-i-Yamini	...	{	As contained in Selections by Colonel Lees.
Hamasah, first 31 pages	...		
Mutânahbi	...		

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Isaiah, I—XXXIX.

Daniel, I—VII.

Proverbs.

Persian.*

Veqái Neámat Khan Ali	The first half.
Dúrri-i-Nádirí ...	... 50 pages, from page 181.
Qasáid Kháqání ...	First 50 pages.
Qasáid Badar Chachi ...	Ditto.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1876.

English.

Shakspeare ...	Henry V, and The Tempest.
Milton* ...	Samson Agonistes.
Byrón* ...	Ode to Napoleon.
Palgrave's Golden Treasury* ...	Extracts from Books III & IV.
Bacon ...	Advancement of Learning, Book I.
Bolingbroke* ...	Reflections on Exile.
Channing* ...	Essay on Napoleon.
Arnold* ...	On the Social Progress of States.
Burke* ...	On Economical Reform.
Macaulay ...	Essay on Milton.

Greek.

Sophocles ...	Ajax.
Thucydides ...	Book I.

Latin.

Catullus ...	Selections* from
Propertius ...	Selections* from
Cicero ...	De Signis (Verrine Orationes).

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa	...	...	Books I—IX.
Sakuntala	...	...	(Devanagari Recension.)

Arabic.

Tarikh-i-Yamini	...	} As contained in Selections* by Colonel Lees.
Hamasah, first 31 pages	...	
Mutánahbi	...	

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

Persian.

As in published Selections, 1875.*

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1877.

English.

Shakspeare	Midsummer Night's Dream, Macbeth.
Dryden	} As contained in Hales' Longer English Poems.
Pope	...	...
Johnson	...	...
Gray	...	...
Collins	...	...
Cowper	...	...
Coleridge	...	...
Scott	...	...
Wordsworth	...	...
Byron	...	...
Shelley	...	...

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Milton	...	...	Areopagitica (Arber's Reprints).
Trench	...	...	On the Study of Words.
Foster*	...	...	Essay on Decision of Character.
Bancroft*	...	...	{ History of the United States, Chaps. 13 and 14.
Napier*	...	...
			{ Peninsular War, Book 16, Chap. V; Book 18, Chap. III.

Greek.

Sophocles	...	...	Œdipus Rex.
Thucydides	...	...	Book II.

Latin.

Martial	...	...	Selections* I—XII.
Persius	...	...	„ I—III.
Juvenal	...	...	„ I—III.
Tacitus	...	...	Histories, Book I.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa	...	...	Books I—IX.
Sakuntalá	...	...	(Devanagari Recension.)

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.	
Psalms, I—XLI.	
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.	
Daniel, I—VII.	
Proverbs	

*Arabic.**

Tarikh-i-Yamini	...	} As contained in Selections by Colonel Lees.
Hamasah, first 31 pages	...	
Mutánahbi	...	

Persian.*

Veqai Neamat Khan Ali	The first half.
Durra-i-Nádiri ...	50 pages, from page 181.
Qasaid Kháqáni ...	First 50 pages.
Qasaid Badar Chachi ...	Ditto.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1875.

English Poetry.

Chaucer	...	Selections, Edited by Morris— omitting Nonnes Prieste's Tale (Clarendon Press Series).
Spenser	...	Faerie Queene, Book II. Can- tos 7—12 (Clarendon Press Series).
Dryden	...	Selections, Edited by Christie, pages 1—115 (Clarendon Press Series).
Wordsworth	...	Excursion, Books III and IV.
Palgrave's Golden Treasury	...	Book IV.

Drama.

Shakspeare	...	{ Julius Cæsar.
	...	{ Antony and Cleopatra.
	...	{ Coriolanus.
Marlowe	...	Edward II.
Coleridge	...	Wallenstein.
Taylor	...	Philip Van Artevelde, Part I.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Prose.

Hooker	...	Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I, Edited by Church (Clarendon Press Series).
Sidney ...	...	An Apologie for Poetrie (Arber's Reprints).
Burke ...	...	On the Sublime and Beautiful.
Coleridge	...	{ Biographia Literaria, Chaps. I—IV. The Friend, Essays 1—4, 14—16; pp. 206—216, Vol. I.; pp. 1—86; pp. 90—216, Vol. III.
Scott ...	...	Ivanhoe.
Ruskin	...	Selections from the writings of.
Mill ...	...	Inaugural Address at St. Andrews.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1876 AND 1877.
Poetry.

Chaucer	...	Selections, Edited by Morris. Prologue and Nonnes Prieste's Tale (Clarendon Press Series).
Spenser	...	Faerie Queene, Book I (Clarendon Press Series).
Milton ...	...	Paradise Lost, Books XI and XII.
Pope ...	...	Satires and Epistles (Mark Pattison).
Sir John Davies		Nosce Te-ipsum.
Tennyson	...	Enoch Arden and Aylmer's Field.

Drama.

Shakspeare	...	{ King Lear. Othello. As you like it.
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Marlowe	...	Edward II.
Coleridge	...	Wallenstein.

Prose.

Sir Thomas More		Utopia (Arber's Reprints).
Swift	...	Gulliver's Travels, Parts I, II, III.
Helps	...	Realmah.
Ruskin...	...	Selections from the writings of.
Trench...	...	English, Past and Present.
Todhunter	...	Conflict of Studies.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Greek.

Homer	...	Iliad, first twelve Books.
Pindar	...	Olympic Odes.
Æschylus	...	Prometheus and Agamemnon.
Sophocles	...	Cedipus Tyrannus and Antigone.
Euripides	...	Hecuba and Medea.
Aristophanes	...	Knights, Clouds and Frogs.
Herodotus	...	Books II and III, to the end of Chap. 66.
Thucydides	...	Books VI and VII.
Demosthenes	...	Orations against Leptines and Meidias.
Plato	...	Republic.
Aristotle	...	Politics.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Latin.

Virgil	...	Georgics; Æneid, first six books.
Horace	...	Odes, Epodes, Satires I (except 2 and 8), Epistles I. De Arte Poetica.

Juvenal	...	...	Satires (except 2, 6, 9).
Persius	...	...	Satires.
Lucretius	...	...	Books I and VI.
Catullus	...	...	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus	...	...	Aulularia.
Terence	...	...	Andria.
Livy	...	...	Books XXI to XXV.
Sallust	...	...	Bellum Catilinarium.
Cicero	...	...	Orations against Catiline, first book of letters to Atticus, and De Officiis.
Tacitus	...	...	Histories.

HONOR EXAMINATION.
Arabic.

Hammasoah	} The whole.
Mutanahbi	...	...
Makamát-í-Hariri...	...	...
Saba-i-Moallakah	...	...

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1875 AND 1876.
Sanskrit

Kálidása	...	...	Sakuntalá. Meghadúta.
Bhartrihari	...	...	Bhatti Kávya, VI—IX.
Bhavabhúti	...	...	Viracharita. Uttaracharita.
Súdraka	...	...	Mrichchhakatika.
Dandí	...	...	Dasakúmáracharita.
Śrī Harsha	...	...	Naishadhacharita, II, III, XIV, XVII.
Bháravi	...	...	Kirátárjuniya, XI—XIV.

Vyása and Sankara	...	Vedánta Sútras, with Sánkara Bháshya, I Adhyáya, 4th Páda.
Rig Veda Sanhitá	...	1 Ashtaka, 1 to 4 Adhyáyas.
Mammata Bhatta	...	Kávyá Prakása.
Vishwanatha Tarkapancha- nana	... ..	Bhasha Parichchheda and Siddhanta Muktavali.
Vachaspati Misra	...	Tattwa Kaumudi.
Panini	....	Karaka and Samasa as in the Siddhanta Kaumudi.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1875 AND 1876.

History.

As a period :—

The History of England from 1603 to 1688.

(a). Hallam's Constitutional History of England.

(b). Guizot's History of Modern Civilization.

(c). Political Economy.

(d). Taylor's Historical Evidence in "Transmission of Ancient Books &c."

TEXT-BOOKS IN ARTS.

History.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Dr. Collier's History of the British Empire (Nelson's School Series).

Marshman's Abridgment of the History of India, or
Lethbridge's History of India.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

History.

Taylor's Student's Manual of Ancient History.

Psychology and Logic.

Psychology, as in Reid's Inquiry, or in Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.

Logic, as in Fowler (Clarendon Press Series).

B. A. EXAMINATION.

History.

History of England (Student's Hume).

Elphinstone's History of India.

Macfarlane's "British India," or Marshman's History of India, Vol. II.

TEXT-BOOKS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE FOR THE
B. COURSE FOR THE B.A. DEGREE.

Physical Geography, as in

Ansted's Physical Geography, 5th Edition, Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Blanford's Physical Geography of India.

(d).—*Physics* $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Acoustics} \\ \text{Thermotics} \\ \text{Optics} \\ \text{Magnetism} \\ \text{Electricity} \end{array} \right\}$ as in Ganot.

(e).—*Zoology* $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{General Physiology,} \\ \text{Animal Physiology,} \\ \text{Zoology,} \end{array} \right.$

as in Huxley's Elementary Lessons in Physiology and Alleyne Nicholson's Introductory Text-book of Zoology.

(f).—*Botany* { General Physiology,
Vegetable Physiology,
Botany,

as in Henfrey's Elementary Course of Botany by Masters, *viz.*, a general acquaintance with Parts I, III, and IV, and of Part II (Systematic Botany), the following only:—

Distinctive Characters of the Natural Orders.

Malvaceæ,	Solanaceæ,	Cyperaceæ,
Leguminosæ,	Euphorbiaceæ,	Pinaceæ,
Cucurbitaceæ,	Palmaceæ,	Cycadaceæ,
Rubiaceæ,	Arradeæ	Equisetaceæ,
Compositæ,	Orchidaceæ,	Filices,
Asclepiadaceæ,	Graminaceæ,	Bryaceæ,

and the general characters of the three tribes of Lichens, Algæ, and Fungi.

N.B.—The candidate will be required to give demonstrations of the general characters of plants upon specimens provided by the Examiners, for which purpose each candidate may bring a knife and pocket lens into the Examination Hall.

(g).—*Geology* { Geology,
Mineralogy,
Palæontology,

as in Lyell's Student's Elements of Geology: and in Ramsay's Mineralogy (Weale's Series), Chapter I; and the following Minerals:—

The Native Elements.

Sulphides and Arsenides, *viz.*:—Nickeline, Smaltine, Blende, Galena, Copper-glance, Cinnabar, Iron Pyrites Antimonite, Mispickel, Copper Pyrites, Tetrahedrite.

Chlorides, &c., *viz.*:—Rocksalt, Fluor Spar.

Oxides, *viz.*:—Cuprite, Magnetite, Spinel, Corundum, Hæmatite, Limonite, Cassiterite, Pyrolusite, Quartz, Opal.

Carbonates, *viz.*:—Arragonite, Cerusite, Calespar, Magnesite, Dolomite, Chalybite, Calamine, Chessylite, Malachite.

Silicates, *viz.*:—Olivine, Hypersthene, Diopside, Diallage, Augite, Tremolite, Actinolite, Hornblende, Apophyllite, Talc, Serpentine, Topaz, Garnet, Epidote, Micas, Felspars, Stilbite, Analcime, Tourmaline.

Sulphates, Nitrates, &c., *viz.*:—Barytine, Gypsum, Saltpetre, Borax, Apatite.

N.B.—Specimens of some of these Minerals will be given to be identified and described.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Pure Mathematics.

Algebra, as in Todhunter or Wood, omitting the theory of Probabilities and Indeterminate Equations of a degree higher than the first.

Trigonometry, as in Todhunter, omitting Articles 318 to the end.

Theory of Equations, as in Todhunter, Caps. I—XVIII, Articles 242—248, and Cap. XXV to the end.

Geometry of two dimensions, as in Turnbull and Salmon, with the exception of Involution, Infinitesimals, and Projections.

Geometry of three dimensions, as in Aldis, omitting Cap. IX on Functional and Differential Equations to families of surfaces: or the corresponding propositions in Frost and Wolstenholme.

N.B.—Tetrahedral and Quadriplanar co-ordinates will not be required.

Differential Calculus, as in Todhunter.

Integral Calculus, as in Todhunter, Caps. I—IX, omitting Articles 90—96.

Differential Equations, only as required for the propositions in which they appear.

Spherical Trigonometry, as in Todhunter, Caps. I—VIII and Cap. XII.

N.B.—All limits are inclusive.

Mixed Mathematics.

Statics, as in Parkinson and Todhunter, with the exception of Poisson's proof of the Parallelogram of Forces, Lagrange's proof of Virtual Velocities; also Caps. VII, IX, and the articles upon the attraction of Spheroids, Ivory's Theorem and Potentials.

Particle Dynamics, as in Tait and Steele, omitting Caps. VI, XI, XII, the more complicated problems of constrained motion upon surfaces, and all propositions involving the application of the Calculus of Variations.

Hydro-mechanics, as in Besant's elementary treatise, with the exception of the theory of sound; also the larger treatise of the same author, omitting Caps. VII, X, XII, and all propositions involving the Dynamics of a rigid body.

N.B.—In Cap. VIII only propositions involving resolution along lines of motion are required.

Optics, as in Parkinson, omitting the formulæ for the calculation of spherical aberration and the propositions at the end of Cap. VI on refraction and reflexion at different surfaces in any manner.

Astronomy, as in Main's Practical and Spherical Astronomy, with the exception of the articles mentioned below :—

Cap. II.	Articles	17—19, 33, 36.
„ III.	„	10.
„ V.	„	11, 12.
„ VI. (1)	„	4—8.
„ VI. (2)	„	9—12.
„ VI. (3)	„	10, 11, 19, 24, 25.
„ VII.	„	7—15, 18.
„ VIII.	„	9—11, 16—21.
„ X.	„	6—8, 34—36.
„ XI.	„	12 to end.

TEXT-BOOKS IN LAW.

B. L. EXAMINATION.

1. Principles of General Jurisprudence and Law of Property; the Law relating to persons in their public and private capacities, and Legal History and Constitution—

Markby's Elements of Law.

Stephen's Blackstone, Book I; Book II, Introduction and Part 2, Chapters 1, 2, and 4; Book IV, Part 1, Chapters 2 and 6.

Cowell's Tagore Law Lectures, 1870, pp. 1—226.

Ditto, 1872.

Macpherson's Civil Procedure, Notes to Sections 5 and 6.

Act XXI of 1870 [The Hindu Wills Act, 1870], and such of the Sections of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, as are therein specifically referred to *except* Parts XXX and XXXI, and *except* Parts XXXIII—XL.

2. The Land Tenures of Bengal; the Revenue Laws; the Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation, and Prescription—

Regulations I and VIII of 1793 (Permanent Settlement).

Regulation VIII of 1819 (Putnee Talooks).

Regulation XI of 1825 (Accretions).

Act XI of 1859, Sections 9—15, 33—37. }

Act XIX of 1873, Sections 146, 150, 166—168. }

Act VIII of 1869 (B. C.), Sections 2—20. }

Act XVIII of 1873, Sections 4—23. }

Macpherson on Mortgages.

Registration Act (VIII of 1871).

Limitation Act (IX of 1871).

3. The Hindu and Mahomedan Law—

Cowell's Tagore Law Lectures, 1871, pp. 95—224.

Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law, except Chapters 3, 9, 11, & 12.

4. The Law of Contracts and Torts—

Macpherson on Contracts.

Stephen's Blackstone, Book V, Chapters 7 and 8.

The Indian Contract Act of 1872.

5. Civil Procedure and Evidence—

The following Sections of the Code of Civil Procedure with the notes thereon in Macpherson's Civil Procedure—

Sections 1—35, 39—43, 47—102, 109—125, 128, 139—141, 145, 183—296, 312—327, 332—380.

The amendments of the Code of Civil Procedure so far as they relate to these Sections.

The Indian Evidence Act of 1872.

6. Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure—

The Penal Code (except Sections 109—120, 124—140, 162—190, 205—229, 236—241, 243—298, 312—318, 321—338, 392—402, 426—440, 447—462, 478—510, and all such parts of the Code as relate exclusively to the amount of punishment to be inflicted for an offence).

The Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1872, Parts IV, V, VI, and X, the other parts being omitted altogether.

The amendments of the Penal Code so far as they relate to the Sections not above excluded.

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J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.

Lieut.-Colonel E. C. S. Williams, R.E.

W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M.A.

Thomas Martin, Esq., C.E.

Colonel C. H. Dickens, R.A., C.S.I.

Colonel J. E. T. Nicolls, R.E.

H. F. Blanford, Esq.

Colonel H. E. L. Thuillier, R.A., C.S.I.

Colonel J. E. Gastrell.

Lieut -Col. J. G. Medley, R.E.

H. Leonard, Esq., C.E.

Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Tennant, R.E.

T. S. Isaac, Esq., C.E.

G. Sibley, Esq., C.E.

W. Smith, Esq., C.E.

H. H. Locke, Esq.

Registrar.

J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.

SUCCESSION LISTS FROM 1857.

CHANCELLORS.

1857. The Right Hon'ble Charles John Earl Can-
ning.

1862. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and
Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B.

1863. The Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair
Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., K.S.I.

1869. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo, K.P.

1872. The Right Hon'ble Francis Baron Napier,
of Merchistoun, K.T.

1872. The Right Hon'ble Thomas George Baring,
Baron Northbrook, P.C., G.M.S.I.

VICE-CHANCELLORS.

1857. The Hon'ble Sir James William Colvile, Knight.
1859. The Hon'ble William Ritchie.
1862. The Hon'ble Claudius James Erskine.
1863. The Hon'ble Henry Sumner Maine, LL.D.
1867. The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr, C.S.
1869. The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C.S.I., C.S.

REGISTRARS.

1857. William Grapel, Esq., M.A.
1858. H. Scott Smith, Esq., B.A.
1862. { J. G. Medlicott, Esq., B.A., } *Officiating.*
 { Rev. J. Richards, M.A., }
1863. H. Scott Smith, Esq., B.A.
1864. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A., *Officiating.*
1865. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.
1873. W. G. Willson, Esq., M.A., *Officiating.*
1873. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.

EXAMINERS.

Entrance Examination, 1874.

English	...	...	{	Rev. R. Jardine.
			{	Dr. W. Robson.
			{	M. J. White, Esq.
			{	J. K. Rogers, Esq.
Sanskrit and Bengali			{	Babu Rajkrishna Bandyopadhyay.
			{	„ Prusanna Kumar Surva- dhikari.
			{	„ Nrisinha Ch. Mukhopa- dhyay.
			{	Pundit Aghornath Tatwa- nidhi.

History & Geography	{	Rev. C. Baumann.
		Rev. W. Johnson.
		F. J. Rowe, Esq.
		J. Wilson, Esq.
Mathematics...	{	R. Thwaytes, Esq.
		W. Griffiths, Esq.
		M. Mowat, Esq.
		Geo. Thompson, Esq.
Hindi and Urya	...	Rev. K. M. Banerjea:

First Arts and B.A. Examinations, 1874-75.

English	...	{	Rev. M. A. Sherring.
			A. W. Garret, Esq.
Sanskrit	...	{	Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
			Pandit Mohes Ch. Nyaratna.
History	...	{	Rev. W. C. Fyfe.
			M. H. L. Beebee, Esq.
Mathematics and Na-	{	W. Boutflower, Esq.	
tural Philosophy	...	{	J. A. Aldis, Esq.
Mental and Moral	{	Rev. S. Dyson.	
Science	...	{	J. Sime, Esq.
Physical Science	...	{	W. G. Willson, Esq.

Entrance, First Arts, and B.A. Examinations.

Greek and Latin	...	{	Rev. J. Henry.
			W. T. Webb, Esq.
Arabic, Persian, and	{	H. Blochmann, Esq.	
Urdu	...	{	

Honor and M.A. Examinations, 1874.

English	...	{	E. Lethbridge, Esq.
			Rev. M. A. Sherring.
Sanskrit	...	{	Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
			Pandit Mohes Ch. Nyaratna.

Arabic	...	...	{ H. Blochmann, Esq. Moulvie Obeyedulla..
History	...	...	{ Dr. George Smith. Rev. W. C. Fyfe.
Mathematics...	...	...	{ J. A. Aldis, Esq. M. H. L. Beebee, Esq.
Mental and Moral			{ Rev. R. Jardine. Science { Rev. S. Dyson.
Natural and Physical			{ H. F. Blanford, Esq. Science { W. G. Willson, Esq.

LAW.

B.L. and L.L. Examinations, 1874.

W. Forsyth, Esq.		F. Clarke, Esq.
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MEDICINE.

L.M.S and B.M. First and Second Examinations, 1874.

Anatomy	J. F. P. McConnell, Esq., M.B.
Chemistry and Medi-			{ F. N. Macnamara, Esq., M.D.
cal Jurisprudence...			
Materia Medica	...	...	W. J. Palmer, Esq., M.D.
Botany	...	...	G. King, Esq., M.B.
Medicine and Mid-			{ N. Chevers, Esq., M.D.
wifery	...	...
Surgery and Ophthal-			{ N. C. Macnamara, Esq.
mic Surgery	...	...
Physiology and Com-			{ D. D. Cunningham, Esq., M.D.
parative Anatomy			

ENGINEERING.

L.C.E. and B.C.E. Examinations, 1874.

Lieut. Broadbent, R.E.		Mr. Sutcliffe.
Mr. Downing	|	Mr. W. G. Willson.
Mr. H. H. Locke.		

REGULATIONS REGARDING ACADEMICAL COSTUME.

Graduates shall wear a European dress with a College Cap, or a white Chapkan and Trowsers with a Shawl Pagree and black taz. They also shall wear Gowns and Hoods for the several degrees, as described below—

For the Degree of B.A.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of dark blue silk.

For the Degree of B.L.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of green silk.

For the Degree of B.M.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of scarlet silk.

For the Degree of B.C.E.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of orange-coloured silk.

For the Degree of Doctor or Master in any of the Faculties.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, with a lining of silk corresponding in colour with the inside border of the Hood for Bachelors of the Faculty.

Endowments.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIPS.

Premchand Roychand, Esq., of Bombay, in a letter to the Government of India, offered to make a donation of two lakhs of Rupees to the Calcutta University, and on the 9th February 1866, paid over this amount to the Government of India, to be transferred to the University, and held by it as a Body Corporate under Section 2 of Act II of 1857. Mr. Premchand Roychand further expressed a hope "that the money should be devoted to some one large object, or to a portion of some large object, for which it might in itself be insufficient."

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July 1866, accepted Mr. Premchand Roychand's munificent donation, and directed that it should be invested in 5 per cent. Government Securities. The Senate also sanctioned the following plan for appropriating the proceeds of the donation :—

1. Five studentships, to be called Premchand Roychand studentships, of Rs. 2,000 a year each, to be founded and maintained by the interest of the two lakhs and its accumulations during the next five years.

2. Any M.A. of this University to be eligible for one of these studentships during eight years from the time that he passed the Entrance Examination.

3. Such studentship to be tenable for five years, and one election to be made annually after Examination.

4. Candidates to give notice of intention to appear six months before the Examination, and to select not

more than five of the following subjects, each to receive a maximum of 1,000 marks :—

1. English.
2. Latin.
3. Greek.
4. Sanskrit.
5. Arabic.
6. History of Greece, Rome, England, and India; and a general view of the History of Modern Europe from Guizot, Hallam, &c. To include Political Economy.
7. Moral Sciences:—*viz.*, Ethics, Mental Philosophy, Logic.
8. Pure Mathematics.
9. Mixed Mathematics.
10. Physical Science.

5. The names of the students to be printed in the calendar after the Fellows, and after them the names of ex-students.

DUFF SCHOLARSHIPS.

The subscribers to a fund, raised for the purpose of commemorating the services of the Rev. Dr. Duff, directed the investment of the amount collected (Rs. 20,000) in Government Securities; and offered to transfer the same to the University of Calcutta on the following conditions :—

1. The interest of the money shall be applied to establish—

1. A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Languages.

II. A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Mathematics.

III. A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who, having been educated for at least one year in the Free Kirk Institution, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

IV. A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who, being a Christian in religion, and having been educated for at least one year in any of the affiliated Institutions for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

2. The above Scholarships shall be called "Duff Scholarships," and shall be tenable with any other Scholarships.

3. The surplus of the funds, after paying any small incidental expenses, shall be suffered to accumulate, and used for the purpose of giving rewards to any students of the University, who shall pass with credit in the Evidence of Revealed Religion, Natural Theology, and Moral Philosophy in the Examination for Honors, or for the degree of M.A., such rewards to be called "Duff Prizes."

4. Should the accumulations appear to the Syndicate greater than is necessary to carry out Rule 3, they may add to the value of the Duff Scholarships or increase their number.

5. The Syndicate shall have the power of putting a fair interpretation on any doubtful point in the above rules.

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July 1866, accepted this benefaction from the subscribers of the Duff Memorial Fund.

ESHAN SCHOLARSHIP.

Baboo Eshan Chundra Bose, of Calcutta, bequeathed, by his Will, to the University, the sum of Rs. 12,000 in Government Securities of the 5 per cent. loan, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship, to be awarded annually in accordance with the terms specified in the following extract from the Will :—

“I direct my said Executors, immediately on my decease, if the same shall not be contributed during my lifetime, to set apart out of my estate, Government Securities of the late East India Company, or of the Government of India, or both of them, for the amount of Rupees twelve thousand, of some five per cent. loan, or otherwise that my Executors shall immediately, after my decease, invest a sufficient part of my estate in the purchase of similar Government Securities for Rupees twelve thousand, of some five per cent. loan, so as to provide an annual income of Rupees six hundred, and to endorse over and transfer the same to the Government of Bengal, or the President, for the time being, of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, subject to the trusts hereinafter mentioned concerning the same, that is to say, interest to found a Scholarship in the Calcutta University, to be called “Eshan’s Scholarship,” to be awarded to the first scholar, being a Hindu Native of India, on the B.A. list for the year in the order of merit, in consideration of his continuing his studies at the Calcutta Presidency College with a view to the attainment of

the higher degree of M.A., and to be paid to him upon or in case of his attaining that degree, but not otherwise."

Scholars.

1869.	Kartic Chandra Mittra	...	...	Presy. Col.
1870.	Sarada Charan Mittra...	...	...	Ditto.
1871.	Isan Chandra Basu	...	...	Ditto.
1872.	Rajaninath Ray	...	...	Ditto.
1873.	Sarat Chandra Mukhopadhyay	...	...	Ditto.
1874.	Prasanna Kumar Lahiri	...	...	Ditto.

TAGORE LAW PROFESSORSHIP.

The Hon'ble Prosanna Coomar Tagore, C.S.I., bequeathed, by his Will, to the University, a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,000, for the purpose of founding a Professorship of Law in connection with the University, to be called the "Tagore Law Professorship." The terms of the bequest are given in the following extract from the Will :—

"I am desirous of founding a Law Professorship to be called 'The Tagore Law Professorship,' and of providing an adequate remuneration for the Professor who shall fill the chair provided by me. I direct that my Trustees or Trustee do, and shall, as soon as may conveniently be after my death, invest in Government Securities such a sum of money taken from my personality or by degrees from the income of my real estate at the discretion of my Trustees or Trustee as will produce the monthly sum of Rs. 1,000, and that when such sum has been invested, the same may be assigned, transferred, and made over to the University of Calcutta to be held upon the following trusts, that is to say : In trust to pay out of the interest accruing due therefrom the annual sum of Rs. 10,000 by equal monthly

payments to the 'Tagore Law Professor' for the time being, and in trust to apply the residue of the interests in the manner hereinafter mentioned. And I desire that until such sum shall have been so invested and made over as hereinbefore directed, my said Trustees or Trustee shall either from the proceeds of my personal estate or from the rents, issues, and profits arising from my real property, pay the sum of Rs. 1,000 a month to the University of Calcutta, to be applied by the University in the same manner and for the same purposes as the interest to accrue due from the funds which I have hereinbefore directed to be made over to the University. And I declare that the right of appointing a Professor to the said 'Tagore Law Professorship' and of removing or dismissing the incumbent therefrom shall be vested in the Senate of the University. And that the first appointment shall be made so as to begin to take effect not later than the end of one year from the date of my death, my will is, that the 'Tagore Law Professor' shall read or deliver yearly at some place within the town of Calcutta one complete course of Law Lectures without charge to the students and other persons who may attend such lectures. Within six months after the delivery of each course of lectures, the lectures shall be printed and not less than 500 copies thereof shall be distributed gratuitously. I desire that the expense of such printing and distribution may be defrayed out of the residue of the annual interest of the said fund. Whatever portion of the residue may remain after defraying the expenses, I desire that it may be devoted to the printing and publication of approved works on Law or Jurisprudence. It is my will that the said 'Tagore Law Professorship' shall save as herein provided be as to the kind of law which

is to be taught and in all other matters and things regulated by and subject to the control of the Senate to the said University.

At a meeting of the Senate on the 10th July 1869, the following scheme for lectures was adopted :—

(a). That the Professor, to be appointed, shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Hindu, Mahomedan or Anglo-Indian Law, the subject or subjects to be selected annually by the Syndicate in consultation with the Faculty of Law and the Professor.

(b). That the selection be made with a view to the ultimate formation of a body of Institutes of Indian Law.

(c). That the Professor be appointed for a term of three years, and, at the expiration of that term, be eligible for reappointment.

PROFESSORS.

1869. Mr. Herbert Cowell.

1872. Babu Shama Churn Sarkar.

1873. Babu Shama Churn Sarkar.

UNIVERSITY.

Babu Joykissen Mookerjee, of Ooterpara, made a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the University, on the 20th July 1869, for the purpose of forming a library. The amount has been invested in four per cent. securities till the completion of the University building.

MOUAT MEDAL.

The Committee of the Mouat Testimonial Fund made over to the University the sum of Rs. 2,040, to be invested in 6 per cent. Municipal Debentures, with a

request that the University would 'apply the annual interest to carry out the following purpose :

1. That an annual Gold Medal be instituted bearing the words " Mouat Medal " on one side.

2. That it be awarded to the Premchand Student of the year, and presented to him publicly at the annual Convocation for conferring degrees.

The Senate at the annual meeting in 1872 thankfully accepted this benefaction for carrying out the object of the Fund.

RADHAKANTA MEDAL.

The subscribers to the Radhakanta Memorial made over to the University the residue of the Memorial Fund, after providing for the Bust and Portrait of the deceased Rajah, amounting to Rs. 2,000 in Municipal Debentures, with a request that the annual interest on the Debentures might be applied "in awarding a gold medal to the best Sanskrit scholar among the successful candidates for the degree of B. A. of each year." At the annual meeting of the Senate in 1873, this benefaction was thankfully accepted.

MEDALLIST.

1874. Prasanna Kumar Lahiri, Presidency College.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

(Connected with Government.)

1. Presidency College, Calcutta (In Arts, Law, and Civil Engineering).

2. Medical College, Calcutta.
3. Hooghly College (In Arts and Law).
4. Dacca College (In Arts and Law).
5. Kishnaghur College (In Arts and Law).
6. Berhampore College (In Arts and Law).
7. Agra College (In Arts and Law).
8. Benares College (In Arts and Law).
9. Saugor High School.
10. Sanskrit College.
11. Ajmere College.
12. Bareilly College.
13. Patna College (In Arts and Law).
14. Thomason College, Roorkee.
15. Lahore Government College.
16. Delhi Government College.
17. Gowhatty School (In Arts and Law).
18. Calcutta Mudressa.
19. Cuttack High School (In Arts and Law).
20. Chittagong High School (In Arts and Law).
21. Muir Central College (In Arts and Law).
22. Midnapore High School.
23. Baulia High School.

(Unconnected with Government.)

24. Canning College, Lucknow (In Arts and Law).
25. Bishop's College.
26. Doveton College, Calcutta.
27. St. Paul's School.
28. Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
29. La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
30. London Missionary Society's Inst., Bhowanipore.
31. Serampore College.
32. St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
33. St. John's College, Agra.

34. Joy Narain's College, Benares.
35. St. Thomas's College, Colombo.
36. St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
37. General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.
38. Lahore Mission School.
39. Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta.
40. Victoria College, Agra.
41. Church Mission School, Umritsur.
42. Bishop's School, Simla.
43. Christ Church School, Cawnpore.
44. Sehore School.
45. La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
46. Mussoorie School.
47. Allahabad High School.
48. St. Peter's College, Agra.
49. London Mission School, Benares.
50. Ditto Ditto Mirzapore.
51. Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta.
52. Jaipur Maharajah's College.
53. Kandy Collegiate School.
54. Patialah Maharaja's School.

AFFILIATION.

1. Institutions, or departments of Institutions, may be affiliated in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering.

2. The power of affiliating rests, under the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar.

In the case of a Government Institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruc-

tion, or other chief educational officer of the province in which the Institution is situated.

In the case of any other Institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such Institution.

Every application must be countersigned by two Members of the Senate, and if thought necessary in the case of distant Institutions, by the Secretary to the Government of the province in which the Institution is situated.

3. The application must contain—

(a). A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.

(b). A statement showing the provisions made for the instruction of the students up to the same standard.

(c). Satisfactory assurance that the Institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for five years at least.

5. The Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, at any time, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any Institution.

Presidency College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

The Presidency College was established on the 15th June 1855, under orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in their Despatch No. 62, dated 15th September 1854, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal.

The College is open to all classes of the community, and the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University for Degrees in Arts, Law and Civil Engineering.

General Department.—Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination are admissible to this department.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 10, and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 12, except in the case of students holding Junior Scholarships, who pay only Rs. 10.

Seven Scholarships, founded in commemoration of the donors whose names they bear, are attached to the College, and are tenable by Graduates in Arts for one year after taking the Degree of B.A., *viz.*:—

The Burdwan Scholarship ...	value 50 Rs.	a month
„ Dwarkanath Tagore ...	„ 50 Rs.	„
„ Bird Scholarship ...	„ 40 Rs.	„
„ Ryan „ ...	„ 40 Rs.	„
Three Hindu Coll. Scholarships „	30 Rs.	„

Law Department.—Students are admissible to this department who have passed the First Examination in Arts. Candidates for admission, who are not already members of the General Department, are required to pay an entrance fee of Rs. 10. During the first two years students pay a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 5, and during the third year they pay Rs. 10 a month.

Civil Engineering Department. — Students are admissible to this department who have passed the University Entrance Examination. The entrance fee is Rs. 10, and the monthly tuition fee Rs. 5. There are two Scholarships, each worth Rs. 10 a month, attached to this department, which were founded in memory of the late Major-General Forbes. These Scholarships are tenable for one year, and are awarded

after the annual College Examination in May to the most deserving students in the second year class. Five Government Scholarships, each worth Rs. 50 a month, and tenable for two years, are available annually for students who pass the University Examination for the Licence in Civil Engineering, or the Degree of B.C.E. Holders of these Scholarships receive practical training, (1) in the Government Survey Department for six months; (2) in Government workshops for six months; (3) in Government works in progress for one year. Other students, who pass the University Examination but for whom no Scholarships are available, are allowed to go through the same course of practical training free of charge.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M.A., Principal and Professor of Mathematics.

Mr. C. H. Tawney, M.A., Professor of English Literature.

Vacant, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic.

Mr. H. F. Blanford, Professor of Natural Science.

Mr. A. Pedler, Professor of Chemistry.

Mr. W. G. Willson, M.A., Assistant Professor of Natural Science.

Mr. E. Lethbridge, M.A., Officiating Professor of History.

Mr. M. H. L. Beebee, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Baboo Raj Krishna Banerjea, Professor of Sanskrit.

Dr. Robson, Assistant Professor of English Literature.

Baboo Peary Churn Sircar, Assistant Professor of English Literature.

Baboo Nilmoni Mookerjee, M.A., Assistant Professor of Sanskrit.

Law Department.

Mr. T. D. Ingram, Senior Professor.

Mr. H. Millett, Junior Professor.

C.E. Department.

Mr. J. M. Scott, C.E., M.A., Professor of Civil Engineering,

Mr. S. F. Downing, B.A., L.C.E., Assistant Professor, Civil Engineering.

Mr. W. Griffiths, B.A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Mr. C. Grant, Professor of Drawing.

Medical College of Bengal.

AFFILIATED 1857.

1. The Medical College of Bengal was founded by Lord William Bentinck in the year 1835.

The government of the College and Hospital is vested in the Principal, aided by a Consultative Council, composed of all the Professors, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction.

THE PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

This class consists of Scholarship-holders, free students, and paying students. The number of free students in the College, at one time, is limited to 50, and nomination to the free list has been left, by the Director of Public Instruction, in the hands of the Principal.

Free presentations are made entirely with reference to the ability of applicants, as shown by the position they may have held at the Entrance Examination in Arts of the University, or by possession of Scholarships from other Colleges.

Paying students are required to pay an admission fee of Rs. 15, and Rs. 5 per mensem during their stay in the College.

They are required to follow the curriculum of the College as laid down for the primary or English class, and are subject to the same rules regarding discipline.

Students who do not intend to graduate at the Calcutta University, or who are desirous of attending single course of lectures, may enter as casual students: they are not required to follow the College curriculum, but in other respects are amenable to the College regulations. If they enter for more than a single course of lectures, they are required to comply with the rules which regulate the admission of other applicants to the primary class.

Casual students pay in advance fees of Rs. 40 for each course of lectures, and Rs. 60 for each six months' attendance on the different departments of hospital practice.

The expenditure on Scholarships of the primary class is limited to Rs. 400 a month, and this sum is ordinarily distributed among the students of the five years as follows:—

To* students of the 4th and 5th years, 14

Senior Scholarships, at Rs. 12 a month 168 0 0

To students of the 3rd year, 8 Junior

Scholarships, at Rs. 8 a month 64 0 0

* For students of these two years, University Scholarships are also available, and, for those of the 5th year, the Goodeve Scholarship likewise.

To students of the 3rd year, 5 augmentation Scholarships, at Rs. 8 a month.....	40	0	0
To students of the 2nd year, 8 Junior Scholarships, at Rs. 8 a month.....	64	0	0
To students of the 1st year, ditto ditto ditto	64	0	0
<hr/>			
Total per mensem.....Rs.	400	0	0

The Senior Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the "First Licentiate Examination." But they are not awarded to students who gain University Scholarships at such Examination. They are tenable for two years, on condition that the conduct and progress of the holder are satisfactory.

The Junior Scholarships are awarded either upon the published results of the University Entrance Examination, or on a Special Examination to be held for the purpose according as may be found from time to time most convenient. They are tenable for three years, on the like condition as above.

In the event of a Scholarship being forfeited, the amount already drawn is not liable to be refunded by the holder.

Any Scholarships falling vacant by the death, resignation, &c., of the holder, may be awarded to students of the same term, next in order of merit, who may be without a Scholarship, and may be possessed of the requisite qualifications.

The Goodeve Scholarship (value Rs. 12 a month) may be held in conjunction with any Scholarship awarded under these Rules.

Students of this class, excepting casual students, are required to follow the subjoined curriculum, which is framed for obtaining the Calcutta University Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

Curriculum of Studies for the Primary Class.

First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Chemistry. Botany.	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Dissections. Chemistry. Botany. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Comparative Anatomy and Zoology. Dissections. Materia Medica. Practical Chemistry.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations). Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dissection of regions and performance of surgical operations on the dead body.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations). Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dentistry. Dissections of regions and performance of surgical operations on the dead body.
<i>Hospital and Dispensary Attendance.</i>				
		Medical Wards, 6 months.	Medical Wards, 6 months.	Medical Wards, 3 months.
		Surgical Wards, ditto.	Surgical Wards, ditto.	Surgical, do. do. Eye Infirmary, ditto.
		With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.	With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.	With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.
				Out-door Dispensary, do.

NOTE.—Students are recommended also to attend lectures on Surgery and Medicine, or any of the junior subjects with which they may not feel themselves familiar during their third year.

MILITARY OR HINDUSTANI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in Urdu.

2. The course of study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, and is as follows:—

First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.
Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Medicine. Surgery. Practical Pharmacy.	Clinical Medicine. Clinical Surgery. Dissection of Surgical Regions.

* *Hospital Attendance.*

	Months.	Months.
Medical Wards	4	Medical Ward ... 6
Surgical Wards	4	Surgical Ward ... 6
Out-door Dis- pensary ...	4	

3. If duly qualified, the student receives a certificate, signed by the Principal, the Professors of Medicine, Surgery, Materia Medica, Anatomy, and by the native teachers of these subjects, declaring that he is sufficiently versed in Anatomy, Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine, and Surgery, to qualify him for the office of native doctor.

4. The students of this class are all natives, chiefly Mussulmans, and are duly enlisted as soldiers from the date of their joining the College. They are destined

for employment chiefly in Military, but also in Civil hospitals and dispensaries.

THE BENGALI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in the Bengali language.

The course of study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of Government.

The course of study of this class is precisely similar to that of the Hindustani class, the only difference being that the Bengali language is employed, instead of the Urdu, as a medium of communication.

The students remain the same time in the College, undergo similar examinations, and obtain the same description of certificate of qualification.

The students of this class are destined for employment as native doctors in the civil hospitals of Bengal, whilst many engage in private practice, instead of entering Government service.

PRESENT STAFF OF PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

Principal	...	Norman Chevers, M.D.
Professor of Anatomy and	}	J. Ewart, M.D.
Physiology and Curator		
of the Museum		
Professor of Comparative	}	J. Anderson, M.D.
Anatomy and Zoology		
Offg. Professor of Descriptive	}	J. P. McConnell, M.B.
and Surgical Anatomy		
and Clinical Surgery		

First Demonstrator of Anatomy	...	Sub-Asst. Surgeon Nil- madhub Mookerjee.
2nd ditto ditto	...	Sub-Asst. Surgeon Chun- der Mohun Ghose, M.B.
Professor of Botany	...	G. King, M.B.
Professor of Materia Medica	...	S. G. Chuckerbutty, M.D.
Offg. Professor of Chemistry	...	W. J. Palmer, M.D.
Professor of Medicine	...	Norman Chevers, M.D.
Offg. Professor of Surgery	...	S. B. Partridge, F.R.C.S.
Professor of Midwifery	...	T. E. Charles, M.D.
Professor of Medical Juris- prudence	...	C. T. O. Woodford, M.D.
Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery...	...	H. Cayley.
Professor of Dentistry	...	J. P. Smith, M.D.
Professor of Hygiene	...	S. C. Mackenzie.

STAFF OF SECONDARY OR VERNACULAR CLASSES.

Teacher of Anatomy	...	Sub-Asst. Surgeon Chun- der Mohun Ghose, M.B.
Teacher of Materia Medica	...	Sub-Asst. Surgeon Jugo- bundo Bose, M.D.
Teacher of Medicine	...	Sub-Asst. Surgeon Tamiz Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
Teacher of Surgery	...	Sub-Asst. Surgeon Ram Narain Doss, Rai Baha- door.
Teacher of Midwifery	...	Sub-Asst. Surgeon Meer Ushruftally.
Teacher of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence	...	Sub-Asst. Surgeon Kan- hai Lal De.

SUCCESSION LISTS.

Principals.

- 1835 M. J. Bramley.
 1856. J. McRae, M.D.
 1856. T. W. Wilson, M.D.
 1857. W.C.B. Eatwell, M.D.
 1860. S. B. Partridge, F.R.C.S. (offg.)
 1861. N. Chevers, M.D.
 1865. C. R. Francis, M.B. (offg.)
 1866. J. Ewart, M.D. (offg.)

Secretaries.

1837. David Hare.
 1841. F. J. Mouat, M.D.
 1854. E. Goodeve, M.B.
 1855. F.N. Macnamara, M.D.
-

Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED 1860.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. It was founded in 1824 for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit language and literature, and at first Sanskrit was studied exclusively.

The College is open to all respectable Hindus, without any distinction of caste. The schooling fee is Rs. 5 per month in the College Department, and Rs. 3 in the School Department. The students of the College Department read the F. A. Course, and the

upper students of the School Department read the University Entrance Course in English. In Sanskrit they read a much higher standard. There is a Sanskrit Honor Class attached to the College Department. There are three Graduate Scholarships of Rs. 50, 35, and 25 respectively, and there are fourteen Senior Scholarships varying from Rs. 10 to 20 per month. There are also eight Junior Scholarships of Rs. 8 each.

All the students learn Sanskrit and English.

A valuable Sanskrit Library of Manuscripts and printed works is attached to the College, and a Government grant of Rs. 600 per annum is applied to the purchase of Standard English and Sanskrit works.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal.....Babu Prasánnakumár Sarvadhikárá.

English.

Lecturer.....Babu Syámá Chárán Gángúli, B.A.

„ „ Beni Madháv Dé, M.A.

Head Master... „ Táríní Chárán Cháttopádhyáy.

Second do. ... „ Díná Nath Mukhopádhyáy, B.A.

Third do. ... „ Nrisinha Chandra Mukhopadhyáy, M.A.

And three other English Masters.

Sanskrit.

Professor of Philoso-

phy and Rhetoric ... Pandit Máhes Chandra Nyáyá-ratná.

Professor of Law „ Bharat Chandra Siromani.

„ of Literature „ Dwarká Náth Vidyábhu-shun.

„ of Grammar „ Tárá Nath Tárkaváchas-patí.

Assistant Professor of
 Rhetoric and Gram-
 mar Pandit Giris Chandra Vidyaratná.
 And eight other Pandits.

Hooghly College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1836, and is mainly supported from funds bequeathed by Mahomed Moshim, a wealthy Mahomedan gentleman, who dying without heirs in the year 1806, left his large property, yielding an annual income of Rs. 45,000, to Mahomedan Trustees "for the service of God." Owing to the misappropriation of the funds, Government assumed the office of Trusteeship. The right of assumption was opposed by the original Trustees, but upheld both by the Courts in India and by the Privy Council in England. The period of litigation extended over many years, during which the annual income accumulated, forming a surplus of Rs. 8,61,100. The surplus was devoted to the foundation and endowment of the Hooghly College, and was further increased by a portion of the original zemindaree that became available on the death of one of the Mootawallees of the Hooghly Imambarah, an Institution which also derives its support from Mahomed Moshim's legacy. Another source of increase to the College endowment has been the accumulation of unexpended income, so that at present it yields not less than Rs. 51,000 per annum.

The College consists of three Departments, an English, an Arabic, and a Law Department, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower

Bengal. The English Department is open to all students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, the fees being one rupee per mensem for Mahomedans, and Rs. 5 for all others. In the Law Department the fee is Rs. 5 per mensem.

In 1846 a sum of Rs. 5,000 was given by Ranee Kuttianee, a large landed proprietress, for the foundation of a Senior

Scholarships, Scholarship in the Hooghly College, to be competed for by the students of this Institution alone. Owing to some misapprehension, the Scholarship remained unawarded for some years, during which the principal was considerably increased by the accumulation of interest, so that it now yields an income of about Rs. 320 per annum; this being more than sufficient to support the existing Scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem, it has been determined to open another, equal in value, as soon as the yearly savings afford an adequate fund.

Two Junior Scholarships of Rs. 8 per mensem are attached to the Collegiate and Branch Schools, preference being given to students of the latter. These Scholarships were founded in 1843,

* D. C. Smyth, Esq.
Maharaja Dhiraj Mahtab
Chunder Bahadoor.
Babu Dwarka Nath Tagore.
" Callynath Moonshee.
" Pran Chunder Roy.
" Sree Narayan Chowdry.
" Ram Narain Mookerjee.

and are supported by the surplus of the liberal contributions made by wealthy zemindars* of the district for the purpose of building the Branch School.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

College.

R. Thwaytes, M.A.	...	...	Principal.
R. Parry	...	...	Professor.

F. J. Rowe, B.A....	...	...	Professor.
Babu Trailokya Nath Mitra,			
M.A. and B.L....	...	...	Law Lecturer.
Babu Gopal Chunder Gupta	...	...	Asst. Professor of
			Sanskrit.
Moulvie Abul Khair	...	...	Professor of Arabic.
Babu Jadu Nath Banerjee	...	...	Head Pandit.

Dacca College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was originally opened as a school, by the General Committee of Public Instruction, in the year 1835. In 1841 it was converted into a College, when a Principal was appointed, and an increase made to the staff of teachers. The College building was erected, partly by public subscription, in the same year, at a cost of Co.'s Rs. 36,679.

Any person who has passed the University Entrance Examination may be admitted. Students in the General Department pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5, and in the Law Department also a fee of Rs. 5.

A silver medal, called the Donnelly prize, is awarded annually, of the value of the interest on Rs. 1,000 subscribed by the native assistants of the late Abkaree Commissioner's office, in memory of the late Mr. A. F. Donnelly.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

A. W. Garrett, B.A.	...	...	Offg. Principal.
J. Willson, B.A.	...	...	Professor.

Shomanath Mookerjee ... Asst. Professor.
 Opendronath Mitter, M.A. & B.L. Law Lecturer.

Kishnaghur College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This College was founded by Government in 1845, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

Any person who has passed the University Entrance Examination may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5.

The College building was erected at a cost of Rs. 66,876; Rs. 17,000 of which was collected by private subscription. In consideration of the liberality thus manifested in the district, a donor of Rs. 1,000 is allowed to place a boy, free of expense, at the College in perpetuity, and another, for every Rs. 500 additional he may have subscribed. Part of the ground occupied by the building was purchased by Government; for the remainder, the College is indebted to the munificence of the Maharajah of Nuddea and the Ranee Surnomoye of Cossimbazar.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	...	S. Lobb, M.A.
Head Master	...	...	Babu Umes Chandra Datta.
Lecturer in Law	...	{	Prasanna Kumár Bose, M.A. & B.L.
Assistant Professor of	...	}	Babu Nakuleswar Bando-
Sanskrit	...	}	pádhyáy.

Principals.

1845. Captain D. L. Richardson.
 1846. Marcus Gustavus Rochfort.
 1855. Edmund Lodge, B.A.
 1857. James Graves, M.A. (offg.)
 1857. Leonidas Clint, B.A.
 1858. Alfred Smith, M.A.
 1870. S. Lobb, M.A.
-

Berhampore College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This College, founded in 1853, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It has two Departments, the monthly fee in *each* of which is Rs. 5.

It is open to all classes of the community, and any University under-graduate is admissible.

The building, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1863, was occupied in 1869.

One moiety of its cost was paid by the community.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	...	Robert Hand.
Head Master	...	...	Vacant.
2nd do.	...	...	Babu Harí Dás Ghosh.
Asst. Professor of Sanskrit.	Babu Rámgiati Nyáyáratna.		
Lecturer in Law	.....	„	Guru Das Bandyopadhyay, M.A. & B.L.

Patna College.

AFFILIATED 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was opened as a Collegiate School in 1862, and raised to a College in 1864. All students are admissible who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and instruction is given up to the standard of the B.A. Examination of the University of Calcutta.

A Law Department was added in May 1864, and a Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

J. W. McCrindle, M.A.	...	Principal.
J. K. Rogers	...	Professor.
A. L. V. Ewbank, B.A.	...	Professor.
J. Behrendt	...	Head Master.
A. Philips	...	Master.
Soshibusan Chatterjee, M.A.	3rd	Master.
E. Tiery, B.A.	...	4th Master.
Choto Ram Tiwari	...	Asst. Profr. of Sanskrit.
Nasir Khan	...	Head Moulvie.

Law Department.

Nobin Chunder Dey, B.A. and B.L., Law Lecturer.

Agra College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

The Agra College was founded in 1823, and affiliated to the University in 1857. It was originally

endowed by the late Gangadhar Pandit with the revenues of certain villages in the Agra, Aligarh, and Mathura Districts. Subsequently the Government added to its income, and raised it to its present status. The College consists of two departments, the College Proper and the School. The staff of the former consists of a Principal and two Professors; the latter of a Head Master, eight Anglo-Vernacular Masters, and six Moulvies and Pandits.

Principal	...	...	K. Deighton, B.A.
Professor of Literature	...	...	W. N. Boutflower, B.A.
Professor of Mathematics,			Babu Umesh Chandra Sanyal, M.A.
Head Master	...	...	J. Statham.

Benares College (late Queen's).

AFFILIATED 1860.

The Benares Sanskrit College was founded by Government in 1791 for the cultivation of the language, literature, and (as inseparably connected with these) the religion of the Hindus. In 1830 an English Institution was established, distinct from the Sanskrit College at first, but incorporated with it in 1853.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

English Department.

- Ralph T. H. Griffith, M.A., Principal.
 E. E. Rogers, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.
 Lakshmi Sankar Misra, M.A., Offg. Professor of Mathematics.
 J. Dearden, B.A., Professor of English Literature.
 Mathuraprasad Misra, Head Master.

Balkrisna Acharya, M.A., Supernumerary Teacher.
 Umachurn Mukerjia, M.A., Assistant Master.
 Sixteen Teachers and a Librarian.

Sanskrit Department.

A. E. Gough, B.A., Anglo-Sanskrit Professor.
 Gayadutta, Assistant ditto ditto.
 Bapu Deva Sastri, Professor of Mathematics.
 Rajaram Sastri, ditto of Law.
 Bacharam Tewari, ditto of Sankhya.
 Kaliprasad Siromoni, ditto of Logic.
 Ramchandra Sastri, ditto of Sahitya.
 Sitalprasad, ditto of Poetry.

Nine Teachers and a Librarian.

Bareilly College.

AFFILIATED 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces. It was opened as a School in 1836, and constituted a College in 1852.

The College is open to all classes, on payment of an entrance and monthly tuition fee; the latter varies from eight annas to five rupees according to the income of the parents or guardians of the boys.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

G. Wright, Principal.
 G. A. Stack, Professor of Literature.
 C. Dodd, Head Master.
 Babu Peary Mohan Biswas, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.
 Moulvie Mahamed Ahsun, Head Moulvie.

Deadut Tewari, Pandit.

Fifteen Junior Masters and Teachers.

Principals.

1853. V. Tregear.

1855. C. Buch, Ph.D.

1859. M. Kempson, M.A.

1862. H. Templeton.

Sagar High School, Jabalpur.

(FOUNDED 1836.)

AFFILIATED 1860.

This Institution, originally located in Sagar, but transferred to Jabalpur in May 1873, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces. The School teaches up to the First Examination in Arts from a standard two years below Entrance. All students who pass the High School Scholarship Examination, a local standard, are admitted on payment of an entrance and monthly tuition fee. In the College classes the fee is two rupees; in the School, one rupee in the entrance class and eight annas in the preparatory.

Connected with the School is a boarding-house, in which the majority of the students are provided with free quarters.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

George Thompson, B.A., President.

Joseph Elliott, 1st Asst. Master.

J. H. Firth, 2nd ditto.

K. C. Datta, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit.

Khodadád Beg, ditto Persian.

Ajmere College.

AFFILIATED 1861.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces. It was opened as a School, which, after having been closed for many years, was re-established in the early part of 1851. In 1861 it was converted into an anglo-vernacular school, and on 1st April 1868 it was raised to the *status* of a College, when the instructive staff was augmented and improved to suit the growing wants of the Institution. A new and commodious building was sanctioned by Government in June 1867, and was occupied in February 1870.

Fees.

Students are admitted on the payment of an entrance fee, equivalent to the tuition fee at which their parents' income may be rated.

Scholarships.

The endowment is the "Thomason Scholarships" of Rs. 8 per month for the most proficient scholar in Mathematics. An annual donation of Rs. 500 from His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore is distributed into 12 Junior Scholarships, which are conferred on those whose merits are not quite such as to entitle them to the higher Government stipends.

Connected with the College is a boarding-house for district students, under the management of Lalla Jumna Dass, one of the junior teachers.

A well-supported library, which owes many of its most valuable works to the munificent bequest of the late lamented Colonel Dixon, Commissioner of Ajmere, is accessible alike to residents of the station and pupils of the school.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

J. E. Goulding, Principal.

C. H. DeMello, Officiating ditto.

T. Harris, B.A., Head Master.

S. Smith, Teacher of Mathematics ; and two Masters.

Moulvie Mohammad Hussien, 1st Arabic and Persian Teacher.

Pundit Sheo Narain, 1st Sanskrit and Hindi Teacher.

Sixteen Assistant Teachers.

Bishop's College.

(FOUNDED 1820.)

AFFILIATED 1860.

This College was designed by Bishop Middleton primarily as an aid to evangelistic work, which its members were to labour to promote as well by the education of native and other youths, to be employed as missionaries, catechists or school-masters, as by the composition of books and tracts. In 1830, the statutes were modified so as to allow of the admission of lay or general students not intended for clerical or educational works.

Foundation.

One Fellowship,—founded by the late Rev. John Natt.

Twenty-one Scholarships,—founded by various societies and individuals.

The holders of Scholarships have rooms, boarding and tuition, free of charge.

Trustees.

The Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Visitor.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Members.

T. Skelton, M.A.	...	Principal.
Vacant	...	Vice-Principal.
J. W. Coe	...	Tutor.

Principals.

1821.	William Hodge Mill, D.D.
1841.	George Undy Withers, D.D.
1849.	William Kay, D.D.

Dobeton College.

(FOUNDED 1855.)

AFFILIATED 1857.

This College is attached to the Parental Academic Institution, a boarding and day-school, which was established on the 1st March 1823, by a body of Christian parents who were anxious to secure for their children the benefits of a liberal education. In 1855 a legacy of two lakhs and thirty thousand rupees was bequeathed to the Institution by the late Captain John Dobeton.

Scholarships and Prizes.

Two Scholarships varying in value from Rs. 15 to 25 per month are annually given to the two students who pass highest in the first division in the Entrance Examination or First Examination in Arts. The number which may be held simultaneously is restricted to eight. If held along with a Government Scholarship, its

amount is deducted from the above sums. Each Scholarship carries with it the privilege of free education.

A gold medal, of the value of Rs. 120, is annually given to the best scholar in one of the advanced classes.

Visitor.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

Chairman of Committee of Management.—H. Andrews.

Secretary.—J. Bruce.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

H. Roberts.....Principal and Profr., Eng. Lit.

E. Holness.....Profr. of Math., Nat. Phil. & Chem.

W. RiachProfr. of Latin.

List of Principals.

1850. Rev. A. Morgan.

1855. George Smith, L.L.D.

1858. J. W. McCrindle, M.A.

1866. J. Sime, B.A.

1869. R. Dick, M.A.

1870. H. Roberts.

St. Paul's School.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1845, and is under the control of a Committee, of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President, and the Ven'ble the Archdeacon, Vice-President.

Foundation, Scholarships, and Prizes.

1. *Foundation*.—One boarder and four day-boys are on the foundation; the first receives his board and education free, and the other four, their education. The nomination to these is with the Bishop of Calcutta.

2. *Bishop Wilson's Scholarships*.—Two Scholarships of Rs. 20 a month have been endowed in memory of the late Bishop Wilson, each to be held for two years. According to the terms of the endowment, these Scholarships are competed for by the whole of the Christian boys in the school, whether boarders or day-boys; one being given every year. They were instituted in the hope that the higher boys may be induced to extend the period of their studies, and become fitted to graduate in the University.

3. *Prizes*.—Two silver medals, one for proficiency, the other for general good conduct, are awarded at the annual Christmas Examination. Prizes in books are also given to the most proficient in each class.

Course of Study.

The subjects of Examination for Entrance into the University of Calcutta form the basis of instruction in the first class.

The study of the remaining five classes is arranged in a gradual proportion down to the first elements of learning. The whole course assigned for each class is so adjusted as to occupy one year.

In addition to the above school course, there is in operation a course of training for the B.A. Degree in the University of Calcutta. This is done in conformity with the conditions of affiliation to the University. The subjects appointed to be read are divided in such a way as to embrace a distinct course for each year.

List of Rectors.

1847. Rev. J. Kyd, M.A.

1849. Rev. S. Slater.

1852. Rev. J. Richards, M.A.

1855. Rev. G. Pridham, B.C.L.
 1859. Rev. W. Ayerst, M.A.
 1862. Rev. F. C. Cardew, M.A.
 1864. Rev. J. C. Nesfield, M.A.

President.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

Vice-President.

The Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Calcutta.

Committee.

- The Hon'ble F. B. Kemp.
 H. Woodrow, Esq., M.A.
 Rev. G. F. P. Blyth, M.A.
 Rev. W. Spencer, M.A.
 Rev. B. T. Atlay, M.A., *Honorary Secretary.*

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

- Head Master, Rev. G. M. Wilson, M.A.
 Assistant Master, Rev. W. Sadler.
 „ „ Capt. Coombs.

Free Church Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED 1857.

Originally established by Dr. Duff in August 1830 for the education of native youths under the name of the General Assembly's Institution, and since 1843 designated the Free Church Institution, being supported by the Free Church of Scotland.

The Institution, since 1857, has been in a handsome new edifice, Nimtollah Street, which has been erected at a cost of upwards of £15,000.

It consists of two departments—a College Department and a Preparatory and Normal School.

In the College Department all the branches of a higher education in English Literature, Science, Philosophy, with Bengali and Sanskrit, are taught, in immediate connection with systematic instruction in the doctrines and evidences of natural and revealed religion.

Scholarships.

1. There is an endowment of Rs. 100 per month for small Scholarships of Rs. 5 or 6 per month each, which are allotted only to those who pass the University Entrance Examination.

2. There are two endowed Theological Scholarships, of Rs. 16 per month each, called “the Duff Scholarships,” designed for students who are candidates for the Christian ministry.

3. There is also an endowed “Hawkins Scholarships,” of Rs. 8 per month, founded by the liberality of the gentleman whose name it bears.

4. A few Senior and Junior Government Scholarships have been granted to those who most successfully pass the University Examinations.

Annual Prizes.

1. Endowed prizes:—The Hawkins gold medal of Rs. 80 to the most successful student in the Institution.

The Macdonald Prize.

The Ewart Memorial Prize of Rs. 50.

The Kelloe Prize of Rs. 40 or 50 founded by the late Mr. Buchan of Kelloe.

These are usually allotted for the best essays on prescribed subjects.

2. Besides these, prizes for general scholarship and regular attendance are awarded in all the classes ; with several more for special exercises or essays.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. William C. Fyfe, Principal.

„ Kenneth S. Macdonald, M.A.

„ James Robertson, M.A.

„ John Hector, M.A.

Mr. Martin Mowat, M.A.

Babu Kalicharan Banerjee, M.A.

„ Umesh Chandra Chatterjea.

„ Brojonath Sarma.

And twenty Teachers and Pandits in the School Department.

La Martiniere College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This Institution was founded by Claude Martin, a native of Lyons in France, and a Major-General in the service of His Majesty the King of Oude. By his will he bequeathed a sum of three hundred and fifty thousand Sicca Rupees, afterwards considerably augmented, to be devoted to the establishment of a school for the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, under the direction of the Government and the Supreme Court.

Governors.

The Governor-General, the Members of Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Advocate-General for the time being, together with four additional Governors to be elected by them annually. The four Governors so elected, with one of

the ex-officio Governors, form a board of Acting Governors, to whom the general control of the Institution is entrusted.

Foundation Boys.

The Governors from time to time select from among the Christian population of Calcutta a sufficient number of poor boys, of an age of not less than 4, nor more than 10 years, so that there may always be at the least 75 boys on the establishment of the school. These boys are entirely educated and supported out of the funds of the school. Boarders and day-scholars may be admitted at discretion of the Governors, provided that they are not a burden on the charity.

The Institution was opened on the first March 1836. It is divided into two departments—College and School. The educational staff consists of a Head Master and five Assistant Masters, together with Surveying, Drawing, and Music Masters and a Pandit.

Prizes and Scholarships.

A gold medal is annually awarded on the 13th of September, the anniversary of the death of the Founder, to the head boy of the College Department, and prizes of books are given in all the classes.

Acting Governors.

V. H. Schaleh, Esq., C.S.	|	The Rev. J. M. Thomson.
The Hon'ble J. B. Phear.	|	„ „ W. C. Bromehead.

Secretary and Medical Officer.

F. N. Macnamara, M.D.

Principals.

- 1844. A. M. W. Christopher, B.A.
- 1848. H. Woodrow, M.A.
- 1854. W. S. Atkinson, M.A.
- 1860. L. Ewbank, M.A.
- 1862. C. W. Hatten, B.A.

Head Master.

J. A. Aldis, M.A.

Assistant Masters.

W. T. Webb, F. J. Bennett, J. H. Ellis, J. Hodges.
 Drawing Master, C. Angier. Surveying Master, T. A.
 Jones. Music Master, C. F. Frye. Pandit, Ramkumar
 Chatterjea.

London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This Institution was founded by the London Missionary Society in the year 1838. In 1854 the large and handsome building now used, consisting of a library, a hall, and sixteen class-rooms, was first opened.

The Institution is divided into three departments, *viz.*, a College Department for under-graduates of the University, a School Department, and a Theological class for training Christian natives for missionary work.

The course of study comprehends English, Sanskrit, and Bengali Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, History, and Geography, together with the Sacred Scriptures and Christian Evidences.

The number of students and scholars amounts to more than 500. A branch school at Behala, four miles to the south-west of Calcutta, contains 150 boys.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. J. P. Ashton, M.A., Principal.
„ J. Naylor, B.A.
„ T. E. Slater.
Babu Gopal Chandra Saha, M.A.
„ Taranath Chakravarti.
Pandit Ram Kumar Chakravarti.
Babu Parbati Charan Bandhyopadhyay.
Fourteen Teachers and two Pandits.

St. Xavier's College.

AFFILIATED 1862.

This Institution was established under the direction of the Society of Jesus, in January 1860, in the large building formerly appropriated by the late Dr. Carew for St. John's College. It is mainly intended for the liberal education of Catholic youth, but is open alike to pupils of other religious persuasions, on the same principle of non-interference as the old St. Xavier's College, which broke up in 1846.

Besides the paying boarders and day-pupils, some free scholars are admitted, especially for the higher studies, as hitherto no scholarships have been founded.

The course of studies is similar to that followed in the European Colleges of the same Society, but adapted to the wants of this country. One or two years' training in the elementary division is generally required before a student can enter the first year's or lowest class. The successive higher classes are organized in accordance with the University curriculum, and with a plan of gradual development extending over four years.

Medals and prizes in books are awarded to the best scholars at the Christmas Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Very Rev. E. Lafont, S.J., Rector, Prefect of Studies,
Lecturer in Physical Science.

Rev. J. Devos, S.J., Prefect of Discipline.

Rev. A. DeKinder, S.J., Professor of Philosophy and
Latin.

Rev. J. Henry, S.J., Professor of English Literature.

Rev. B. Larcher, S.J., Professor of History.

Rev. E. Francotte, S.J., and Rev. J. Fierens, S.J.,
Professors of Mathematics.

Rev. E. Delplace, S.J., Professor of Chemistry.

School Department.

Rev. C. Hogger, S.J.

Rev. A. DeBie, S.J.

Rev. DeBoeck, S.J.

Rev. T. Lobert, S.J.

&c. &c.

Serampore College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1818 under the patronage of the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General of India, by the Revs. Dr. Carey, Dr. Marshman, and W. Ward, who, together with Colonel Krefting, the Danish Governor of Serampore, and J. C. Marshman, Esq., formed the first Council.

In 1821 it received a munificent donation from the King of Denmark, consisting of certain premises to the north-west of the College, and this act of liberality

was followed in 1828 by the grant of a Royal Charter giving perpetuity to the Institution and its endowments. At the cession of Serampore to the East India Company, this Charter was confirmed at the especial request of the Danish Sovereign.

The ground on which the College stands was purchased chiefly by subscription; the entire expense of the buildings amounting to about £15,000, was met out of the private funds of the Serampore Missionaries, who were the first promoters of the undertaking. After the death of Dr. Marshman, the funds for carrying on the operations of the College were provided partly by the endowments, but chiefly by the liberality of J. C. Marshman, Esq., the only surviving member of the original Council. On his departure from India in 1856, the College was placed under the general direction of the Baptist Missionary Society, which has since contributed towards its support and become identified with its operations.

It is conducted by three European Professors, assisted by twelve native teachers. The number of youths in the College Department is about *seventy*, in the school *three hundred*.

The interest of funds raised by the late Mr. Ward in Europe and America supports wholly, or in part, several European youths connected with the Mission or wishing to become so, and also a boarding school for the children of native preachers. Scholarships to the amount of about Rs. 40 monthly are distributed amongst the most deserving of the native students in the College classes.

An education fee, exacted from the European students, contributes to the preservation and improvement of the library.

The course of study is intended to impart a liberal education, and special attention is paid to the principles of Christianity.

The present members of the Council are :—J. C. Marshman, Esq., R. Scott Moncrieff, Esq., Revs. J. Sale, J. Trafford, J. Wenger, and C. B. Lewis.

The education is conducted by the Rev. J. Trafford, A.M., Principal; Rev. T. Martin and Rev. J. W. Thomas, Tutors.

St. John's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED 1861.

This College was established in 1850 in connection with the Mission of the Church Missionary Society at Agra, chiefly at the instance of an influential body of Civilians and Military Officers then forming the Committee of the Local Church Missionary Association, who wished to have an Educational Institution of a high order connected with the Mission.

The large and handsome gothic building, in which the classes are now held, erected from the design of Major Kitto, was completed in 1853.

Scholarships.

1. The College is endowed with two Scholarships founded in memory of the late Mr. Thomason and bearing his name, value Rs. 10 per month each, and tenable for one year. These Scholarships are assigned at the annual Christmas Examination to the two most proficient students in English literature.

2. There are also two endowed Theological Scholarships founded in 1861, value Rs. 5 per month, and

tenable for one year, assigned to the two students who show themselves best acquainted with the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion.

3. Other Scholarships, to the value of nearly Rs. 40 per month, are given from the general funds of the College for proficiency in English, Mathematics, Hindee, and Persian.

4. A Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 5 per month at least, is awarded to each student who has passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination.

Fees.

Every student is required to pay 2 rupees fee at entrance; and schooling fees ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 per month, according to the income of his parent or guardian.

Principals.

1850.	Rev. T. Valpy French, M.A.
1858.	„ H. W. Shackel, M.A.
1861.	„ J. Barton, M.A.
1863.	„ C. Ellard Vines, B.A.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, Rev. C. Ellard Vines, B.A.

Vice-Principal, R. J. Bell, Esq.

Head Master, A. H. Wright, Esq.

Asst. Master, Mr. Williams.

„ Babu Hari Charan Chakravarti.

„ „ Damodur Das, B.A.

„ „ Muttra Das.

Moulvie, Moulvie Mahomed Bashir.

Pandit, Kali Das.

Joy Narain's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED 1862.

A free school was founded in the year 1818 by Raja Joy Narain Ghosal, Bahadoor, in gratitude for his recovery from a protracted illness.

He endowed it with a monthly sum of Rs. 200, increased by Government to Rs. 452, and appointed the Committee of the Calcutta Church Missionary Association, for the time being, trustees, with directions that they should "appoint such members as shall be able to satisfy the enquiries of the learned of this ancient city on subjects of Science, History, and Religion."

In 1853 the spacious school-room provided by Joy Narain having been found insufficient for the number of students, the present building was erected; at the same time the school was raised to a College and named after the founder.

Scholarships.

	Rs.
Thomason	102
Vankatacharya's	260
Munshi Situl Sing's	200
Rajah Sutt Churn Ghosal's	60
And a gold medal, value Rupees ...	100

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. H. D. Hubbard, M.A. ...	Principal.
Rev. R. A. T. Hoernle ...	Sanskrit Lecturer.
Mr. H. Pink	Asst. Master.
Babu Timothy Luther ...	Head Master.

Eleven English Teachers and twenty-three Teachers for the classical and vernacular languages of India.

St. Thomas's College, Colombo.

AFFILIATED 1864.

This Institution was founded by Bishop Chapman in 1851, and consists of two parts,—the College and Collegiate School.

The College instruction comprehends two courses of study,—one adapted to those who desire a general education; the other, to those who intend to devote themselves to the ministry.

The former course consists of lectures in Divinity, Logic, Classics, Mathematics, History, Natural Science, and the study of the English language.

The instruction in the Theological course is in strict conformity with the principles of the Church of England.

No scholar of the School, who has passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, is permitted to continue in the School; he must either enter the College, or cease his connection with the Institution.

There is also an Orphan Asylum appended to the Institution.

Visitor	...	...	The Lord Bishop of Colombo.
Warden	...	...	Rev. George Bennett, M.A.
Lecturer in Divinity			Ditto ditto.
„	Classics, &c.		Ditto (<i>pro tem.</i>)
„	Singhalese.		Rev. C. Alwis.
„	Tamil	...	
„	Music	...	Mr. H. C. Hancock.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Head Master ... (Vacant).

Assistant Masters ... Messrs. H. C. Hancock, Tocke,
Rae, F. H. Pereira, Elders,
and C. Pereira.

Superintendent of Orphan Asylum, Mr. S. Dias.

General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED 1864.

This Institution was established in 1830 under the auspices of the Church of Scotland, being the oldest Institution of the kind in India. It was temporarily closed in 1844 in consequence of the secession of the Missionaries with the Free Church, but was reopened in 1846 by the Church of Scotland under the superintendence of the late Rev. Dr. Ogilvie.

The General Assembly's Institution is divided into two departments,—the College and the School. The College Department is attended by about 100 students, divided into four classes.

In these the regular subjects of the University curriculum are taught, embracing the English language and Literature, Sanskrit and Bengali, History, Mathematics, pure and applied, and Philosophy, and, in addition, the evidences and doctrines of the Christian religion.

Prizes and Scholarships.

1. The Macfarlane gold medal is awarded every year to the student of the fourth-year class who shows the greatest proficiency in all the College examinations of the year.

2. Several prizes and scholarships are awarded for general proficiency in the quarterly College examinations.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. R. Jardine, B.D., Sc. D., Principal and Professor of Philosophy.

J. Wilson, Esq., Professor of English Literature.

Babu Gauri Sankar Dé, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.

Babu Rajendra Nath Ghose, M.A., Professor of History.

Babu Rada Kissen Bhattacharjea, B.A., Professor of History.

Pandit Birashur Vidyaratna.

Pandit Harish Chandra Tarkalenkar.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

AFFILIATED 1864.

The Thomason College was founded in 1847, under the auspices of the Hon'ble James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces. It is designed to supply the Public Works and Survey Departments with Assistant Engineers, Overseers, and Sub-Surveyors or Sub-Overseers.

The College is divided into Senior, First, Second, and Third Departments. The Senior consists of officers of the army, the first of Civilians (English and Native), both of these departments pursuing the same course of study. The students remain for three terms, and on the successful completion of their studies

receive certificates and appointments as Assistant Engineers or Surveyors in the Government service. Senior Department students pay Rs. 10 a month. Instruction is gratuitous to the rest; and in the native class are six scholarships of 50 rupees a month open to natives of the Upper Provinces only. Candidates for the First Department must be 18 years of age, and must have passed the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

The Second Department consists chiefly of English soldiers, but there is also a Civilian class (English and native) attached. The students remain one term, and are passed out as Overseers in the Public Works Department. Instruction is gratuitous, and there are six scholarships of Rs. 30 monthly in the English Civil class, and six of Rs. 10 monthly in the native class. The Entrance Examination comprises Arithmetic, Practical Geometry, and Mensuration, with English Dictation and Reading.

The instruction in both the above Departments is entirely in English.

The Third Department is for natives only (the instruction being in the vernacular), who remain two terms, and are passed out as Sub-Overseers or Sub-Surveyors of the 1st and 2nd class. In this Department there are ten Scholarships of 10 rupees and forty of 5 rupees monthly. The Entrance Examination comprises Arithmetic, Geometry, and Mensuration, with Urdu Dictation and Reading.

The course of study varies in the different departments, but includes Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, and Drawing for all, besides instruction for the higher Departments in Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Photography.

The following is the detail of the four principal subjects for the two higher departments:—

Mathematics.

Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, and Hydrodynamics, Conic Sections, Differential and Integral Calculus, Spherical Trigonometry.

Civil Engineering.

Building Materials, their nature, uses, and strength. Principles of general construction, including earth-work, masonry, and carpentry. Special Constructions, such as roads, bridges, building, irrigation works, and railways; applied Mechanics, Machinery, Designing, Estimating, Laying out works.

Surveying.

Use and adjustment of instruments, *viz.*, Chain, Compass, Sextant, Level, and Theodolite, taught practically in the field. Execution of Surveys with the Chain and the Compass, Theodolite and Plane Table. Trigonometrical Surveying, Levelling, Contouring. Practical Astronomy.

Drawing.

Construction of Scales, making Plans and Sections from actual measurements. Mapping, and a regular course of Engineering, Architectural, Mechanical and Perspective Drawing.

The subjects taught to the two lower departments are of course both fewer and more restricted.

The preceptive staff of the College is as follows:—

Major A. M. Lang, R.E. Principal.

Lieut. C. S. Beauchamp, R.E. ... Assistant ditto.

Lieut. R. Pulford, R.E. Ditto.

Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D.,	}	Profr., Experi-
F.R.S. E.		mental Science.
J. Elliott, Esq., B.A.		Profr. of Maths.
W. Scotland, Esq.		Drawing Master.
Mr. P. Keay		Head Master.

Lahore Mission School.

AFFILIATED 1864.

This Institution was founded on the 19th December 1849, soon after the annexation of the Punjab, and is the oldest English School in the province.

The four religions represented in the School are the Hindu, Mussulman, Sikh, and Christian. The greater part are Hindus. The number of Sikhs is small, owing to the fact that they compose a small part of the community.

The instructive staff consists of the Rev. C. D. Forman, M.A., Principal; J. Newton, Jr., M.D.; Mr. D. Maitra, Head Master; and fourteen other teachers.

Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED 1865.

This College was established by the Church Missionary Society in 1865, chiefly at the instance of the late Bishop Cotton, who, in his last charge, delivered in 1863, expressed his earnest desire to see a Missionary College established in connection with the Church of England, in which native under-graduates of the

University might be educated up to the B.A. standard under purely Christian influences.

It takes its name from the circumstance of the Missionaries, who take part in the work of instruction within its walls, being supported by the Cathedral Endowment Fund, originally raised by Bishop Wilson for the support of a body of Missionary Canons in connection with his new Cathedral, with the view of thereby exercising a directly Christian influence upon the upper classes of native society. When, however, he failed to obtain a charter for the foundation of a Cathedral Chapter, he resolved to carry out the object he had at heart, by assigning a considerable portion of the interest of the fund to the Church Missionary Society, for the support of certain of its Missionaries labouring in Calcutta, who should be called Cathedral Missionaries, the remainder being left on the original footing.

The course of study is that prescribed by the University for its Examinations for degrees in Arts, with the addition of the Bible and the Evidence of Christianity.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

The monthly tuition fee is Rs. 5, with an admission fee of one rupee. About twenty small Scholarships, varying in value from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month, are awarded to those students who acquit themselves with most credit at the half-yearly College Examinations.

Ten Exhibitions of the monthly value of Rs. 5 each, and tenable for one year, are given annually to the ten best students from the various schools maintained by the Church Missionary Society in Lower Bengal, who have passed the Entrance Examination, and wish to continue their studies in the College.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. S. Dyson, Principal.

„ A. P. Neele.

„ C. Baumann, Ph. D. (Berl.)

Babu Joy Gobindo Shome, M.A.

Delhi College.

AFFILIATED 1864.

An Oriental College founded in 1792, and supported by voluntary contributions of Mahomedan gentlemen, acquired a large accession of income in 1829, by the munificent gift of Rs. 1,70,000 of the late Nawab Ilmad-ud-Dowlah, formerly minister at Lucknow. The College was then divided into two departments, an Oriental and an English; and in 1841 Mr. F. Boutros was appointed first Principal. In 1855 the Institution, up to that time, under the supreme direction of a managing Committee, was placed under the control of the Director of Public Instruction for the North-Western Provinces. In 1857, the very valuable oriental library was plundered and destroyed by the mutineers, after which in 1858 a new School was founded, which is now, by affiliation to the Calcutta University, the present Delhi College. Students pay fees of Rs. 2 and Rs. 5.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal..... J. Sime, M.A.

Professor..... R. Dick, M.A.

Offg. Arabic Professor Moulvie Ziyaaddin.

Head Master I. C. Beddy.

2nd ditto. Saugor Chand, B.A.

&c. &c.

The College has connected with it, under the management of the Principal, a Zillah School teaching up to the Entrance Examination, four Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and six purely Vernacular Schools.

Former Principals.

F. Boutros.

A. Sprenger, M.D.

J. Cargill, B.A.

F. Taylor, M.A.

E. Willmot, B.A.

Lahore Government College.

AFFILIATED 1864.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. It was opened in 1864.

The College is open to all classes on payment of a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 2.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

G. W. Leitner, M.A., Ph.D. Principal.

T. W. Lindsay, B.A. Professor of Mathematics.

Moulvie Mahomed Hossein Asst. Professor of Arabic.

C. S. Kirkpatrick Head Master of the
School.

C. S. Rebsch Second ditto ditto.

And 13 other Masters in the School.

Canning College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED 1867.

This College, founded by the talookdars of Oudh in memory of the late Earl Canning, was opened on the

1st of May 1864. The Institution comprises four departments, the College Proper, a Law Department, an English School, and an Oriental Department, in which only Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic are taught.

Canning College is supported by the talookdars of Oudh, aided by Government. By a *sunnud* duly executed, the talookdars unanimously endowed the College in perpetuity with a percentage of the revenues of their talooks. This sum, amounting on an average to twenty-seven thousand rupees per annum, is collected by the officers of Government, as a part of the revenue due to Government, and is deposited in the Government treasury for the use of the College. A Government grant-in-aid, equal in amount to the talookdars' subscriptions, is also enjoyed by the College, so that its total income from endowment, grant-in-aid, and fees, aggregates sixty thousand rupees per annum.

The Institution is open to all classes, and its object, as declared by the rules, is to impart instruction in the English language and Literature, in Mathematics and Science, in the Oriental classical languages, and the Vernacular languages of the province of Oudh. Its management is vested in a Committee consisting of the Commissioner of Lucknow, Director of Public Instruction in Oudh, the Civil Judge, and representatives of the talookdars.

Monthly fees vary with the income of parents or guardians. In the Oriental Department they range from one anna to four annas, and in the English School from eight annas to ten rupees.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

M. A. White, M.A.	...	Principal.
J. Gall, M.A., LL.B.	...	Professor.

Theodore Thomas	...	Professor of Law.
Rajecoomar Surbhadicarry,		
B.A.	... ..	Professor of Sanskrit.
Syud Hossain, B.A.	...	Professor of Arabic.
Babu Chandra Kumar Roy,		
B.A.	... ..	Assistant Professor.
Rev. R. W. Evans, B.A.	...	Offg. Assistant Professor.

Victoria College, Agra.

AFFILIATED 1865.

This College was founded in 1862 by Pandit Bunsedhur and other respectable natives. It is managed by a Committee of native gentlemen; the chief supporters being the Maharajahs of Jeypore, Ulwar, and Bhurtpore, and Pandit Ajoodhia, the late Secretary. The Government also gives a liberal grant-in-aid.

The entrance fee is 1 Re. The monthly tuition fee varies with the income of the parents. Free scholars, however, are admissible without the payment of the latter fee.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

E. R. Watts, M.A., Ph. D	...	...	Principal.
R. H. Moor, M.A., Ph.D.	...	...	Head Master.
Mr. J. M. Plunkett	...	...	Asst. Master.
„ J. M. Gordon	...	...	Ditto.
Pandit Pindee Shunker	...	...	Math. Master.
„ Chundra Mun	...	...	Sanskrit Master.
Moulvie Mahab Ally	...	...	Arabic Master.

Christ Church Mission School, Cawnpore.

AFFILIATED 1866.

This School was established after the mutiny in connection with the Local S. P. G. Mission, and is supported mainly by the Government and the S. P. G.

Instruction is given up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts, and assistance in this class is given by the Senior Missionary in Cawnpore.

Scholarships of the value of Rs. 40 a month are distributed among deserving pupils, and special Scholarships, named after the late Bishop Cotton, have been founded for promoting the study of Scripture.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Superintendent...Rev. H. Finter, S. P. G. Missionary.

Head Master ...Mr. E. R. Burgess.

And 12 Native Masters.

Gauhati High School.

AFFILIATED 1866.

This School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

In 1834 a Zillah School was opened at Gauhati for giving instruction in English and Bengali. This Zillah School was raised, in May 1866, to a High School, when it was affiliated in Arts to the Calcutta University up to the First Examination in Arts. In 1870 it was affiliated in Law, and a Law Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master, Babu Lakshmi Naryain Das, M.A., B.L.

2nd „ Chandra Mohan Gosvami.

3rd „ Dina Nath Sen, B.A.

Head Pandit, Pandit Nabakumar Bhattacharyya.

And six English Teachers and one Pandit.

Law Lecturer, Babu Tarrah Chandra Banerjee, M.A.,
B.L.

Sehore High School.

AFFILIATED 1867.

This School was founded in October 1839, by Launcelot Wilkinson, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Political Agent of Bhopal, for the instruction of the Malwa youth in the vernaculars only, the funds being supplied by the Begum of Bhopal and the neighbouring chiefs.

In 1849 it was reorganized by Captain J. D. Cunningham, and a large and commodious building in the Saracenic style, erected at a cost of Rs. 30,000, supplied by the Begum and the chiefs of the district.

In February 1857 an English Department was added to the School. The Begum of Bhopal subscribing Rs. 5,000 per annum towards its support.

It was eventually, at the solicitation of Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby-Oborne, C.B., Political Agent of Bhopal, placed on the same footing as other Government Schools, and subjected to the inspection of the Government Inspector of Schools for the adjoining circle; and lastly, at his solicitation, it was affiliated to the Calcutta University, December 23rd, 1867.

It owes its support to subscriptions and donations, from the Begum of Bhopal and the chiefs surrounding, supplemented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 2,000.

There are two Scholarships in each Department of the monthly value of Rs. 6 and Rs. 4 each, tenable for one year.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

A. Mears.....	Head Master.
Deo Pershad	2nd English Master.
Ramvullubh	3rd ditto.
Gunesh Shastree	Head Pandit.
Abdool Haziz Khan	„ Moulvie.

With two junior English Teachers, five Pandits, and four Moulvies.

Calcutta Mudrussah.

AFFILIATED 1867.

This Institution is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. It was originally founded by Mr. Warren Hastings in 1781, with the view of enabling the Mahomedans of Bengal to acquire such a knowledge of Arabic literature and science as would qualify them for the public service, chiefly in the Judicial Department, and was endowed with a zemindaree yielding an estimated rental of Rs. 29,000, which was in July 1819 commuted to a fixed yearly charge on the treasury of Rs. 30,000.

In 1829 an English Department was organized. It was at first composed entirely of scholars on the Mudrussah foundation, but was shortly after thrown open to Mahomedans of all classes.

In 1849 an Anglo-Arabic class was added to the Arabic Department, for the purpose of instructing, in the English language, such Arabic students as would avail themselves of such instruction.

In 1854 the Anglo-Arabic and the English Departments were closed, and in their stead the Anglo-Persian Department was formed on such a scale as to enable

the students to compete for the junior English Scholarship Examination (the present University Entrance standard); and the system of education in the Arabic Department was altered, *viz.*, the teaching of the Arabic sciences was discontinued, the subjects chiefly taught being the Arabic language and literature and Mahomedan Law.

Since 1863, a College class has been added to the Arabic Department, to enable students of the Anglo-Persian Department passing the Entrance Examination, and electing to join the Arabic Department to continue their English studies with a view to appear at the higher University Examinations.

La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED 1868.

This Institution was established in 1840, pursuant to the will of Claude Martin, a native of France, and a Major-General in the service of the Honorable East India Company. He was born at Lyons, 1735; died at Lucknow, 13th September 1800; and was buried within the building.

For the support of the College at Lucknow the sum of sicca rupees eight hundred and sixteen thousand four hundred and forty-four was decreed by the High Court of Judicature out of the estate of the founder.

Admission to an equal participation in the benefits of the Institution is given without preference in respect of religion or sect.

The pupils consist of foundationers (80), boarders (80), and day scholars (about 30). A foundationer is educated and maintained free of charge to his friends.

Boarders pay for board, lodging, and education, at rates varying according to the means of the parents, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per mensem.

The general management of the affairs of the Institution is vested in a Visitor and *ex-officio* Governors. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh is *ex-officio* Visitor, and the Judicial and Financial Commissioners, with the General commanding at Lucknow and the Commissioner of Lucknow, are *ex-officio* Governors.

The educational staff consists of a Principal, Vice-Principal, Head Master, and six Assistant Masters, besides Native Teachers.

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

The former consist of books, mathematical instruments, &c., and are distributed to the most deserving lads in each class on prize day, 15th December in each year; the latter are two in number, value Rs. 50 per mensem each, and are bestowed on the two most deserving lads who have passed the Roorkee Entrance Examination, to enable them to pursue their studies at that College. Each Scholarship is tenable for 18 months.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Mr. J. W. H. Stobart, B.A.	Principal.
„ J. G. Sykes, B.A.....	Head Master.
„ J. Gannon, B.A.	Asst. ditto.

Cuttack High School.

AFFILIATED 1868.

This School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. It is placed under the superintendence of a Local Com-

mittee consisting of the Government officials and respectable zemindars of the place.

It was opened as a Zillah School in 1841, and raised to a High School in 1868. Instruction is given up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3.

A Law Department was added in March 1869, and a Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master.....	Babu Chundy Churn Banerjee.
2nd ditto and } Law Lecturer }	„ Rajkristo Mookerjee, M.A., B.L.
3rd Master	„ Obinash Chunder Chatterjee, B.A.
4th ditto	„ Huribullab Maitri, B.A.
Head Pandit.....	„ Ram Prasunna Mookerjee.

And six Assistant English Teachers and two Pandits.

Chittagong High School.

AFFILIATED 1869.

The High School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was originally opened as a School in the year 1836. In January 1869 it was converted to a High School, and some increase was made to the staff of teachers.

Any student who passes the University Entrance Examination may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Babu Isvar Chandra Basu, Head Master.

„ Baikuntha Nàth Rày, B.A., 2nd Master.

„ Girindra Mohan Chakravarti, M.A., B.L., Law Lecturer.

„ Pyàrimohan Bhattacharya, Senior Pandit.

Mr. William Dutt, Head Master, School Department.

And seven other Masters and a Pandit.

Allahabad High School.

AFFILIATED 1869.

This Institution was founded in 1861, and is conducted upon the principles of the Church of England, but it is made available for the children of European and Eurasian parents of all denominations; instruction in the distinctive formularies of the Church not being compulsory.

The course of study ranges from the subjects for Entrance in the University of Calcutta down to the first elements of education. The School is under the auspices of the Calcutta Diocesan Board of Education and is managed by a Local Committee, of which the Civil Chaplain is *ex-officio* the Secretary. The fees are Rs. 30 per month for boarders, and Rs. 5 for day-scholars.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	J. Wells, M.A.
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First Assistant	J. Browne.
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Second ditto	A. E. Scott.
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And two junior Masters and a Moonshee.

Mussoorie School.

AFFILIATED 1869.

This School was founded by the late Rev. R. N. Maddock, M.A., in 1850. In 1867 (Jan. 1st) it was transferred by purchase to the Diocesan Board of Education; the funds for the purchase being raised by subscriptions in answer to an appeal to the Indian public by the late Bishop Cotton. Mr. Maddock gave to the School a sufficient sum to found three annual exhibitions of the value of Rs. 250, 150, 100, respectively. The School is under the control of the Diocesan Board of Education.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. A. Stokes, M.A.	..	...	Head Master.
„ T. A. Rambart	...	...	Second ditto.
„ L. F. Phillips, M.A.	...	...	Assistant ditto.
Mr. H. Allan	...	...	Ditto ditto.
„ F. C. Schurr	...	...	Ditto ditto.
„ W. C. Horst, B.A....	...	...	Ditto ditto.

London Mission High School, Benares.

AFFILIATED 1871.

This School was established in the year 1869, by the union of two Schools of the Mission. It is situated in the suburbs of Benares, yet sufficiently near to the city to receive therefrom a considerable number of pupils.

Instruction is given in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Hindi, and Urdu.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I., has endowed the School with a sum of money for the purchase of a gold medal annually of the value of eight pounds, called the 'Vizianagram Medal,' to which is attached a small monthly Scholarship. In addition, the School awards several Scholarships to deserving students, tenable for twelve months.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. M. A. Sherring, M.A., LL.B. (London), Principal.

„ John Hewlett, B.A. (London).

„ Kashi Nath Dutt.

Baboo Chatkan Lal.

Nine Teachers of English.

Three Pandits.

Two Moulvies.

Three Moonshees.

Three Hindi Teachers.



Graduates.

Honors in Law.

Mitra, Trailokyanath	...	...	1867	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Rasvihári	...	...	1871	Ditto.

B.L.

In Alphabetical order.

Abdul Bari	...	...	1872	Presidency College.
Adya, Asútosh	...	...	1869	Hooghly College.
Ameer Ali	...	...	1869	Ditto.
Bágchi, Durgánáth	...	...	1869	Berhampore College.
„ Harischandra	...	...	1869	Dacca College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Avináschandra	...	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Avináschandra	...	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Bámácharan	...	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Bhairavchandra	...	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Binadvihari	...	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra(No.2)	...	...	1873	Kishnaghur College.
„ Gopinath	...	...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Gurndás	...	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Haricharan	...	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Hemchandra	...	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Indranath	...	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Jagatchandra	...	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kailáschandra	...	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Kailáschandra	...	...	1870	Patna College.
„ Kálicharan	...	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Kantichandra	...	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Karunámáy	...	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Mahendranáth	...	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Maheschandra	...	...	1873	Patna College.
„ Navinchandra	...	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Nilmadav	...	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Paresnáth	...	...	1864	Ditto.

Bandyopádhyáy, Pramadácharan	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Pramathanáth	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Priyanáth	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Rámlál	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Revaticandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Saratchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Satyadayál	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Sivchandra	...	1869	Patna College.
„ Sivnath	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Syamacharan	...	1873	Patna College.
„ Tárápada	...	1869	Kishnaghur College.
„ Táráprasanna	...	1870	Presidency College.
Banerjea, P. N.	...	1869	Ditto.
Bardan, Mohinimohan	...	1866	Ditto.
Basák, Govindachandra	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Jagatdurlabh	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Rohinikumár	...	1870	Dacca College.
Basu, Akshaykumár	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Amarnath	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Amvikácharan	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Basantakumár	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Bihárilál	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Bijaykrishna	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Bipinkrishna	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Birajaprasád	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Chandranáth	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Dakshináprasád	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Devendralál	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Devendranáráyan	...	1860	Ditto.
„ Dinanáth	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Durgaram	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Gopálchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Harivallabh	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Jogindrachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jogindranáth (No. 1)	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Jogindranáth	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kálikumár	...	1870	Berhampore College.
„ Karunádás	...	1868	Presidency College.

Basu, Kesavkumar	...	...	1873	Kishnaghur College.
„ Kshetramohan	...	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Kunjavihari	...	...	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Mahendranáth	...	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Mahitchandra	...	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Mathuránáth	...	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Navinchandra	...	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Nepálchandra	...	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Nimáichandra	...	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumár	...	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Pratapchandra	...	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Rajaninath	...	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Rajendrakumár	...	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Rameschandra	...	..	1864	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	...	1870	Hooghly College.
„ Syámkisor	...	..	1869	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanáth	...	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanáth	...	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Udaychandra	...	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	...	1873	Ditto.
Bhanja, Kalidás	...	...	1870	Ditto.
Bhar, Trailokyanáth	...	...	1868	Ditto.
Bhatta, Napharchandra	...	...	1864	Ditto.
Bhattácháryya, Dwarikánáth	...	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Dwarikanath	...	...	1871	Patna College.
„ Haranáth	...	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Jadunáth	...	...	1869	Kishnaghur College.
„ Krishnakamal	...	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath	...	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Tarinikánta	...	...	1868	Ditto.
Bhumik, Krishnachaitanya	...	..	1869	Ditto.
Bhupsen Sing	...	...	1871	Ditto.
Bisi, Kesavnáth	...	...	1867	Ditto.
Biswás, Rudrakánta	...	...	1866	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Chandramohan	...	...	1872	Patna College.
„ Girindramohan	...	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Grishchandra	...	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Haricharan	...	...	1871	Dacca College.

Chakravarti, Harimohan	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Isánchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Iswarchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Ramgopal ...	...	1873	Kishnaghur College.
„ Syámácharan	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Syamaldás ...	...	1872	Patna College.
„ Syámámohan	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Táránáth ...	...	1870	Ditto.
Chandra, Brajendranáth ...	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Jogneswar ...	...	1870	Berhampore College.
Chattopadhyay, Aghornath	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Akshaykumár	...	1873	Patna College.
„ Amarendranath	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Amritalál	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Atulchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Bankimchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Bhagavánchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Bipradás ...	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Bireswar ...	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Girischandra (No. 2)	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Harakrishna	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Hemchandra	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Jadunáth	...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Jogeschandra	...	1873	Kishnaghur College.
„ Kalidhan	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Káliprasanna	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Kirtichandra	...	1873	Patna College.
„ Kisarimohan	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Krishnachandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Pitámvar	...	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Pratápechandra	...	1860	Presidency College.
„ Pratulchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Sivchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Srigopal	...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
„ Umákánta	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra	...	1873	Hooghly College.
Chaudhuri, Apurvakrishna	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Binadvihári ...	...	1869	Ditto.

Chaudhuri, Girischandra ...	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Jogindranáth ...	..	1869	Ditto.
„ Narendranáth ...	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Rajanikánta ...	...	1872	Dacca College.
„ Sirischandra ...	...	1873	Presidency College.
Currie, F. ...	...	1873	Ditto.
Dás, Baikunthanath ...	...	1871	Dacca College.
„ Bhairavchandra ...	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Chandrakumár ...	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Dinanáth ..	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Gorachand ...	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Govindachandra ...	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Hariprasad ...	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Harischandra ...	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Hemnath ...	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Ishwarchandra ...	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Jadunáth ...	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Jagatchandra ...	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Krishnachandra ...	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Lakshmináráyan ...	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Lalmohan ..	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Nilmani ...	..	1868	Ditto.
„ Párvaticharan ...	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Sarvananda ...	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Táráprasanna ...	...	1863	Ditto.
Datta, Akshaychandra ...	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Baidyanath ...	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Baláichánd ...	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Benimádhav ...	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Bharatchandra ..	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Bhavánicharan ...	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Bhavánicharan ...	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Bipinvihári ...	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Cháruchandra ...	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Isanchandra ...	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jagatvandhu ...	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Janakinath ...	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kálikádás ...	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Lálgopál ...	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Mahendranáth ...	...	1870	Ditto.

Datta, Narasinha	...	...	1872 Presidency College.
„ Priyanath (No. 2)	...	...	1871 Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Rámgopál	...	...	1869 Berhampore College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Surendrakrishna	...	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Táraknáth	...	...	1861 Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	...	1871 Ditto.
„ Umácharan	...	...	1868 Ditto.
De, Amritalál	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Dulálchandra	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Gaurcharan...	...	...	1873 Dacca College.
„ Gaurisankar...	...	...	1868 Presidency College.
„ Govindachandra	...	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Jádavchandra	...	...	1860 Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra	...	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Krishnadás	...	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Navinchandra	...	...	1862 Ditto.
„ Rájmohan	...	...	1870 Dacca College.
„ Sambluchandra	...	...	1868 Presidency College.
„ Sivchandra	...	...	1868 Ditto.
Dev, Upendrachandra	...	...	1871 Ditto.
Dhar, Dinanath	...	...	1871 Hooghly College.
„ Kálinath	...	...	1870 Dacca College.
„ Syámehánd	...	...	1868 Hooghly College.
Gangopadhyáy, Jagavandhu	...	...	1868 Presidency College.
„ Navinchandra	...	...	1861 Ditto.
„ Ravichandra	...	...	1864 Ditto.
Ghosh, Aghornáth	...	...	1863 Ditto.
„ Amritalal	...	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Amvikacharan	...	...	1871 Ditto.
„ Anantaram	...	...	1864 Ditto.
„ Atulvihári	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Birajkrishna	...	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Devendrachandra...	...	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Devendranath	...	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Dhankrishna	...	...	1868 Ditto.
„ Govindachandra	...	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Govindachandra	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Iswarchandra	...	...	1873 Dacca College.

Ghosh, Jaygopal	...	...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Kailaschandra	...	...	1871 Berhampore College.
„ Kshetrachandra	...	...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Mahimáchandra	...	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	...	1871 Hooghly College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	...	1871 Kishnaghur College.
„ Rásvihári	...	...	1867 Presidency College.
„ Tárinicharan	...	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Tárinicharan	...	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	...	1869 Kishnaghur College.
Ghoshál, Gopalchandra	...	...	1871 Presidency College.
Goswámi, Heramvalál	...	...	1865 Ditto.
Guha, Asminikumar	...	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Piyárilál	...	...	1865 Ditto.
„ Piyárimohan	...	...	1871 Dacca College.
Gui, Sivchandra	...	...	1869 Presidency College.
Gupta, Gopalchandra	...	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Jagadiswar	...	...	1871 Kishnaghur College.
„ Ramgati	...	...	1870 Presidency College.
Haldar, Brajalál	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Matilál	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Rámchandra	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Syámlál	...	...	1870 Ditto.
Islam, Serajal	...	...	1873 Dacca College.
Jordar, Mahimáchandra	...	...	1870 Berhampore College.
Khán, Rámdurllabh	...	...	1870 Presidency College.
Láhuri, Rameschandra	...	...	1869 Ditto.
Mahomed Wajed	...	...	1871 Ditto.
Maitra, Radhagovinda	...	...	1860 Ditto.
Majumdar, Chandramohan	...	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Jagatdurllabh...	...	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Kailáschandra...	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Kedárnáth	...	...	1863 Ditto.
„ Pratápechandra	...	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Syámácharan	...	...	1868 Ditto.
„ Upendranarayan	...	...	1873 Ditto.
Mallik, Akhilcharan	...	...	1871 Ditto.
„ Atulcharan	...	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Balarám	...	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Bihárilál	...	...	1869 Hooghly College.

Mallik, Lalitmadhav	...	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Srikánta	...	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	...	...	1866	Ditto.
Masanta, Parvaticharan	...	...	1873	Ditto.
Maulik, Jogindrachandra	...	...	1873	Kishnaghur College.
Mendies, H.	...	...	1868	Presidency College.
Mitra, Avináschandra	...	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Benimádhav	...	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmolhan	...	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Binadvihári	...	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Bipinvihari	...	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Dwarikánáth	...	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Jadunáth	...	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra	...	...	1870	Berhampore College.
„ Mahendrachandra	...	...	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Mahendralal	...	...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranáth	...	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Mahendranáth	...	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Narasinhachandra	...	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Nolininath	...	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Purnachandra	...	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra	...	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Rádhikácharan	...	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Rajaninath	...	...	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Rámcharan	...	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Rameschandra	...	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Saradacharan	...	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Tárávilás	...	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanáth	...	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanáth	...	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	...	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Upendranáth	...	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Upendranáth	...	...	1870	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyáy, Asutosh	...	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Avinaschandra	...	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Bechárám	...	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Bihárilál	...	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Bipinvihari	...	...	1872	Kishnaghur College.
„ Bipradás	...	...	1869	Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay, Durgadás	...	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Girischandra	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Gopálchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Gopálchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Gopállál	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Gopimohan	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Haragovinda...	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Hariprasanna	...	1872	Kishaghur College.
„ Jadunáth	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Jánakináth	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Jogneswar	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Kailáschandra	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Kalinath	...	1873	Kishnaghur College.
„ Káliprasanna	..	1864	Presidency College.
„ Kánáílál ...	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Kapáliprasanna	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Krishnamohan	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kshetraprasád	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Navinkisan	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Navinkrishna	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Nilámvar	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Nilmani ...	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Nivaranchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Nrisinhachandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Piyárimohan	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Rájkrishna	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Rájmohan	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Ramdhan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Rámlál ...	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Sitánáth ...	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Srikrishna	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Umákáli ...	...	1872	Ditto.
Nag, Jagatvandhu	...	...	1873 Dacca College.
„ Kunjavihári	...	...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath	...	...	1873 Ditto.

Nag, Sambhuchandra	...	...	1868 Dacca College.
Nandan, Hemchandra	...	...	1869 Presidency College.
Nandi, Ramánáth	...	...	1862 Ditto.
„ Ramanchandra	...	...	1873 Ditto.
Narayan, Sivpratap	...	...	1873 Patna College.
Nath, Harihar	...	...	1873 Ditto.
Obeyd-al-Rahman	...	...	1869 Berhampore College.
Páin, Chandrakanta	...	...	1872 Kishnaghur College.
Pál, Amritalál	...	...	1868 Presidency College.
„ Baikunthanáth	...	...	1862 Ditto.
„ Kártikechandra	..	...	1869 Hooghly College.
„ Srináth	...	...	1869 Ditto.
Palit, Táraknáth	...	...	1868 Presidency College.
Páthak, Rámratán	...	...	1870 Berhampore College.
Pramanik, Jasadanandan	...	...	1873 Kishnaghur College.
Ray, Bamacharan	...	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Báránasi	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Benimádhav	...	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Chandrakumár	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Chandrakumar	...	...	1873 Berhampore College.
„ Dhaneschandra	...	...	1868 Patna College.
„ Dineschandra	...	...	1867 Presidency College.
„ Harinárayan	...	...	1865 Ditto.
„ Káliprasanna	...	...	1868 Ditto.
„ Kesavchandra	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Kisarimohan	...	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Krishnanáth	...	...	1868 Hooghly College.
„ Mahendranáth	...	...	1871 Presidency College.
„ Nagendranáth	...	...	1870 Berhampore College.
„ Nilmádhav	...	...	1870 Patna College.
„ Piyárilál	...	...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Prasannachandra	...	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Prasannakumár	...	...	1868 Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	..	1873 Kishnaghur College.
„ Rajchandra	...	...	1869 Presidency College.
„ Sudhansubhushan	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Syámcháud	...	...	1871 Kishnaghur College.
Raychaudhuri, Devendrakumar	...	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Kshetramohan	...	...	1868 Ditto.
„ Matilál	...	...	1869 Ditto.

Sahay, Jadunath	...	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Rághuvansa	...	...	1870 Ditto.
Sámanta, Nilmadhav	...	...	1868 Ditto.
Sandel, M. L.	...	...	1867 Ditto.
Sanyal, Bhuvanmohan	...	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Rámlál	...	...	1871 Ditto.
Sarkár, Akshaychandra	...	...	1868 Ditto.
„ Dinanath	...	...	1873 Kishnaghur College.
„ Golapchandra	...	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath	...	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Kisarilál	...	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Krishnachandra	...	...	1868 Berhampore College.
„ Matilál	...	...	1865 Presidency College.
„ Pareschandra	...	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Surendranath	...	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	...	1862 Ditto.
Sarvadhikari, Rajkumar	...	...	1873 Cang. Col., Lucknow.
Sen, Akilchandra	...	...	1868 Presidency College.
„ Akshaykumar	...	...	1873 Hooghly College.
„ Baikunthanath	...	...	1864 Presidency College.
„ Baradágovinda	...	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Chandramohan	...	...	1868 Dacca College.
„ Dinanath	...	...	1873 Gowhatty H. School.
„ Dinavandhu	...	...	1869 Dacca College.
„ Durgacharan	...	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Guruprasad	...	...	1865 Ditto.
„ Haricharan...	...	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Kamalákánta	...	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Kamalákánta (No. 2)	...	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Kásikánta	...	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Lalgopal	...	...	1873 Kishnaghur College.
„ Prasannakumár	...	...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Rádhákrishna	...	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Rájkisan	...	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Sáradáprasád	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Satyakinkar	...	...	1870 Ditto.
Set, Rájendranáth	...	...	1871 Ditto.
Sil, Brajendrakumar	...	...	1863 Ditto.
„ Govindachandra	...	...	1865 Ditto.

Sil, Jádavehandra	...	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Mahendralál	...	...	1863	Ditto.
Sing, Budhsen	...	...	1868	Ditto.
Sinha, Jaygopál	...	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Ramáprasanna	...	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Suryyanáráyan	...	...	1861	Ditto.
Som, Baradáprasanna	...	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Brajavihári	...	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Devendralál	...	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Jaygovinda	...	...	1871	Presidency College.
Twidale, G.	...	...	1867	Ditto.
Younan, E.	...	...	1870	Ditto.
„ John	...	...	1870	Ditto.
Yusuf, Mahammad	...	...	1868	Patna College.

1874.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Mahendranath Sanyal	...	...	Hooghly College.
Kunjavihari Gupta	...	...	Presidency College.
Bisvambhar Mitra	...	...	Ditto.
Kartikehandra Mitra	...	...	Ditto.
Jogindranath Mukhopádhyáy	...	...	Ditto.
Akbilehandra Chakravarti	...	...	Ditto.
Sasibhushan Chaudhuri	...	...	Hooghly College.
Girijabhushan Mukhopádhyáy	...	...	Presidency College.
Rajendranath Ghosh	...	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Bipinvihari Das	...	...	Presidency College.
Durgasundar Ray	...	...	Dacca College.
Madammohan Mitra	...	...	Presidency College.
Nilmani Dhar	...	...	Ditto.
Jogindranath Ghosh	...	...	Ditto.
Nilratna Bandyopádhyáy	...	...	Hooghly College.
Saratchandra Mukhopádhyáy	...	...	Patna College.
Saradaprasanna Ray	...	...	Presidency College.

Govindadev Mukhopadhyay	...	Hooghly College.
Harischandra Sanyal	...	Presidency College.
Gopalchandra Saha	...	Ditto.
Aparnacharan Datta	...	Ditto.
Sajanikanta Chattopadhyay	...	Kishnaghur College.
Harivallabh Maitra	...	Cuttack High School.
Ramnarayan Bandyopadhyay	...	Presidency College.
Nilmadhav De	...	Ditto.
Kánáílal Mukhopadhyay	...	Ditto.
Amritakumar Sarvadbikari	...	Ditto.
Hiralal Mitra	...	Ditto.
Mahendranath Das	...	Ditto.
Adyanath Mukhopadhyay	...	Ditto.
Sasibhushan Basu	...	Hooghly College.
Kalipada Mukhopadhyay	...	Presidency College.
Jogindranath Sanyal	...	Ditto.
Bipinvihari Sen	...	Kishnaghur College.
Ramjadav Talapatra	...	Berhampore College.
Sureschandra Ghosh	...	Presidency College.
Hanuman Prasad	...	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
Upendrachandra Ghosh	...	Presidency College.
Hemchandra Basu	...	Ditto.
Chandranath Ghosh	...	Ditto.
Jadunath Bandyopadhyay	...	Ditto.
Batakrishna Sen	...	Ditto.
Akshaykumar Mitra	...	Hooghly College.
Jaigopal Mukhopadhyay	...	Presidency College.
Nandalal Kundu	...	Ditto.
Paresnath Basu	...	Ditto.
Kanáílal Sen	...	Ditto.
Jogindranath Bhattacharyya	...	Ditto.
Isanchandra Basu	...	Ditto.
Nilkanta Chattopadhyay	...	Ditto.
Priyanath Ghosh	...	Ditto.
Haricharan Mitra	...	Ditto.
Matilal Sinha	...	Ditto.
Pramadanath Mukhopadhyay	...	Hooghly College.
Jadunath Ghosh	...	Presidency College.
Saratkumar Ghoshal	...	Ditto.
Jogneswar Sen	...	Ditto.

Devendranath Mitra	...	...	Presidency College.
Ratneswar Sen	...	...	Ditto.
Bimalacharan Majumdar	...	...	Ditto.
Gangadhar Bandyopadhyay	...	...	Ditto.
Girischandra Kar	...	...	Ditto.
Asutosh Dhar	...	...	Ditto.
Anandanath Majumdar	...	...	Ditto.
Upendranath Chattopadhyay	...	...	Ditto.
Taracharan Sen	...	...	Ditto.
Prasannakumar Basu	...	...	Ditto.
Ramgopal Khan	...	..	Kishnaghur College.
Janakinath Ghatak	...	...	Presidency College.
Lalvihari De	...	...	Ditto.
Nandadulal Páin	...	...	Ditto.
Umeschandra Ghosh	...	...	Hooghly College.
Atulchandra Basu	...	...	Presidency College.
Bacharam Ghosh	...	...	Ditto.
Mahomed Dáem	...	...	Ditto.
Gopendrakrishna Dev	...	...	Ditto.
Annadaparsad Bagchi	...	...	Ditto.
Purnachandra De	...	...	Ditto.
Bholanath Mukhopadhyay	...	...	Ditto.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B.L. EXAMINATION
AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE, SO SOON
AS THEY PASS THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopádhyáy, Amritálál	...	1858	Presidency College.
Basu, Nilmádhav	...	1858	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Dwárikánáth .	...	1858	Ditto.
Chattopádhyáy, Kedárnáth	...	1858	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Matilál	...	1860	Ditto.
Das, Girijasankar	...	1858	Ditto.
„ Kálimohan...	...	1860	Ditto.
Datta, Kedárnáth	...	1860	Ditto.
Dhar, Asutosh	...	1858	Ditto.

Forbes, Thomas...	...	...	1858	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Kálícharan	...	...	1859	Ditto.
„ Prabháchandra	...	...	1858	Ditto.
„ Ratanlál...	...	...	1858	Ditto.
Gregory, C.	...	...	1860	Ditto.
„ G.	...	...	1860	Ditto.
Mitra, Girischandra	...	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Srináth	...	...	1858	Ditto.
Mukhopádhyáy, Bhuvanchandra	...	...	1860	Ditto.
„ Harihar	...	...	1858	Ditto.
„ Jadunáth	...	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Matilál	...	...	1860	Ditto.
Pálit, Anándagopál	...	...	1859	Ditto.
Sarkár, Gopálchandra	...	...	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Prasannakumar	...	...	1862	Ditto.

LICENTIATES IN LAW.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdulla Fyaz	...	...	1873	Presidency College.
Aich, Sivchandra	...	...	1868	Ditto.
Bagchi, Baradaprasad	...	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Gopalkrishna	...	...	1874	Berhampore College.
Baksi, Baradaprasad	...	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kedárnath	...	...	1872	Presidency College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Amvikácharan	...	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Binádvihári	...	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Dinanath	...	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Gopálchandra	...	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Gopálchandra	...	...	1872	Kishnaghur College.
„ Gopálchandra, No. 1	...	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Jadupati	...	...	1871	Berhampore College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kántichandra	...	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Kedárnath	...	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Krishnagopál	...	...	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Mahendranaráyan	...	...	1870	Berhampore College.
„ Navakrishna	...	...	1874	Kishnaghur College.

Bandyopádhyáy, Navinchandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Panchkari	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1873	Ditto.
Barál, Navinchánd	...	1867	Ditto.
Bardoyle, Madhavchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
Bári, Fazlal	...	1869	Ditto.
Basak, Panchkari	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Syamlal	...	1873	Ditto.
Basu, Abhayádás	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Amarnáth	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Bholanath	...	1874	Berhampore College.
„ Haramohan	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Jagadischandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Káliprasanna	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Radhamadhav	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Rasvihari	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Trigunáprasanna	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Upendranath	...	1872	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Jnanchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
Cháki, Ramgopál	...	1866	Ditto.
Chakravati, Bidubhushan	...	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Chandrabhushan	...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
„ Dwarikánáth	...	1871	Dacca College.
„ Madhavchandra	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Maheschandra	...	1869	Dacca College.
„ Rajnarayan	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Syámácharan	...	1870	Ditto.
Chánd, Parvatikumár	...	1869	Dacca College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1871	Ditto.
Chattopádhyáy, Gaurisankar	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kedárnáth	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kunjavihari	...	1873	Kishnaghur College.
„ Napharchandra	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Nilkanta	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Sáradáprasád	...	1870	Ditto.

Chattopádhyaý, Sáradáprasád	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Upendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Annadaprasad	...	1873	Berhampore College.
„ Chandranath	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Jaigopal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Jogindralal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kálikrishna	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Kasipati	..	1874	Ditto.
„ Kisarilal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Prasannanath...	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Sirischandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Sivapada	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Syámápada	...	1871	Ditto.
Dán, Parmeswar	...	1872	Ditto.
Dás, Bhairavchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Binadvihari	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Harakumar	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jagatchandra	...	1872	Dacca College.
„ Párvaticharan	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Rameswar	...	1873	Ditto.
Datta, Durgádás	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Govindachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Harisankar	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kalikrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kshetranath	...	1874	Kishnaghur College.
„ Priyanath	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Radhakrishna	...	1872	Patna College.
„ Sambhunath	...	1873	Dacca College.
De, Dhankrishna	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Govindachandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Krishnakisar	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Nilmadhav	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Pratapchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
Dev, Jogindranath	...	1874	Ditto.
Fazlul Kadeer	...	1873	Ditto.
angopadhyáy, Bhuvanmohan	...	1873	Berhampore College.
„ Binadvihari	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Binadvihari	...	1873	Ditto.

Gangopadhyáy, Chandramohan	...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
Ghosh, Atulchandra	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Becharam	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	1872	Kishnaghur College.
„ Bihárilál ...	...	1870	Berhampore College.
„ Chandrakánta	...	1869	Dacea College.
„ Chandrakumar	...	1872	Kishnaghur College.
„ Durgádás	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Ganeschandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kedárnáth	...	1870	Kishnaghur College.
„ Mahendralal	...	1873	Patna College.
„ Mahendranath	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Nilmádhav	...	1872	Berhampore College.
„ Raicharan	...	1872	Hooghly College.
„ Rakhalechandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Syámácharan	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Táráprasanna	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1872	Ditto.
Ghoshál, Kálicharan	...	1866	Ditto.
Golam Asdaq ...	...	1873	Hooghly College.
Goswami, Mahendralal	...	1874	Ditto.
Guha, Gangádás	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kalisankar	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Tarakechandra	...	1873	Dacca College.
Gupta, Bansidhar	...	1873	Patna College.
Háldár, Bireswar	...	1866	Presidency College.
Hamiduddin, Ahmed	...	1873	Ditto.
Karmakar, Brindavanchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
Kirkpatrick, C....	...	1866	Ditto.
Kumar, Prankrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
Kundu, Hemchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1873	Berhampore College.
Lahiri, Purnachandra	...	1872	Presideney College.
Maitra, Bhuvanmohan	...	1873	Berhampore College.
„ Haricharan	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Harivallabh	...	1873	Cuttack High Schl.
„ Rámdas ...	...	1874	Presidency College.

Majila, Sastidas ...	...	1873 Hooghly College.
Majumdár, Gangádhar ...	...	1871 Presidency College.
„ Mahendrachandra ...	...	1872 Berhampore College.
„ Mahimachandra ...	...	1873 Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Ramdayal ...	...	1873 Hooghly College.
„ Sarveswar ...	...	1868 Presidency College.
Mallik, Akshaykumár ...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Mahendranath ...	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Nityagopál ...	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Priyanáth ...	...	1869 Ditto.
Masánta, Parvaticharan ...	...	1872 Ditto.
Mitra, Bankavihari ...	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Bhagavaticharan ...	...	1872 Patna College.
„ Bhavanicharan ...	...	1873 Hooghly College.
„ Bisvambhar ...	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Kántichandra ...	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan ...	...	1874 Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan ...	...	1873 Kishnaghur College.
„ Trailokyanáth ...	...	1871 Presidency College.
Moses, C. O. ...	...	1873 Ditto.
Mukhopadhyáy, Avinaschandra ...	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Avinaschandra ...	...	1874 Ditto.
„ Avinaschandra ...	...	1874 Hooghly College.
„ Bhuvanmohan ...	...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Chandrabhushan ...	...	1873 Kishnaghur College.
„ Chandrakumar ...	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Govindadev ...	...	1873 Hooghly College.
„ Hemachandra ...	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Jadunáth ...	...	1871 Kishnaghur College.
„ Kanailal ...	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Kuladáprasád ...	...	1865 Ditto.
„ Mahendranáth ...	...	1871 Berhampore College.
„ Saradaprasad, No. 2 ...	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Saradaprasad ...	...	1874 Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan ...	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Sricharan ...	...	1874 Ditto.
„ Syamacharan ...	...	1874 Berhampore College.
„ Umeschandra ...	...	1874 Hooghly College.
Munsi, Rámopál ...	...	1867 Presidency College.

Nag, Chaitanyakrishna	...	...	1874 Presidency College.
Nandi, Loknath...	...	...	1873 Patna College.
„ Mahendranath	...	...	1874 Presidency College.
Niogi, Nilkamal ...	...	...	1869 Dacca College.
Pal, Bankavihari	...	...	1874 Hooghly College.
Patranavis, Baneswar	...	...	1873 Dacca College.
Prannath, Pandit	...	...	1873 Cang. Coll., Lucknow.
Rakshit, Govindachandra...	...	...	1869 Presidency College.
„ Govindakisar.	...	...	1873 Dacca College.
Ray, Bipinchandra	...	...	1874 Ditto.
„ Brajanath ...	...	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Dinavandhu	...	...	1868 Ditto.
„ Dineschandra	...	...	1874 Dacca College.
„ Girischandra	...	...	1872 Presidency College.
„ Harakumar	...	...	1874 Ditto.
„ Jogindranarayan	...	...	1874 Kishnaghur College.
„ Jogindranáth	...	...	1871 Berhampore College
„ Pratapchandra	...	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Rasikchandra	...	...	1874 Ditto.
„ Sudhansubhushan	..	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Syámácharan	...	...	1872 Dacca College.
Ráychaudhuri, Rámchandra	...	...	1872 Presidency College.
Rebello, P. T. ...	...	...	1873 Ditto.
Rooke, H. ...	...	...	1867 Ditto.
Saháy, Sivsankar	...	...	1870 Patna College.
Samanta, Jaharilal	...	...	1873 Presidency College.
Sanwal, Sinha ...	...	...	1873 Queen's Coll., Benares.
Sányál, Digámvar	...	...	1870 Berhampore College.
„ Kesavlal...	...	...	1874 Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	...	1874 Ditto.
Sarkár, Jadavchandra	...	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra	...	...	1872 Hooghly College.
„ Jogindranath	...	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Maheschandra	...	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Mahinchandra	...	...	1872 Berhampore College.
„ Taraknath	...	...	1873 Presidency College.
Sen, Banavarilal	...	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Bhuvannmohan	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Gurudas ...	...	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Harischandra	...	...	1871 Dacca College.

Sen, Jadunandan	...	...	1872 Berhampore College.
„ Káíláschandra	...	...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Káíláschandra	...	..	1873 Ditto.
„ Kalicharan..	...	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Kánáílal ...	...	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Nalitchandra	...	...	1864 Ditto.
„ Rakhaldas ...	...	...	1874 Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	...	1873 Dacca College.
„ Sáradáprasad	...	..	1870 Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra	.	...	1872 Kishnaghur College.
Sil, Gopállál ...	..	...	1869 Presidency College.
Sinha, Isánchandra	...	...	1865 Ditto.
„ Khírodnath	...	.	1873 Ditto.
„ Madhusudan	...	...	1874 Berhampore College.
Sukul, Bhadránath	...	...	1872 Kishnaghur College.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE L.L. EXAMINATION
AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE LICENSE, SO SOON
AS THEY PASS THE FIRST EXAMINATION
IN ARTS.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopádhyáy, Bhuvanchandra	...	...	1863 Presidency College.
„ Matilál ...	...	...	1863 Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	...	1863 Ditto.
Basu, Lakshmicharan	...	...	1861 Ditto.
„ Maheschandra	...	...	1863 Ditto.
„ Nilmádhav	...	...	1863 Ditto.
Chattopádhyáy, Kalidás	...	...	1862 Ditto.
„ Manulál ...	...	...	1862 Ditto.
„ Sivchandra	...	...	1862 Ditto.
Dás, Durgámohan	...	...	1861 Ditto.
„ Govindaachandra	...	...	1861 Ditto.
Gangopádhyáy, Kshetramohan	..	...	1861 Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandrakáli	...	...	1861 Ditto.
Majumdár, Sivchandra	...	...	1863 Ditto.
Mukhopádhyáy, Atulechandra	...	...	1863 Ditto.
„ Nilmádhav	...	...	1862 Ditto.

Mukhopádhyaý, Pramathanáth	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Rámchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Ráy, Jadunáth	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Krishnadayál	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Mrityunjay	...	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Bansidhar	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Nilmádhav	...	1861	Ditto.
Sil, Ramánáth	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Tulsidás	...	1863	Ditto.

GOLD MEDALS TO THE VALUE OF RS. 100 EACH, AWARDED
AT THE B.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mitra, Upendranáth	...	1862	Presidency College.
Sen, Baikunthanáth	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Guruprasád	...	1865	Ditto.
Bandyopádhyaý, Gurudás	...	1866	Ditto.
Ghosh, Rásvihári	...	1867	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Girindramohan	...	1868	Ditto.
Bandyopádhyaý, Sivchandra	...	1869	Patna College.
Datta, Cháruchandra	...	1870	Presidency College.
Nath, Harihar	...	1873	Patna College.

Graduates.

ENGINEERING.

B.C.E.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bremner, A. G.	...	1872	Presidency College.
Chattopádhyaý, Sátkari	...	1864	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Amvikácharan	...	1864	Ditto.
Majumdar, Rámratán	...	1868	Ditto.
Ray, Mádhavchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Rees, J. C.	...	1873	Ditto.
Sen, Kalipada	...	1869	Ditto.

THEORETICAL PART OF THE EXAMINATION FOR THE
LICENSE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adams, H. M.	...	...	1861 Cal. C. E. College.
Atkinson, A. D.	...	...	1865 Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Dharanidhar	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Háránchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kántichandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Priyanáth	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Rájkrishna	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
Basu, Bhuvanmohan	...	...	1867 Presidency College.
Chandra, Mahendralál	...	...	1862 Cal. C. E. College.
Chattopádhyáy, Hemchandra	..	1862	Ditto.
„ Kálisankar	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Mathuránáth	...	1861	Cal. C. E. College.
„ Rakhaldas	...	1871	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Amritalál	...	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Kirtichandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Kunjavihari	...	...	1862 Cal. C. E. College.
Dániári, Prasannakumár	...	...	1869 Presidency College.
Dás, Bholánáth	...	...	1862 Cal. C. E. College.
„ Kedárnáth	...	...	1864 Ditto.
De, Baikunthanáth	...	...	1861 Ditto.
„ Jádavchandra	...	...	1861 Ditto.
„ Matilál	...	...	1862 Ditto.
Ghosh, Kshetranáth	...	...	1867 Presidency College.
„ Rameschandra	...	...	1862 Cal. C. E. College.
„ Umeschandra	...	...	1861 Ditto.
Kumár, Rájkrishna	...	...	1864 Ditto.
Lackersteen, M. R.	...	...	1867 Presidency College.
Milne, W. P.	...	...	1872 Ditto.
Mitra, Asutosh	...	...	1864 Cal. C. E. College.
„ Párvaticharan	...	...	1862 Ditto.
Mukhopádhyáy, Aghornath	...	...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Anádináth	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Binadchánd	...	1862	Cal. C. E. College.
„ Jogindranáth	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Káliprasanna	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Rámkrishna	...	1862	Cal. C. E. College.

Pal, Prasannakumar	...	...	1872 Presidency College.
Pandit, Suryyakumár	...	...	1862 Cal. C. E. College.
Patnáek, Sudámchandra	...	...	1869 Presidency College.
Ráy, Chandramohan	...	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Dhaneschandra	...	...	1862 Cal. C. E. College.
„ Gyánchandra	...	...	1869 Presidency College.
Sarkár, Purnachandra	...	...	1865 Ditto.
Sen, Dinanath	...	...	1861 Cal. C. E. College.
Sinha, Udaynáráyan	...	...	1869 Presidency College.
Swinden, J. R.	...	...	1872 Ditto.

1873.

B.C.E.

SECOND DIVISION.

Chaudhuri, Nitaigovinda Presidency College.

L.C.E.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Bandyopadhyáy, Trailokyanath Presidency College.
 De Rozario, F. Ditto.

Graduates—Arts.

HONORS IN ARTS.

1865.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyáy, Nilámvar Sanskrit College.

HEBREW.

CLASS I.

Blochmann, H.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Sandel, Manilál ...	...	...	Doveton College.
Sing, Chandranáráyan ...	...	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Mahendralál	Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS III.

Som, Joygovinda	Cal. F. C. Instn.
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MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Bandyopádhyáy, Gurudás	Presidency College.
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CLASS II.

Dás, Lakshmináráyan	Presidency College.
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CLASS III.

Mallik, Atulchandra	Presidency College.
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NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Ráy, Prasannachandra	Presidency College.
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1866.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Ghosh, Ráshvibárá	Presidency College.
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CLASS III.

Mukhopádhyáy, Kapáliprasauna	Presidency College
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HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Basu, Chandranáth	Presidency College.
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CLASS II.

Bandyopadhyay, Sasibhushan	...	Presidency College.
Chandra, Jogneswar	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

De, Benimadhav	...	Presidency College.
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MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Bandyopádhyáy, Kalícharan	...	Cal. F. C. Instn.
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CLASS II.

Ghosh, Govinchandra	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Niváranachandra	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Chattopadhyáy, Umákanta	...	Presidency College.
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MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Dwárikánáth	...	Teacher.
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NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Gupta, Kalipada	...	Medical College.
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 1867.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Mukhopádhyáy, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
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SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Mukhopádhyáy, Nilmani	...	Sanskrit College.
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CLASS II.

Mukhopádhyáy, Nrisinhachandra	..	Sanskrit College.
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HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Chakravarti, Giríndramohan	...	Presidency College.
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CLASS II.

Sarkár, Kisarílál...	...	Presidency College.
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Basu, Karunádás	...	Ditto.
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CLASS III.

Háldár, Rámchandra	...	Presidency College.
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Sen, Prasanakumár	...	Ditto.
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Ráy, Káliprasanna	...	Ditto.
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Mukhopádhyáy, Bechárám	...	Ditto.
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Bhattácharyya, Táriníkánta	...	Ditto.
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MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Mukhopádhyáy, Rájkrishna	...	Presidency College.
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CLASS II.

Ghosh, Dhankrishna	...	Cal. F. C. Instn.
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Síl, Jadavchandra	...	Presidency College.
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CLASS III.

Sen, Kásikánta	...	Presidency College.
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MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

De, Gaurisankar...	...	Presidency College.
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CLASS II.

Biswás, Piyárimohan	...	Dacca College.
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CLASS III.

Ghosh, Haricháitanya	...	Dacca College.
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1868.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Bandyopádhyáy, Saratchandra	...	Presidency College.
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CLASS III.

Basu, Jogindranáth Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS III.

Chattopádhyáy, Harikrishna ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Mukhopádhyáy, Gopálchandra ... Presidency College.

Amír Ali Hooghly College.

CLASS III.

Bandyopádhyáy, Táráprasanna ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Basu, Anandamohan Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Rámcharan Presidency College.

Ráychaudhuri, Matílál Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Datta, Benimádhav Presidency College.

CLASS II.

De, Krishnadás Cal. F. C. Instn.

CLASS III.

Basu, Trailokyanáth Cal. F. C. Instn.

Chattopádhyáy, Napharchandra ... Hooghly College.

1869.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Sen, Krishnavihári Presidency College.

Chaudhuri, Jogindranáth Ditto.

Sen, Jaykrishna	...	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Mahendranáth	...	...	Ditto.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Ghosh, Kshetrachandra	...	...	Presidency College.
Bhanja, Kálidás	Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Ráy, Chandrakumár	Presidency College.
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CLASS III.

Chattopádhyaý, Mathuránáth	Dacca College.
Dás, Baikunthanáth	Ditto.
Basák, Jagatdurlabh	...	...	Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Datta, Jagatvandhu	Presidency College.
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CLASS II.

Dev, Upendrachandra	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyáy, Kailáschandra	Patna College.

CLASS III.

Sáhá, Gopálchandra	...	...	Presidency College.
Bhattácharyya, Haranáth	...	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.

1870.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Mitra, Kártikchandra	..	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopádhyaý, Sivnáth	...	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Sáradácharan	...	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mallik, Akhilcharan	...	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Bhavánicharan	...	...	Ditto.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Sarkár, Sasibhushan	...	...	Kishnaghur College.
Chattopádhyáy, Srigopál	...	...	Ditto.
Basu, Trailokyánáth	...	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Hariprasanna	...	...	Kishnaghur College.
Chakravarti, Gopálchandra	...	...	Cathedral Mission College.

CLASS III.

Majumdár, Upendranáráyan	...	...	Presidency College.
Set, Rájendranáth	Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS III.

Misra, Lakshmisankar	Queen's College, Benares.
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MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Basu, Mahitchandra	Presidency College.
Dás, Lálmohan	...	...	Ditto.
Basu, Rajaninath	...	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Rájendranáth	...	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Mahendrachandra	Hooghly College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

E. Younan	St. Xavier's College.
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 1871.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Chaudhuri, Sirischandra	Presidency College.
Basu, Upendranáth	Ditto.
Majumdár, Chandramohan	...	...	Ditto.
Bandyopádhyáy, Nilratna	...	...	Hooghly College.

Bandyopádhyáy, Binadvihári	...	Presidency College.
Acháryya, Báلكrishna	...	Queen's College, Benares.

CLASS III.

Mukhopádhyay, Umácharan	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Kánáílál	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Sureschandra	...	Ditto.
Chattopádhyáy, Priyanáth	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Datta, Jánakináth	...	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Sarkár, Golápechandra	...	Sanskrit College.
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CLASS II.

Sinha, Khirodnáth	...	Sanskrit College.
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ARABIC.

CLASS II.

Ali Reza Khan	...	Agra College.
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HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Parámánik, Jasadánandan	...	Kishnaghur College.
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CLASS II.

Másánta, Párvaticharan	...	Presidency College.
Chattopádhyáy, Jogeschandra	...	Kishnaghur College.

CLASS III.

Datta, Priyanáth	...	Cathedral Mission College.
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MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Basu, Bipinkrishna	...	Presidency College.
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CLASS III.

Ráy, Bámacharan	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Bipinvihari	...	Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS III.

Mukhopādhyáy, Girijábhushan	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Akshaykumar	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Devendranáth	...	Presidency College.
Ráy, Rádhánáth	...	Ditto.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS III.

Bhattacháryya, Jogindranáth	...	Presidency College.
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 1872.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Hukum Chand	...	Delhi College.
De, Brajendranath	...	Canning College, Lucknow

CLASS II.

Basu, Ishánchandra	...	Presidency College.
Chakravarti, Rámgoral	...	Ditto.
Mukhopádhyáy, Jogindranath	...	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Sarkar, Surendranath	...	Presidency College.
Gupta, Kunjavihari	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Datta, Baishnavcharan	...	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Balaichand	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Avinashchandra	...	Ditto.
Mukhopádhyáy, Adyanath	...	Cal. F. C. Instn.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Sivnath	...	Sanskrit College.
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HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Haricharan	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Birájkrishna	Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Mukhopádhyáy, Sasibhushan	Presidency College.
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CLASS III.

Basu, Baidyanath	Kishnaghur College.
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MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Ghosh, Jogindranath	Presidency College.
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NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS III.

Chaudhuri, Gyanchandra	Presidency College.
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 1873.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Narayanchandra	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Chaudhuri, Sasibhushan	Hooghly College.
Madangopal	...	...	Delhi College.

CLASS III.

Dás, Bipinvihari	...	...	Presidency College.
Dev, Gopendrakrishna	...	...	Ditto.
Ghosal, Tarapada	...	...	Ditto.
Mukhopádhyáy, Haridás	...	...	Ditto.
De, Lalvihari	...	...	Cal. F. C. Instn.
{ Ray, Saradaprasanna	...	...	Ditto.
{ Kar, Girischandra	...	...	Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Bandyopádhyaý, Biharilal ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Ray, Rajaninath Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Datta, Sasibhushan Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

{ Sen, Batekrishna Presidency College.
 { „ Amvikacharan Ditto.

1874.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Bandyopádhyaý, Kedarnath ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Mukhopádhyaý, Bipinvihari ... Presidency College.
 Basu, Bipinvihari Muir Central College.
 Sarkár, Siddhesvar Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Dás, Priya Muir Central College.
 Mukhopádhyaý, Saratchandra ... Presidency College.
 Hukam Chand Lahore College.
 Mukhopádhyaý Tejchandra ... Presidency College.
 Bishen Lal Muir Central College.
 Mukhopádhyaý, Haravilás ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Umeshchandra Batavyal Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Pandit, Prannath	Sanskrit College.
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HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Biswas, Asutosh	Presidency College.
Basu, Lalitkumar	Cal. F. C. Instn.

CLASS III.

Chaudhuri, Srikumar	Cathedral Mission College.
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MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Chattopádhyáy, Baburam	Presidency College.
Ray, Gopalchandra	Ditto.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	Presidency College.
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CLASS III.

Ray, Ganendralal	Presidency College.
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MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Datta, Kailáschandra	Dacca College.
Gangopádhyáy, Benimadhav	..	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.

CLASS III.

Sen, Gaurvallabh	...	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Niogi, Basantakumar	...	...	Teacher.

M.A.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abul Khair	...	...	1874 Hooghly College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Avinaschandra	...	...	1868 Presidency College.
"	Gangádhar	...	1871 Cal. F. C. Instn.
"	Jogindranath	...	1872 Sanskrit College.
"	P. N.	...	1868 Doveton College.
"	Ramlál	...	1866 Presidency College.

Bandyopádhyáy, Syámácharan	...	1871	Patna College.
Basak, Rasamay	...	1874	Teacher.
Basu, Basantakumar	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Gopal Chandra	...	1874	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Jogindrachandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1863	Ditto.
Bhattacháryya, Adityarám	...	1871	Sanskrit College.
„ Jagatvandhu	...	1874	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Mahendranáth	...	1869	Presidency College.
Chakravarti, Táránáth	...	1869	Ditto.
Chattopádhyáy, Bireswar	...	1871	Sanskrit College.
„ Hemchandra	...	1867	Teacher.
„ Pratulchandra	...	1869	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra	...	1870	Presidency College.
Das, Madhusudan	...	1873	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Datta, Bharatchandra	...	1871	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Ishanchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Kailáschandra	...	1871	Sanskrit College.
De, Nandalal	...	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Purnachandra	...	1873	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Dev, Bhutnath	...	1874	Presidency College.
Ghoshál, Saratkumár	...	1873	Ditto.
Gui, Sivchandra...	...	1867	Teacher. [now.
Hanumanprasad	...	1873	Canning Coll., Luck-
Láhá, Jagavandhu	...	1870	Dacca College.
Lahiri, Jogindranath	...	1874	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Lorimer, George	...	1870	Teacher.
Majumdar, Anandanath	...	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Mitra, Bireswar	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanáth	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1863	Ditto.
Mukhopádhyáy, Avináschandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Bihárilál...	...	1870	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Jogneswar	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Kshetramohan	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Navinkrishna	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Navinkrishna	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Piyárimohan	...	1865	Ditto.
Nág, Sambhuchandra	...	1866	Dacca College.
Nandi, Ramánáth	...	1863	Presidency College.

Pál, Bholánáth ...	...	1867 Teacher.
Ráy, Satyacharan ...	...	1874 Sanskrit College.
„ Chaudhuri Khirodchandra ...	...	1874 Presidency College.
Sanyál, Umeschandra ...	...	1870 Queen's Coll., Benares
Sen, Akilchandra ...	...	1866 Dacca College.
„ Guruprasád ...	...	1864 Presidency College.
„ Krishnakumar ...	...	1872 Cal. F. C. Instn.
Setukavalar, R. N. ...	...	1874 Teacher.
Srirám ...	...	1872 Delhi College.
Twidale, G. A. ...	...	1867 Doveton College.

B.A.

Abdul Bari, B. L. ...	...	1870 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
Abdul Khaliq ...	...	1873 Hooghly College.
Abul Khair ...	...	1873 Ditto.
Acháryya, Bákrishna ...	...	1870 Queen's Coll., Benares
Ādya, Asutosh, B.L. ...	...	1868 Hooghly College.
Āhmed ...	...	1861 Presidency College.
Ahmed Hamid-ud-din ...	...	1868 Teacher.
Aich, Radhakanta ...	...	1873 Presidency College.
Amir Ali, B.L. ...	...	1867 Hooghly College.
Atmárám ...	...	1865 Agra College.
Atmárám Mahta ...	...	1872 Lahore College.
Babumal ...	...	1873 Delhi College.
Bágchi, Annadaprasad, B.L. ...	...	1872 Kishnaghur College.
„ Durgánáth, B.L. ...	...	1865 Berhampore College.
„ Harischandra, B.L. ...	...	1867 Teacher.
„ Hiralál ...	...	1868 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Jogneswar ...	...	1873 Ditto.
Bajjnath ...	...	1873 Delhi College.
Baldeoprasad ...	...	1871 Agra College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Aghornath ...	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Avinásch (No. 1), B.L. ...	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Avinásch (No. 2), B.L. ...	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Bámácharan, B.L. ...	...	1862 Ditto.
„ Bhairavchandra, B.L. ...	...	1862 Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan, B.L. ...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Bidhubhushan ...	...	1873 Hooghly College.
„ Biharilal ...	...	1872 Presidency College.
„ Binadvihári, B.L. ...	...	1870 Ditto.

Bandyopádhyáy, Chandrakumar	...	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
" Chandranáth	...	1870	Teacher.
" Gaganchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
" Gangadhar, B.L.	...	1871	Cal. F. C. Instn.
" Gopalchandra	...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
" Gopalchandra (No. 2),			
B.L.	...	1870	Ditto.
" Gopalchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
" Gupikrishna	...	1873	Ditto.
" Gupinath, B.L.	...	1861	Ditto.
" Gurudas, B.L.	...	1864	Ditto.
" Haricharan, B.L.	...	1864	Cal. F. C. Instn.
" Hemchandra, B.L.	...	1859	Presidency College.
" Indranáth, B.L.	...	1869	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
" Jádavchandra, B.L.	...	1868	Medical College.
" Jadunath, B.L.	...	1872	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
" Jagatchandra, B.L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
" Jogendranáth	...	1871	Sanskrit College.
" Kailáschandra, B.L.	...	1867	Ditto.
" Kailáschandra, B.L.	...	1868	Patna College.
" Kálicharan, B.L.	...	1865	Cal. F. C. Instn.
" Kantichandra, B.L.	...	1871	Teacher.
" Karunámay, B.L.	...	1867	Presidency College.
" Kedarnath	...	1873	Ditto.
" Kshetramohan	...	1873	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
" Mahendranáth, B.L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
" Mahendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
" Maheschandra, B.L.	...	1872	Patna College.
" Navinchandra, B.L.	...	1869	Ditto.
" Nilmádhav, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
" Nilratna, B.L.	...	1870	Hooghly College.
" Nivaranchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
" Páñchkari	...	1869	Teacher.
" Paresnáth, B.L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
" P. N., B.L.	...	1870	Doveton College.
" Pramadácharan, B.L.	...	1867	Presidency College.
" Pramathanáth, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
" Priyanáth, B.L.	...	1868	Kishnaghur College.
" Purnachandra	...	1867	Queen's Coll., Benares.

Bandyopádhyáy, Rajendranath	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Ramlal, B.L.	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Rámmohan	...	1868	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Rámnarayan, B.L.		1872	Presidency College.
„ Ramtaran	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Revatichandra, B.L.		1870	Dacca College.
„ Saratchandra, B.L.		1867	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan, B.L.	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Satyadayál, B.L.	..	1866	Presidency College.
„ Siddheswar	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Sivchandra, B.L.	...	1868	Patna College.
„ Sivnáth, B.L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ S. N.	...	1868	Doveton College.
„ Syámácharan, B.L.	...	1870	Patna College.
„ Taradas	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Tárápada, B.L.	...	1868	Kishnaghur College.
„ Táráprasanna, B.L.	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Tarinidas	...	1873	Ditto.
Barát, Chaitanyaprasad	...	1871	Patna College.
Bardan, Mohinimohan, B.L.	...	1865	Dacca College.
Baruá, Anandarám	..	1869	Presidency College.
„ Jagannath	...	1873	Ditto.
Basák, Govindáchandra, B.L.	...	1867	Dacca College.
„ Govindáchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Jagatdurlabh, B.L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Rádhánáth	...	1861	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Rabinikumar	...	1864	Dacca College.
„ Rasamay	...	1871	Ditto.
Basdev, Sahay	...	1873	Agra College.
Basu, Akshaykumar, B.L.	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Amarnáth, B.L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Amvikácharan, B.L.	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Anandamohan	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Annadaprasad, No. 1	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Asutosh	...	1872	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Atulechandra, B.L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Baidyanáth	...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
„ Basantakumár, B.L.	...	1871	Presidency College.

Basu, Bihárilál, B.L.	...	...	1868 Presidency College.
„ Bijaykrishna, B.L.	...	...	1870 Patna College.
„ Binadvihari	...	...	1872 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Bipinkrishna, B.L.	...	...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Bipinvihári	...	..	1870 Hooghly College.
„ Bipinvihári	...	...	1873 Agra College.
„ Birajáprasád, B.L.	...	...	1867 Presidency College.
„ Chandranáth, B.L.	...	...	1865 Ditto.
„ Dakhinaprasád, B.L.	...	...	1863 Ditto.
„ Devendralál, B.L.	...	...	1863 Ditto.
„ Devendranáráyan	...	...	1860 Ditto.
„ Dinanáth, B.L.	...	...	1866 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Durgákumár	...	...	1868 Teacher.
„ Durgáram, B.L.	...	...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Girischandra, B.L.	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Gopálchandra, B.L.	...	...	1865 Ditto.
„ Gopálchandra	...	...	1873 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Harivallabh, B.L.	...	...	1869 Presidency College.
„ Hemchandra, B.L.	...	...	1872 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Ishánchandra, B.L.	...	...	1871 Presidency College.
„ Jadunáth	...	...	1858 Ditto.
„ Jagadischandra	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Jogendrachandra, B.L.	...	...	1872 Teacher.
„ Jogendranáth (No. 2), B.L.	...	...	1867 Presidency College.
„ Jogendranáth, B.L.	...	...	1868 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Jageshchandra	...	...	1872 Presidency College.
„ Kálikumár, B.L.	...	...	1869 Berhampore College.
„ Karunádás, B.L.	...	...	1866 Presidency College.
„ Kesavkumar, B.L.	...	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan	...	...	1860 Civil Engr. College.
„ Kshetramohan, B.L.	...	...	1868 Presidency College.
„ Kunjavihári, B.L.	...	...	1869 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Lalitkumar	...	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath, B.L.	..	...	1868 Hooghly College.
„ Mahitchandra, B.L.	...	...	1869 Presidency College.
„ Manmathakumar	...	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Mathuránáth, B.L.	...	...	1866 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Navinchandra, B.L.	...	...	1869 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Nepálchandra, B.L.	...	...	1868 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Niwáichandra, B.L.	...	...	1868 Presidency College.

Basu, Paresnath, B.L.	...	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumár, B.L.	...	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumár, B.L.	...	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Pratapchandra, B.L.	...	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Rajanináth, B.L.	...	...	1869	Dacca College.
„ Rajendrakumár, B.L.	...	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Rákhálchandra, B.L.	...	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Rameschandra, B.L.	...	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Rámeswar	...	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Rámkamal	...	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Saratchandra	...	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Sasibhushan, B.L.	...	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan, (No. 1), B.L.	...	...	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	...	1872	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Sitalnáth	...	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Syamkisar, B.L.	...	...	1868	Dacca College.
„ Trailokyanáth, B.L.	...	...	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Trailokyanáth, B.L.	...	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Udaychandra, B.L.	...	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Upendranáth, B.L.	...	...	1870	Ditto.
Batavyal, Umeschandra	...	...	1873	Ditto.
Bhanja, Kálidás, B.L.	...	...	1868	Ditto.
Bhar, Trailokyanáth, B.L.	...	...	1866	Ditto.
Bhāranprasād	...	...	1868	Delhi College.
Bhatta, Napharchándra, B.L.	...	...	1865	Presidency College.
Bhattáchárjya, Adityarám	...	...	1869	Queen's Coll., Benares
„ Dwárikánáth, B.L.	...	...	1869	Patna College.
„ Dwárikánáth, B.L.	..	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Gnánchandra	...	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Haranáth, B.L.	...	...	1868	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Jadunáth, B.L.	...	...	1867	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jagavándhu	...	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Jivananda	...	...	1870	Sanskrit College.
„ Jogendranath, B.L.	...	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Krishnakamal, B.L.	...	...	1860	Sanskrit College.
„ Mahendranáth, B.L.	...	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranáth	...	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Náráyanchandra	...	...	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Prasannakumár	...	...	1873	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Radhákisan	...	...	1871	Cathedral Missn. Coll.

Bhattachárjya, Sivnáth	...	...	1871	Sanskrit College.
„ Tárinikánta, B.L.	...	...	1866	Presidency College.
Bhumik, Krishnachaitanya, B.L.	...	...	1866	Ditto.
Bishenlal	...	...	1873	Bareilly College.
Bisi, Kesavnáth, B.L.	...	...	1866	Presidency College.
Biswas, Asutosh	...	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Piyárimohan	...	...	1866	Dacca College.
„ Prankrishna	...	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Rudrakánta, B.L.	...	...	1865	Presidency College.
Blochmann, H.	...	...	1865	Profr., Doveton Coll.
„ T.	...	...	1869	Presidency College.
Brito, Christopher	...	...	1864	Queen's Coll., Colom.
Chakravarti, Akhilchandra, B.L.	...	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Chandramohan, B.L.	...	...	1871	Patna College.
„ Girindramohan, B.L.	...	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra, B.L.	...	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra, B.L.	...	...	1869	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Harachandra	...	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Haricharan, B.L.	...	...	1869	Dacca College.
„ Harimohan, B.L.	...	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Isánchandra, B.L.	...	...	1868	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Iswarchandra, B.L.	...	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath	...	...	1871	Queen's Coll., Benares
„ Ramgopál, B.L.	...	...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
„ Ságarchandra	...	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Syámácharan, B.L.	...	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Syámaldás, B.L.	...	...	1871	Patna College.
„ Syámámohan, B.L.	...	...	1869	Teacher.
„ Táránáth, B.L.	...	...	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Chánd, Sagar	...	...	1864	Agra College.
Chandra, Brajendranáth, B.L.	...	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Jogneswarechandra, B.L.	...	...	1865	Ditto.
Chattopádhyáy, Aghornáth, B.L.	...	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Akshaykumár, B.L.	...	...	1870	Patna College.
„ Amarendranáth, B.L.	...	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Amritalál, B.L.	...	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Amritalál	...	...	1872	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Anukul	...	...	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Atulechandra, B.L.	...	...	1870	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Avináschandra, B.L.	...	...	1866	Presidency College.

Chattopádhyaý, Baburam	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Bankimchandra, B.L.		1858	Ditto.
„ Bhágwánchandra, B.L.		1866	Teacher.
„ Bipradás, B.L.	...	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Bireswár, B.L.	...	1869	Sanskrit College.
„ Bishnuchandra	...	1873	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Girischandra, B.L.	...	1865	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Girischandra, B.L.	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Harikrishna, B.L.	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Hemchandra, B.L.	...	1865	Teacher.
„ Jadunáth, B.L.	...	1860	Presidency College.
„ Jitendranáth	...	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Jogeschandra, B.L.	...	1870	Kishnaghur College.
„ Kálidhan, B.L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Kalináth	...	1867	Dacca College.
„ Káliprasanna, B.L.	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Kedarnáth	...	1871	Teacher.
„ Kirtichandra, B.L.	...	1872	Patna College.
„ Kisarimohan, B.L.	...	1865	Doveton College.
„ Krishnachandra, B.L.		1864	Presidency College.
„ Mahimchandra	...	1867	Dacca College.
„ Mathuránáth	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Napharchandra	...	1867	Hooghly College.
„ Nilkanta, B.L.	...	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Nityagopal	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Pitámvar, B.L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Pratápchandra, B.L.		1859	Presidency College.
„ Pratulchandra, B.L.		1868	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Priyanáth	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Rajanináth	...	1862	Teacher.
„ Sajanikanta, B.L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Sáradáprasád	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Shivechandra, B.L.	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Srigopál, B.L.	...	1869	Kishnaghur College.
„ Syámácharan	...	1866	Medical College.
„ Táráprasád	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Umákánta, B.L.	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra, B.L.	...	1869	Hooghly College.

Chattopádhyáy, Upendranath, B.L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Apurvakrishna, B.L.	...	1871	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Binadvibári, B.L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra, B.L.	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Gnánchandra...	...	1871	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Jogendranáth, B.L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Kálikrishna	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Kálimohan	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Manmathanáth	...	1873	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Narendranáth, B.L.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Rajanikánta, B.L.	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Sasibhushan, B.L.	...	1872	Hooghly College.
„ Sirischandra, B.L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Srikumar	...	1873	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Umeschandra	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Chhedilál	...	1870	Bareilly College.
Cones, G. A.	...	1871	St. Xavier's College.
Currie, F., B.L.	...	1872	Ditto.
Daem, Mohámmad, B.L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
Dan, Parmeswar	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Dás, Baikunthanáth, B.L.	...	1868	Dacca College.
„ Bhairavchandra, B.L.	...	1871	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Bipinvihari, B.L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Brajendramohan	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Chandrakumár, B.L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Dámudar	...	1866	St. John's Coll., Agra.
„ Dinanáth, B.L.	...	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Girischandra	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Gorachánd, B.L.	...	1869	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Govindaachandra, B.L.	...	1868	Dacca College.
„ Hariprasád, B.L.	...	1869	Gl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Harischandra Dás, B.L.	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Hemnáth, B.L.	...	1870	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Iswarchandra, B.L.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Jadunáth, B.L.	...	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Jagatchandra, B.L.	...	1868	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Jagatmohan	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kalikumar	...	1868	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Krishnachandra Dás, B.L.	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.

Dás, Lakshmináráyan, B.L.	...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Lálmohan, B.L.	...	1869	Ditto. [nipore.
„ Madhusudan	...	1870	L. M. S. In., Bhowa-
„ Mahendranáth, B.L....	...	1872	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Nandalal	...	1872	St. Xavier's College.
„ Nilmani, B.L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Párvaticharan, B.L.	...	1867	Teacher.
„ Rameswar	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Sarvánanda, B.L.	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Suryanáráyan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Táráprasanna, B.L.	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Thákur	...	1868	Lahore Missn. Schl.
Datta, Akshaychandra, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Aparnácharan, B.L.	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Baidyanáth, B.L.	...	1870	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Baishnavcharan	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Baláichánd, B.L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Baláichánd	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Benimádhav, B.L.	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Bharatchandra, B.L.	...	1868	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Bhavánicharan, B.L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Bhavánicharan, B.L.	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Bipinvihári, B.L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Bipinvihári	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Cháruachandra, B.L.	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Durgádás	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Harisankar	...	1868	Ex-St., Hooghly Coll.
„ Isánchandra, B.L.	...	1871	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Jagatvandhu, B.L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Jánakináth, B.L.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kailáschandra	...	1870	Sanskrit College.
„ Kailáschandra	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Kálikádás, B.L.	...	1860	Presidency College.
„ Lálgopál, B.L.	...	1859	Ditto.
„ Mahendranáth, B.L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Narasinha, B.L.	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Priyanáth, B.L.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Priyanáth, B.L.	...	1870	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Rámgopál, B.L.	...	1868	Berhampore College.
„ Sasibhusan, B.L.	...	1868	Presidency College.

Datta, Sasibhusan, B.L.	... 1870 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Sasibhusan	... 1872 Presidency College.
„ Surendrakrishna, B.L.	... 1871 Ditto.
„ Syámlál	... 1869 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Táraknáth, B.L.	... 1860 Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanáth, B.L.	... 1869 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Umácharan, B.L.	... 1867 Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	... 1867 Teacher. [now.]
D'Cruz, J. A.	... 1871 Canning Coll., Luck-
„ L. W.	... 1865 Doveton College.
De, Amritalál, B.L.	... 1867 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Benimádhav	... 1865 Presidency College.
„ Bhavánisankar	... 1871 Ditto. [now.]
„ Brajendranáth	... 1872 Canning Coll., Luck-
„ Dhankrishna	... 1870 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Dulálchandra, B.L.	... 1869 Presidency College.
„ Gaurcharan, B.L.	... 1872 Dacca College.
„ Gaurisankar, B.L.	... 1866 Presidency College.
„ Govindachandra, B.L.	... 1870 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Jádavchandra, B.L.	... 1860 Presidency College.
„ Jogeschandra, B.L.	... 1871 Ditto.
„ Krishnadás, B.L.	... 1867 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Krishnakisar	... 1870 Presidency College.
„ Lalvibari, B.L.	... 1872 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Matilál	... 1864 Medical College.
„ Nandalál	... 1870 Hooghly College.
„ Navinchandra, B.L.	... 1861 Presidency College.
„ Nilmádhav, B.L.	... 1872 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Purnachandra, B.L.	... 1872 Ditto.
„ Rájmoan, B.L.	... 1867 Dacca College.
„ Sambhuchandra, B.L.	... 1866 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Sivechandra, B.L.	... 1866 Presidency College.
Dev, Bhutnath	... 1872 Patna College.
„ Gopendrakrishna, B.L.	... 1872 Presidency College.
„ Mádhavchandra	... 1865 Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Upendrachandra, B.L.	... 1868 Presidency College.
Dhar, Asutosh, B.L.	... 1871 Ditto.
„ Brindavanchandra	... 1873 Dacca College.
„ Dinanáth, B.L.	... 1868 Teacher.
„ Kalináth, B.L.	... 1866 Dacca College.

Dhar, Nilmani, B.L.	...	1866	Teacher.
„ Syámchand, B.L.	...	1867	Hooghly College.
Dhirajkaran	...	1873	Patna College.
Evans, R. W.	...	1861	Bishop's College.
Fazlalkudír	...	1869	Presidency College.
Forbes, A. H.	...	1864	Doveton College.
Gangasaran	...	1871	Agra College.
Gangopadhyay, Benimadhav	...	1873	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Binadvihári	...	1868	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jagavandhu, B.L.	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Kisarimohan	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Navinchandra, B.L.	...	1860	Ditto.
„ Rajanikanta	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	1869	Teacher.
„ Ravichandra, B.L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Syámácharan	...	1860	Ditto.
Ghatak, Janakinath, B.L.	...	1873	Teacher.
Ghosh, Agharnáth, B.L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Amritalal, B.L.	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Amvikácharan, B.L.	...	1869	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Anantarám, B.L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Annadaprasad	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Atalvihári, B.L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Atulkrishna	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Avinaschandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Avinaschandra (No. 2)	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Avinaschandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Becháram, B.L.	...	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	1870	Kishnaghur College.
„ Birajkrishna, B.L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Chandrakumár	...	1870	Kishnaghur College.
„ Chandramohan	...	1865	Medical College.
„ Chandranath, B.L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Devendrachandra, B.L.	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Devendranáth, B.L.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Dhankrishna, B.L.	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Durgánáráyan	...	1869	Ditto. [nipore.
„ Gopálchandra	...	1871	L. M. S. In., Bhowa-
„ Govindachandra, B.L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Govindachandra, B.L.	...	1869	Ditto.

Ghosh, Harankrishna	...	...	1873 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Harichaitanya	...	...	1866 Dacca College.
„ Iswarchandra, B.L.	...	...	1871 Ditto.
„ Jadunáth, B.L.	...	...	1872 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Jaygopal, B.L.	...	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Jogendranáth, B.L.	...	...	1871 Presidency College.
„ Kailaschandra	...	...	1870 Teacher.
„ Kedarnath	...	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Kshetrachandra, B.L.	...	...	1868 Ditto.
„ Mahimchandra, B.L.	...	...	1868 Ditto.
„ Mahimchandra	...	...	1872 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Nandalál, B.L.	...	...	1869 Hooghly College.
„ Prasannakumár	...	...	1870 Kishnaghur College.
„ Pratapchandra	..	...	1865 Presidency College.
„ Priyanáth, B.L.	...	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Raicharan	...	...	1869 Hooghly College.
„ Rajanikanta	...	...	1871 Dacca College.
„ Rájendranáth, B.L.	...	...	1869 Presidency College.
„ Rámrup	...	...	1868 Queen's Coll. Benares.
„ Rámsákha	...	...	1871 Sanskrit College.
„ Rasvihári, B.L.	...	...	1865 Presidency College.
„ Sasimohan	...	...	1872 Berhampore College.
„ Sirischandra	...	...	1859 Presidency College.
„ Sureschandra, B.L.	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Tárinicharan, B.L.	...	...	1865 Ditto.
„ Tárinicharan, B.L.	...	...	1870 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Tárinikumár	...	...	1866 Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra, B.L.	...	...	1868 Patna College.
„ Umeschandra, B.L.	...	...	1873 Hooghly College.
„ Upendrachandra, B.L.	...	...	1873 Presidency College.
Ghoshál, Gopálchandra, B.L.	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Saratkumár, B.L.	...	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Tárápada	...	..	1872 Ditto.
Gomez, D.	...	...	1872 Bishop's College.
Goswámi, Heramvalál, B.L.	...	...	1864 Presidency College.
„ Jádavchandra	...	...	1868 Ditto.
Guha, Anathvandhu	...	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Asminikumár, B.L.	...	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Brajendrakumár	...	...	1870 Dacca College.
„ Kaminikumár	...	...	1873 Ditto.

Guha, Piyaílál, B.L.	...	...	1863 Presidency College.
„ Piyaímohan, B.L.	...	...	1869 Dacca College.
Guin, Sivchandra, B.L.	...	...	1866 Teacher.
Gupta, Chandranáráyan	...	...	1872 Patna College.
„ Gopálchandra, B.L.	...	...	1868 Presidency College.
„ Jagadísvar, B.L.	...	...	1870 Kishnaghur College.
„ Kálipada	...	...	1865 Medical College.
„ Kunjzávihári, B.L.	...	...	1871 Presidency College.
„ Mahánanda	...	...	1871 Hooghly College.
„ Rádbaraman	...	...	1868 Presidency College.
„ Rájendralál	...	...	1870 Hooghly College.
„ Rájnáráyan	...	...	1872 Patna College.
„ Rámgati, B.L.	...	...	1868 Cal. F. C. Instn.
Haldár, Brajalál, B.L.	...	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Mahimchandra	...	...	1863 Presidency College.
„ Matilál, B.L.	...	...	1868 Teacher.
„ Rámchandra, B.L.	...	...	1866 Presidency College.
„ Syámlál, B.L.	...	...	1864 Ditto. [now.
Hanumanprasad, B.L.	...	...	1872 Canning Coll., Luck-
Hariharnath, B.L.	...	...	1871 Patna College.
Harris, T.	...	...	1866 Agra College.
„ W. A.	...	...	1873 Lahore College.
Hosen, Sáed	...	...	1867 Presidency College.
Hukamehánd	...	...	1871 Delhi College.
Hukamehánd	...	...	1873 Lahore College.
Islam, Sirújal, B.L.	...	...	1867 Dacca College.
Jordar, Mahimchandra, B.L.	...	...	1867 Berhampore College.
Kanjilal, Kailaschandra	...	...	1872 Teacher.
Kar, Girischandra, B.L.	...	...	1872 Presidency College.
„ Umácharan	...	...	1872 Hooghly College.
Khan, Mahámmed Ali Reza	...	...	1870 Agra College.
„ Ramdurlabh, B.L.	...	...	1868 Teacher.
„ Ramgopál, B.L.	...	...	1871 Kishnaghur College.
Kishenlál	...	...	1870 Bareilly College.
Kriparam	...	...	1873 Lahore College.
Kundu, Nandalal, B.L.	...	...	1873 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Laha, Amarchand	...	...	1873 Dacca College.
„ Jagatvandhu	...	...	1868 Ditto.
Láhiri, Jogendranáth	...	...	1872 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Purnachandra	...	...	1869 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.

Láhiri, Rameschandra, B.L.	..	1868 Presidency College.
Lalsingh	...	1873 Ditto.
Lethbridge, W.M.	...	1859 Bishop's College.
Lewis, George	...	1868 Lahore Mission Schl.
Lorimer, G.A.	...	1869 Teacher.
Madangopál	...	1872 Delhi College.
Mahámed Wajed, B.L.	...	1869 Teacher.
Maitra, Harivallabh, B.L.	...	1868 Ditto.
„ Kedareshvar	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Rádhágovinda, B.L.	...	1859 Ditto.
„ Sasicharan	...	1873 Hooghly College.
„ Syámácharan	...	1870 Presidency College.
Majumdar, Anandanáth, B.L.	...	1871 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Bimálacharan, B.L.	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Chandramohan, B.L.	...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Jagatdurlabh, B.L.	...	1865 Teacher.
„ Kailáschandra, B.L.	...	1836 Presidency College.
„ Kedárnáth	...	1862 Ditto.
„ Mahendrachandra	...	1872 Teacher.
„ Pratápchandra, B.L.	...	1867 Presidency College.
„ Ramdurlabh	...	1872 Dacca College.
„ Rámratán	...	1861 Cal. C. E. College.
„ Syámácharan, B.L.	...	1867 Presidency College.
„ Upendranaráyan, B.L.	...	1869 Ditto.
Mal, Sanjhi	...	1868 Lahore College.
Mallik, Akhilechandra, B.L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
„ Atulcharan, B.L.	...	1864 Ditto.
„ Balarám, B.L.	...	1864 Ditto.
„ Bihárilál, B.L.	...	1868 Hooghly College.
„ Kunjalal	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Lalitmadhav, B.L.	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Premchánd	...	1865 Ditto.
„ Srikánta, B.L.	...	1863 Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra, B.L.	...	1865 Ditto.
Mandal, Binadvihari	...	1873 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
Manna, Kailaschandra	...	1873 Presidency College.
Másánta, Párvaticharán, B.L.	...	1870 Ditto.
Maulik, Jogéndrachandra, B.L.	...	1871 Kishnaghur College.
Mazhur Imam, Syed	...	1873 Patna College.

Mendes, H. E., B.L.	...	1866 Doveton College.
Misra, Biharilal	...	1873 Hooghly College.
„ Lakshmisankár	...	1869 Queen's Coll. Benares.
Mitra, Akshaykumár, B.L.	...	1872 Hooghly College.
„ Avinášchandra, B.L.	...	1868 Presidency College.
„ Benimádhav	...	1864 Ditto.
„ Bhagavaticharan	...	1871 Patna College.
„ Bhuvanmohan, B.L.	...	1872 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Bihárilál	...	1872 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Binadvihári, B.L.	...	1868 Presidency College.
„ Bipinvihári, B.L.	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Bireswar	...	1861 Ditto.
„ Bisvambhar, B.L.	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Devendranáth, B.L.	...	1872 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Dwárikánáth, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
„ Girindranath	...	1873 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Girischandra, B.L.	...	1864 Presidency College.
„ Gopállál	...	1870 Teacher.
„ Govindachandra	...	1873 Patna College.
„ Haricharan, B.L.	...	1871 Presidency College.
„ Iliralal, B.L.	...	1873 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Jadunáth, B.L.	...	1867 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Jageschandra, B.L.	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Kalikumár	...	1869 Teacher.
„ Kartikchandra, B.L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
„ Madanmohan, B.L.	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Mahendrachandra, B.L.	...	1869 Hooghly College.
„ Mahendralal, B.L.	...	1864 Presidency College.
„ Mahendranáth, B.L.	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Mahendranáth, B.L.	..	1869 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Mahendranath	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Manmohan	...	1870 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Narasinghachandra, B.L.	...	1863 Presidency College.
„ Nolininath, B.L.	...	1871 Hooghly College.
„ Prasannakumár	...	1869 Kishnaghur College.
„ Prasannavadan	...	1865 Queen's Coll. Benares.
„ Priyanáth	...	1869 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Purnachandra	...	1866 Teacher.
„ Purnachandra	...	1868 Cal. F. C. Instn.

Mitra, Purnachandra, B.L.	...	1870 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Purnachandra	...	1873 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Rádhikacharan, B.L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
„ Rajanináth, B.L.	...	1868 Hooghly College.
„ Rámcharan, B.L.	...	1867 Presidency College.
„ Rameschandra, B.L.	...	1860 Ditto.
„ Sáradácharan, B.L.	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Surendranáth	...	1872 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Syámácharan	...	1870 Kishnaghur College.
„ Tárávilas, B.L.	...	1863 Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanáth (No. 1), B.L.	...	1863 Ditto.
„ Trailokyanáth (No. 2), B.L.	...	1863 Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra, B.L.	...	1870 Teacher.
„ Upendranáth, B.L.	...	1861 Presidency College.
„ Upendranáth, B.L.	...	1868 Ditto.
Mukhopádhyaý, Adyanath, B.L.	...	1871 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Asutosh, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
„ Avináschandra, B.L.	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Becharám, B.L.	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Bhavánicharan	...	1870 Teacher.
„ Bholanath, B.L.	...	1873 Cal. F. C. Instn. [now.
„ Bidubhushan	...	1873 Canning Coll., Luck-
„ Bihárilál, B.L.	...	1869 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Bipinvihári, B.L.	...	1870 Kishnaghur College.
„ Bipinvihari	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Bipradás	...	1868 Kishnaghur College.
„ Chandrabhushan	...	1871 Ditto.
„ Chandrasekhor, No. 2	...	1872 Presidency College.
„ Dinanáth,	...	1863 Teacher.
„ Durgádás, B.L.	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Durgadas	...	1873 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Gangáprasád	...	1861 Presidency College.
„ Girijábhushan, B.L.	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Girindranáth	...	1872 Kishnaghur College.
„ Girishchandra, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
„ Gopálchandra (No. 1), B.L.	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Gopálchandra, B.L.	...	1868 Ditto.
„ Gopállál, B.L.	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Gopimohan, B.L.	...	1868 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Govindadev, B.L.	...	1871 Hooghly College.

Mukhopádhyaý, Haragovinda, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
„ Haravilas	... 1873	Ditto.
„ Haridás	... 1872	Ditto.
„ Hariprasanna, B.L.	... 1869	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jadunáth, B.L.	... 1861	Presidency College.
„ Jadunáth, B.L.	... 1867	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jagneswar, B.L.	... 1862	Presidency College.
„ Janakináth, B.L.	... 1865	Ditto.
„ Jaygopál, B.L.	... 1872	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Jogendranath, B.L.	... 1871	Presidency College.
„ Káiláschandra, B.L.	... 1863	Ditto.
„ Kálináth, B.L.	... 1872	Kishnaghur College.
„ Kalipada, B.L.	... 1873	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Káliprasanna, B.L.	... 1863	Presidency College.
„ Kánáílál, B.L.	... 1864	Ditto.
„ Kánáílál, B.L.	... 1870	Ditto.
„ Kapáliprasanna, B.L.	... 1865	Ditto.
„ Krishnamohan	... 1862	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan, B.L.	... 1871	Ditto.
„ Kshetraprasád, B.L.	... 1862	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	... 1873	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Navinkisar, B.L.	... 1863	Presidency College.
„ Navinkrishna, B.L.	... 1860	Ditto.
„ Nilámvar, B.L.	... 1864	Ditto.
„ Nilmani, B. L.	... 1866	Ditto.
„ Niváranachandra, B.L.	... 1865	Ditto.
„ Nrisinhachandra, B.L.	... 1866	Ditto.
„ Piyařimohan, B.L.	... 1862	Ditto.
„ Pramadánáth, B.L.	... 1872	Hooghly College.
„ Priyanáth, B.L.	.. 1871	Presidency College.
„ Rájkrishna, B.L.	... 1866	Ditto.
„ Rájimohan, B.L.	... 1862	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	... 1873	Ditto. [nipore.
„ Rámdhan, B.L.	... 1870	L. M. S. In., Bhowa-
„ Rámlál, B.L.	... 1859	Presidency College.
„ Sáradáprasád, No. 2	... 1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Saratchandra, No. 1	.. 1873	Presidency College.
„ Saratchandra, No. 2	... 1873	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan, B.L.	... 1863	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan, B.L.	... 1871	Ditto.

Mukhopádhyaý, Sitánáth, B.L.	... 1867 Teacher.
„ Srikrishna, B.L.	... 1869 Ditto.
„ Táráprasanna, B.L.	... 1860 Presidency College.
„ Tejchandra	... 1873 Ditto.
„ Thakurdas	... 1873 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Umacháran	... 1870 Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Umákáli, B.L.	... 1870 Presidency College.
„ Upendrachandra	... 1873 Ditto.
Nág, Bamacharan	... 1871 Ditto.
„ Baradacharan	... 1873 Ditto.
„ Jagatvandhu, B.L.	... 1870 Dacca College.
„ Kunjavilári, B.L.	... 1869 Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath, B.L.	... 1870 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Sambhuchandra, B.L.	... 1865 Dacca College.
„ Sivechandra	... 1869 Teacher.
Naha, Anangamohan	... 1873 Ditto.
Nandakisar	... 1870 Delhi College.
Nandan, Hemchandra, B.L.	... 1867 Teacher.
Nandi, Becháram	... 1872 Ditto.
„ Loknáth	... 1872 Presidency College.
„ Ramanáth, B.L.	... 1861 Ditto.
„ Ramanchandra, B.L.	... 1872 Ditto.
Niogi, Basantakumar	... 1873 Patna College.
„ Saradaprasad	... 1873 Ditto.
Obed-ul Rahman, B.L.	... 1868 Berhampore College.
Páin, Amritalal	... 1873 Presidency College.
„ Chandrakanta, B.L.	... 1869 Kishnaghur College.
„ Nandadulál, B.L.	... 1872 Presidency College.
Pál, Amritalal, B.L.	... 1863 Ditto.
„ Baikunthanáth, B.L.	... 1861 Ditto.
„ Benimádhav	... 1866 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Bholánáth	... 1859 Presidency College.
„ Biharilal	... 1873 Ditto.
„ Hiralal	... 1873 Hooghly College.
„ Jadunáth	... 1872 Presidency College.
„ Kártikchandra, B.L.	... 1868 Hooghly College.
„ Srinath, B.L.	... 1868 Ditto.
Pálit, Táraknath, B.L.	... 1866 Presidency College.
Pandit, Jwálánáth	... 1871 Ditto.
„ Prannath	... 1873 Ditto.

Pánjá, Nrisinhamurari	... 1871 Cal. F. C. Instn.
Paure, Jánakinath	... 1867 Berhampore College.
Parel, Bhuvanmohan	... 1865 Cal. F. C. Instn.
Páthák, Rámratán, B.L.	... 1868 Hooghly College.
Phillips, A. S.	... 1863 Teacher.
Popelay, Laehmandas	... 1872 Delhi College.
Pramánik, Jasadánandan, B.L.	... 1870 Kishnaghur College.
Priyadas	... 1873 Agra College.
Raksit, Brajamohan	... 1873 Presidency College.
Ramdayal	... 1873 Lahore College.
Ratanchánd	... 1868 Agra College.
Ráy, Akshaykumár	... 1865 Presidency College.
„ Amritlal	... 1873 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Baikunthanáth	... 1867 Dacca College.
„ Bámácharan, B.L.	... 1870 Presidency College.
„ Báránasi, B.L.	... 1866 Ditto.
„ Benimádhav, B.L.	... 1866 Ditto.
„ Bholánáth	... 1867 Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Chandrakumár, B.L.	... 1867 Teacher.
„ Chandrakumár	... 1868 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Devendranáth	... 1871 L. M. S. In., Bhowp.
„ Dhanescharandra	... 1866 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Dineschandra, B.L.	... 1862 Presidency College.
„ Durgásundar, B.L.	.. 1872 Dacca College.
„ Ganganarayan	... 1873 Presidency College.
„ Girischandra	... 1873 Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Gnanendralal	... 1873 Presidency College.
„ Gopalchandra	... 1873 Ditto.
„ Haralál	... 1862 Ditto.
„ Harendranarayan	... 1873 Dacca College.
„ Harinaráyan, B.L.	... 1864 Teacher.
„ Káliprasanna, B.L.	... 1866 Presidency College.
„ Kesavchandra, B.L.	... 1866 Ditto.
„ Kisarimohan, B.L.	... 1868 Ditto.
„ Krishnanáth, B.L.	... 1866 Ditto.
„ Mádhavchandra, B.L.	... 1862 Cal. C. E. College.
„ Madhusudan	... 1864 Presidency College.
„ Mahendranáth, B.L.	... 1870 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Mahendranath	... 1873 Patna College.
„ Nagendranáth	... 1869 Berhampore College.

Ráy, Navinchandra	...	1872 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Nilmádhav, B.L.	...	1869 Patna College.
„ Párvaticharan	...	1862 Teacher.
„ Piyárilál, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
„ Prasannacharan, B.L.	...	1864 Ditto.
„ Prasannagopal	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Prasannakumár, B.L.	...	1867 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Purnachandra	...	1872 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Purnachandra, B.L.	...	1872 Kishnaghur College.
„ Rádhnánath	...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Rajaninath	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Rájchandra, B.L.	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Sáradáprasanna, B.L.	...	1872 Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Satyacharan	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Sivnandanlal	...	1873 Patna College.
„ Sudhansubhushan, B.L.	..	1868 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Syámchánd, B.L.	...	1870 Teacher.
„ Syamjas	..	1873 Delhi College.
Ráychaudhuri, Devendrakumár, B.L.	...	1872 Presidency College.
„ Jadavkrishna	...	1871 Ditto.
„ Khiradchandra	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan, B.L.	...	1866 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Matilál, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
Rebello, P. T.	...	1872 St. Xavier's College.
Rostan, J. B.	...	1871 Ditto.
Rothwell, J. M. G.	...	1872 Bishop's College.
Rudru, Bhagavatchandra	...	1873 Presidency College.
Sáhá, Gopálchandra, B.L.	...	1868 Cal. F. C. Instn.
Saháy, Jadunáth, B.L.	...	1870 Patna College.
„ Raghuvansa, B.L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
Sajivanlal	...	1873 Patna College.
Sámanta, Nilmádhav, B. L.	..	1866 Cal. F. C. Instn.
Sandel, M. L., B.L.	...	1864 Doveton College.
Sankarlál	...	1871 Agra College.
Sányál, Bhuvanmohan, B.L.	...	1872 Teacher.
„ Chandrasekhar	...	1866 Queen's Col., Benares.
„ Harischandra, B.L.	...	1872 Presidency College.
„ Jogendranáth, B.L.	...	1871 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Krishnagopal	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Mahendranath, B.L.	...	1871 Presidency College.

Sányál, Ramlál, B.L.	...	1869 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Umeshchandra	...	1866 Queen's Coll., Benares.
Sarkár, Akshaychandra	...	1867 Hooghly College.
„ Dinanáth, B.L.	...	1872 Kishnaghur College.
„ Golapchandra, B.L.	...	1870 Sanskrit College.
„ Háráadhan	..	1872 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Jagatchandra	...	1871 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Jogeschandra	...	1871 Presidency College.
„ Káliprasanna	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Kedárnáth, B.L.	...	1869 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Kisarilál, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
„ Krishnachandra, B.L.	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Matilál, B.L.	...	1862 Ditto.
„ Pareschandra, B.L.	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1869 Kishnaghur College.
„ Siddheswar	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Surendranáth, B.L.	...	1871 Ditto.
„ Táraknáth,	...	1871 Kishnaghur College.
„ Umeshchandra	...	1859 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Umeschandra, B.L.	...	1861 Presidency College.
Sarvádhipikári, Rájkumár, B.L.	...	1864 Ditto.
Sen, Akhilchandra, B.L.	...	1864 Dacca College.
„ Akshaykumár, B.L.	...	1871 Hooghly College.
„ Amvikácharan	...	1872 Presidency College.
„ Amvikacharan	...	1873 Medical College.
„ Anandagopal	...	1868 Teacher.
„ Asntosh	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Baikunthanáth, B.L.	...	1863 Ditto.
„ Baradágovinda, B.L.	...	1868 Ditto.
„ Batákrishna, B.L.	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	1870 Dacca College.
„ Bipinvihári, B.L.	...	1872 Hooghly College.
„ Chandramohan, B.L.	...	1866 Dacca College.
„ Dinanáth, B.L.	...	1865 Ditto.
„ Dinavandhu	...	1868 Teacher.
„ Durgácharan, B.L.	...	1872 Presidency College.
„ Gaurvallabh	...	1873 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Girischandra	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Guruprasád, B.L.	...	1863 Ditto.
„ Haricharan, B.L.	...	1872 Cal. F. C. Instn.

Sen, Jatramohan	...	1873 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Jaykrishna	...	1863 Presidency College.
„ Jogneswar, B.L.	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Kamalákánta, B.L.	...	1868 Ditto.
„ Kamalákánta,	...	1868 Teacher.
„ Kánáílal, B.L.	...	1871 Presidency College.
„ Kásikánta, B.L.	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Krishnakumár	...	1871 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Krishnavihári	...	1868 Presidency College.
„ Lálgopál, B.L.	...	1870 Kishnaghur College.
„ Maheschandra	...	1872 Hooghly College.
„ Navinchandra	...	1868 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Prasannakumár, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
„ Radhákrishna, B.L.	...	1864 Ditto.
„ Rájkisan, B.L.	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Ratneswar, B.L.	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Sáradáprasád, B.L.	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan, B.L.	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1867 Dacca College.
„ Satyakinkar, B.L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
„ Syamlal	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Taracharan, B.L.	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Trailokyanáth	...	1871 Hooghly College.
„ Umeschandra	...	1873 Cal. F. C. Instn.
Set, Girischandra	...	1873 Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Rajendranáth, B.L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
Sherman, S. T.	...	1870 St. John's Coll., Agra.
Shionáth	...	1870 Delhi College.
Sil, Brajendrakumár, B.L.	...	1862 Presidency College.
„ Govindachandra, B.L.	...	1864 Ditto.
„ Jádavchandra, B.L.	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Kánáílal	...	1865 Ditto.
„ Mahendralál, B.L.	...	1862 Ditto.
Simmons, W. J.	...	1864 Doveton College.
Sing, Bhupsen, B.L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
„ Budhsen, B.L.	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Chandranáráyan	...	1864 Ditto.
„ Jaygopál, B.L.	...	1867 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Ramáprasanna, B.L.	...	1867 Presidency College.
„ Suryyanáráyan, B.L.	...	1860 Ditto.

Sinha, Khiraduáth	...	1870 Sanskrit College.
„ Madhusudan	...	1870 Berhampore College.
„ Matilal, B.L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Nikunjavihari	...	1873 Cal. F. C. Instn.
Sivdayal	...	1873 Lahore College.
Sivpratav, Náráyan, B.L.	...	1872 Patna College.
Som, Baradáprasanna, B.L.	...	1866 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Brajavihári, B.L.	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Devendralál, B.L.	...	1867 Hooghly College.
„ Jaygovinda, B.L.	...	1860 Cal. F. C. Instn.
Srirám	...	1869 Delhi College.
Sukul, Bhadránáth	...	1871 Kishnaghur College.
Talápátra, Rámjádav, B.L.	...	1868 Berhampore College.
Thomson, J. B.	...	1869 Bishop's College.
„ J. F. (Junior)	...	1872 Hooghly College.
Tiery, E. R.T.	...	1868 Doveton College.
„ F. T.H.	...	1862 Ditto.
Twidale, G.A., B.L.	...	1865 Ditto.
Vazir, Ahmed	...	1873 Bareilly College.
Younan, E., B.L.	...	1869 St. Xavier's College.
„ J., B.L.	...	1868 Presidency College.
Yusoof, Mahomed, B.L.	...	1867 Ditto.

1874.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Lahiri, Prasaunakumar	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Ramlal	...	Ditto.
Rambart, T. A.	...	Teacher.
Sarkar, Narendranath	...	Presidency College.
Sen, Tarapasana	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Kshetramohan	...	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
Horst, W. C.	...	Mussoorie School.
Majumdar, Amvikacharan	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Das, Naviuchandra	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Ramnaryan	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Ramapasana	...	Ditto.

Nandkisor	... Delhi College.
Sen, Adityachandra	... Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Krishnachandra	... Benares College.
„ Nistaran	.. Presidency College.
„ Tripuracharan	... Ditto.
Basu, Bishnupada	... Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad	... Cathedral Missn. College.
Bhattacharyya, Kedarnath	... Hooghly College.
„ Makundachandra	... Presidency College.
„ Sarveswar	... Ditto.
Bindeswariprasad	... Benares College.
Chattopadhyay, Bipinivhari	... Presidency College.
„ Pramathanath	... Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Chaudhuri, Girischandra	... Presidency College.
D'Abren, J. H.	... Teacher.
Das, Bhagavan	... Bareilly College.
„ Kshetramohan	... Presidency College.
„ Unieschandra	... F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
Datta, Devendranath	... Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Manmohan	... Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra	... Ditto.
De, Amvikacharan	... Muir Central College.
„ Devsankar	... F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
„ Jugalkisor	... Hooghly College.
Dhar, Gokulchandra	... Presidency College.
Durgaprasad	... Patna College.
Fazl Rasul	... Bareilly College.
Gaundun Lal	... Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Rajaninath	... Dacca College.
Ghosh, Apurvakrishna	... Medical College.
„ Baradaprasad	... Presidency College.
„ Haridas	... Hooghly College.
Ghoshal, Umanath	... Presidency College.
Maitra, Atalvihari	... Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay, Harendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Harilal	...	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Hemchandra	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Karunasindhu	...	Presidency College.
„ Manmathanath	...	Hooghly College.
Munshilal	...	Delhi College.
Niogi, Trailokyamohan	...	Presidency College.
Pande, Sivadatta	...	Benares College.
Prayagnath	...	Patna College.
Ray, Bipinchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Jogeschandra	...	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	Dacca College.
„ Satischandra	..	Presidency College.
Sanyal, Kedarnath	...	Hooghly College.
Sarkar, Nriyagopal	...	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
Sen, Basantakumar	...	Dacca College.
Singh, Saligram	...	Presidency College.
Sinha, Harimohan	...	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	Ditto.
Sur, Harimohan	...	Hooghly College.
Syed Ali	...	Patna College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basak, Ramkumar	...	Dacca College.
Basu, Pramathanath	...	Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Rajkumar	...	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
Chaudhuri, Kalidas	...	Joynarain's College.
„ Madhusudan	...	Teacher.
„ Purnachandra	...	Cathedral Missn. College.
Datta, Amvikacharan	...	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
„ Lalvihari	...	Muir Central College.
Gangopadhyay, Apurvakumar	..	Presidency College.
Hajra, Aghorchandra	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Asutosh	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Mallik, Latulal	...	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
Mukhopadhyay, Amvikacharan	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.

Mukhopadhyay, Jogindranath	...	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
„ Jogindranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Kantichandra	...	Ditto.
„ Kumadinikanta	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Pal, Abhaycharan	...	Teacher.
„ Nanigopal	...	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
Palit, Harinath	...	Ditto.
Ray, Brajanath	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Sarkar, Mahendranath	...	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
Sil, Kánaílal	...	Medical College.
Sinha, Prayag	...	Benares College.
Som, Murarilal	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Sur, Hemchandra	...	Ditto.

MAHARAJA VIZIANAGRAM'S SCHOLARSHIP OF RS. 50 PER
MONTH, TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR, AWARDED AT THE
B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Chakravarti, Girindramohan	...	1866	Presidency College.
Basu, Anandamohan	...	1867	Ditto.
Datta, Jagatvandhu	...	1868	Ditto.
Mitra, Kártikchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Mukhopádhyáy, Girijábhushan	...	1870	Ditto.
Basu, Ishanchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Ráy, Rajanináth	...	1872	Ditto.
Mukhopádhyáy, Saratchandra, No. 1	...	1873	Ditto.
Lahiri, Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.

ISHAN'S SCHOLARSHIP OF RS. 50 PER MONTH, TENABLE FOR
ONE YEAR, AWARDED AT THE B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mitra, Kátikchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Sáradácharan	...	1870	Ditto.
Basu, Ishanchandra	...	1871	- Ditto.
Ráy, Rajanináth	...	1872	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra	...	1873	Ditto.

Under-Graduates.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1872.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Mukhopadhyay, Srishechandra	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Nandakrishna	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	...	Ditto.
Chattopádhyaý, Haridas	...	Ditto.
Das, Raghunath	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
De, Asutosh	...	Ditto.
Chattopádhyaý, Matilal	...	Ditto.
Sen, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Ramanath	...	Ditto.
Adhikari, Suryyakumar	...	Ditto.
Bandyopádhyaý, Bidubhushan	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Beniprasad	...	Cang. Coll., Lucknow.
Chakravarti, Harachandra	...	Dacca College.
Sarkar, Jogendranath	...	Presidency College.
Mulraj	...	Lahore College.
Mitra, Abhayacharan	...	Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abul Hosen	...	Bareilly College.
Baleswarprasad	...	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Bandyopadhyay, Chandmohan	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Mahendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Nivaranachandra	...	Ditto.
„ Tinkari	...	Hooghly College.
Barál, Manikchand	...	Presidency College.

Basu, Binadvihari	...	Presidency College.
„ Jadunath	...	Ditto.
„ Khudiram	...	F. C. Instn.
„ Rakhalchandra	...	Hooghly College.
Bhairavprasad	...	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Bhattacharyya, Kailaschandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Presidency College.
Biswas, Bhuvanmohan	...	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Loknath	...	Ditto.
Chandra, Dinanath	..	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	F. C. Instn.
Chattopadhyay, Ganapatnath	...	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath	...	Cang. Coll., Lucknow.
„ Nagendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Srikrishna	...	Cuttack High School.
„ Suryanarayan	...	Presidency College.
Dás, Gnanendranath	...	Sanskrit College.
Datta, Asminikumar	...	Presidency College.
„ Bhuvanmohan	..	Dacca College.
„ Girischandra	...	Patna College.
„ Mahananda	...	Dacca College.
„ Nityalal	...	F. C. Instn.
„ Rajendranath	...	Presidency College.
David, I.	...	Queen's Coll., Benares.
De, Makhanlal	...	Serampore College.
„ Matilal	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Deviprasad	...	Barcilly College.
Gangopadhyay, Kalikrishna	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Mahendrachandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Sureschandra	...	Kishnaghur College.
Ghosh, Avinashchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Satkarichandra	...	F. C. Instn.
Gupta, Durgadas	...	Medical College.
Gwyther, H. T.	...	La Martiniere College.
Gyaprasad	...	Barcilly College.
Jagannath	...	Ditto.
Kar, Harischandra	...	Presidency College.
Karmakar, Bhushanchandra	...	Ditto.
Ladharam	...	Lahore College.

Labiri, Asutosh	... Kishnaghur College.
Maitra, Bijaykrishna	... Berhampore College.
„ Bipinvihari	... St. Xavier's College.
Mitra, Biharilal	... Presidency College.
„ Haricharan	... Ditto.
„ Mohanchand	... Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Upendranath, No. 1	... Presidency College.
Moreswar, Bhavogovinda	... Sangor High School.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchand	... Presidency College.
„ Kalidhan	... Ditto.
„ Rajnarayan	... Ditto.
Narayanprasad	... Patna College.
Ráy, Avinaschandra	... L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Devendranath	... Patna College.
„ Harinath	... Kishnaghur College.
„ Priyanath	... Presidency College.
„ Satischandra	... Ditto. [neering.
Rees, J. C.	... Licentiate in Civil Engi-
Sadukhan, Khirodechandra	... Presidency College.
Sarkar, Dharmadas	... Ditto.
„ Rajendranarayan	... Ditto.
Sen, Harinath	... Ditto.
Set, Brajalal	... F. C. Instn.
Solomons, W. K.	... St. Thos.' Coll., Colombo.
Syamsundar Lal	... Agra College.
William, J. H.	... La Martiniere College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Aziz	... Queen's Coll., Benares.
Abdul Fareh, Syed	... Hooghly College.
Abdul Hossain	... Presidency College.
Acharyya, Upendranath	... Kishnaghur College.
Ahmed Tuslimuddin	... Presidency College.
Badriprasad, No. 1	... Delhi College.
Badriprasad, No. 2	... Ditto.
Bagchi, Gopalprasad	... Berhampore College.
Bandyopadhyay, Banawarilal	... Cathedral Mission College.

Bandyopadhyay, Krishnachandra	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Mahadev	...	Presidency College.
„ Rajkrishna	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Rajkumar	...	Delhi College.
Basak, Jitendrakraishna	...	F. C. Instn.
Basu, Binadvihari	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Harimohan	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Priyanath	...	Presidency College.
„ Syamacharan	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Bhattacharyya, Bamacharan	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Banikanta	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Gurucharan	...	Dacca College.
„ Harinath	...	Serampore College.
Bisvas, Dandadhari	...	F. C. Instn.
Chakravarti, Adityachandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Bharatchandra	...	F. C. Instn.
„ Biharilal	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Chandranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Navinchandra	..	Hooghly College.
Chandra, Gaurmohan	...	Presidency College.
„ Jadavkrishna	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Chattopadhyay, Bamacharan	...	Medical College.
„ Bhutnath	...	Serampore College.
„ Haridas	...	Patna College.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jogendranath	...	Teacher.
„ Prabhatchandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	F. C. Instn.
„ Siddhesvar	..	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Kedarnath	...	F. C. Instn.
Cowasjee, Bomanjee	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dás, Mahendrachandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Prasannaachandra	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Revatimohan	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Avinashchandra	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Nandalal	...	Ditto.
„ Taraknath	...	F. C. Instn.
De, Gajendranath	...	Hooghly College.
Dhar, Saratchandra	...	Dacca College.
Dharam Sing	...	Lahore College.

Duba, Nandlal	...	Saugor High School.
Gangaprasad	...	Bareilly College.
Gangopadhyay, Kedarnath	...	F. C. Instn.
Gaurisankar	...	Patna College.
Ghosh, Aghornath	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Biharilal	...	Presidency College.
„ Binadvihari	...	Hooghly College.
„ Mahendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
„ Surendranarayan	...	Ditto.
Ghoshal, Rajkumar	...	Ditto.
Gosvami, Harakumar	...	Serampore College.
Govindacharan	...	Patna College.
Guha, Revatimohan	...	Dacca College.
Gupta, Haranchandra	...	F. C. Instn.
Hajra, Gosaindas	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Hasan, Syed	...	Presidency College.
Kanhyálal	...	Barcilly College.
Kotal, Umeschandra	...	Presidency College.
Madhúnarayan	...	Delhi College.
Majumdar, Girischandra	...	F. C. Instn.
Mallik, Devendra	...	Presidency College.
„ Kasiswar	...	Ditto.
Mathurprasad	...	Bareilly College.
Mitra, Abhayacharan	...	Patna College.
„ Amvikacharan	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Anukulchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Avinaschandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Bamacharan	...	Presidency College.
„ Charuchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Gopendrachandra	...	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	St. John's College.
„ Jagannath	...	Presidency College.
„ Jaychandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Kshetramohan	...	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra	...	Hooghly College.
„ Syamecharan	...	Patna College.
Mukhopadhyay, Atulkrishna	...	Presidency College.
„ Brajendranath	...	Ex-student, Patna Coll.
„ Jaykrishna	...	Presidency College.

Mukhopadhyay, Kumadvandhu	...	Serampore College.
„ Nilalohit	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Rajanikauta	...	Hooghly College.
„ Sivnarayan	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Syamacharan	...	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanath	...	Patna College.
Mustaphi, Chandragati	...	Presidency College.
„ Gurudas	...	Kishnaghur College.
Nathumal	...	Delhi College.
Nathuram	...	Ditto.
Nirinjandas	...	Lahore College.
Pal, Apurvakrishna	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Pandé, Bisveswar	...	Joynarain's Coll., Benares.
Pramanik, Ramesvar	...	Berhampore College.
Ráy, Bijaysankar	...	Cang. College, Lucknow.
„ Kedarnath	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Kuladakinakar	...	Presidency College.
„ Ramsundar	...	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	Kishnaghur College.
Reazuddin	...	Bareilly College.
Sanyal, Mathuranath	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sarkar, Girischandra	...	Patna College.
Sen, Apurvakrishna	...	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jogendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Kalikisar	...	Dacca College.
„ Matilal	...	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
„ Radhanath	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Syamacharan	...	Presidency College.
„ Syamlal	...	Hooghly College.
Sing, Ganga	...	Saugor High School.
„ Nehal	...	Cang. Coll., Lucknow.
Sinha, Kaliprasanna	...	Hooghly College.
Sirsaranlal	...	Patna College.
Som, Saradaprasad	...	Hooghly College.
Syed Mohammed	...	St. Xavier's College.
Tiwari, Madhuprasad	...	Cang. Coll., Lucknow.
Watson, H.	...	Serampore College.
Williams, Edward	...	St. John's College.

1873.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Sen, Triguna Charan	... Presidency College.
Gupta, Bipinbihari	... Hooghly College.
Chattopadhyay, Pares Nath	... Presidency College.
Sen, Adharlál	... Ditto.
Basu, Pramathanath	... Kishnaghur College.
Ryan, Edward	... St. Peter's College.
Mukhopadhyay, Haridas	... Presidency College.
Datta, Purnachandra	... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Jogindrachandra	... Ditto.
Parmanand	... Agra College.
Joshi, Dharmanand	... Bareilly College.
Sen, Kalimohan	... Presidency College.
Basu, Annadaprasad	... L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Dás, Surendranath	... Presidency College.
Basu, Devendranath	... Ditto.
Pandit, Bisvambarnath	... Delhi College.
Majumdar, Nilkanta	... Presidency College.
Datta, Mohinimohan	... Cathedral Missn. Coll.
Bhattacharyya, Haraprasad	... Sanskrit College.
Basu, Narendranath	... Hooghly College.
Dás, Isvar	... Lahore College.
Gangopadhyay, Jadunath	... L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Ray, Haricharan	... Canning College.
Basu, Durgadás	... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Hiralál	... Hooghly College.
Misra, Ramasankar	... Benares College.
Nizamuddin	... Muir Central College.
Bandyopadhyay, Durgacharan	... Ditto.
Pandit, Kedarnath	... Canning College.
Mitra, Saratchandra	.. Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Ganeschandra	... Canning College.
Bhaumik, Jadavchandra	... Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Bakhtavarlál	... Bareilly College.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchandra	... Presidency College.
De, Panchkari	... Ditto.

Basu, Deolál	... Canning College.
Rudra, Madhusudan	... Presidency College.
Sarkar, Nagendranath	... Ditto.
Ghosh, Jadunath	... Ditto.
Syed Khyrat Ahmed	... Patna College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Akhilesvar Prasad	... Patna College.
Bagchi, Upendranath	... Presidency College.
Baijnath	... Bareilly College.
Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh ¹	.. Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Bhagavaticharan	... Dacca College.
„ Girijápada	... Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath	... Benares College.
„ Krishnachandra	... Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath, No. 1	Ditto.
„ Rakhaldas	... F. C. Instn.
Barlow, A.	... Teacher.
Basu, Anantakumar	... Presidency College.
„ Girishchandra	... Hooghly College.
„ Mohinimohan	... Dacca College.
Bhagavan Singh	... Delhi College.
Bhattacharyay, Chandrasikhar	... Presidency College.
„ Matilal	... Sanskrit College.
Bholanath	.. Delhi College.
Biswas, Brajanath	... Teacher.
Bowers, W. H.	... St. Xavier's College.
Budbkarn	... Ajmere College.
Chakravarti, Haribhushan	... Medical College.
„ Navakumar	... Dacca College.
„ Rajanikanta	... Ex-student, Dacca Coll.
Chandra, Krishnadás	... Dacca College.
Chattopadhyay, Abhaycharan	... Canning College.
„ Haradhan	... Presidency College.
„ Isvarchandra	... Patna College.
„ Kuschandra	... Presidency College.
„ Manimathanath	... Ditto.

Chattopadhyay, Prasanna Kumar	...	Teacher.
„ Saratchandra, No. 127	...	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Annadaprasad	...	Patna College.
„ Jadavechandra	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jogindrachandra	...	Presidency College.
Cleophas, Franklin	...	St. John's College.
Dada, Bapu Rao	..	Saugor High School.
Das, Annadaprasad	...	Presidency College.
„ Chaitanyacharan	...	Teacher.
„ Taraprasanna	...	Dacca College.
Datta, Bijaykrishna	...	Presidency College.
„ Bhagavan Chandra	...	Ditto.
„ Dvija Das	...	Dacca College.
„ Khirad Kumar	...	Presidency College.
„ Nrisinha Kumar	...	Ditto.
„ Prasanna Kumar	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Dhar, Mathura Nath	...	Patna College.
Dosar Jeo Rakhanlal	...	Saugor High School.
Durga Prasad	..	Ditto.
Durga Prasad	...	Teacher.
Ewing, H.	...	La Martiniere Coll, Cal.
Gangopadhyay, Bipin Vihari	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Satya Charan	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Asutosh	...	Medical College.
„ Chandidas	...	Presidency College.
„ Ganes Chandra	...	Ditto.
„ Haranath	...	Ditto.
„ Jadav Chandra	...	Ditto.
„ Kalipada	...	Ditto.
„ Priya Nath	...	Ditto.
„ Ram Kalpa	...	Canning College.
„ Ram Lal	...	Cathedral Mission Coll.
„ Sarada Prasad	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Sarada Prasad	...	Presidency College.
„ Sarat Chandra	...	Ditto.
„ Syama Charan	...	F. C. Instn.
Goonewardene, W. P.	...	St. Thomas' College.
Goswami, Jogindra Nath	...	Presidency College.
Gupta, Girindra Kumar	...	Patna College.
Haldar, Purna Chandra	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.

Halfhide, R. H.	.. La Martiniere Coll., Cal.
Ishri Prasad	... Bareilly College.
Janki Prasad	... Canning College.
Jugal Kisor	... Patna College.
Kar, Nagendra Nath	... Benares College.
Kaviraj, Sures Chandra	... Patna College.
Khan, Abdulla	... L. M. S. In., Mirzapore.
Kissen Sing	... Lahore College.
Kunja Bihari Lal	... Muir Central College.
Lachman Prasad	... Canning College.
Lahiri, Mahendranath	... Cathedral Mission Coll.
Lissant, C. G.	... La Martiniere Coll., Cal.
Madhav Prasad	... Benares College.
Maitra, Kasi Nath	... Presidency College.
Mati Lall	... St. John's College.
McCarthy, John	... St. Peter's College.
Mewa Ram	... Bareilly College.
Misra, Umasankar	... Benares College.
Mitra, Jogindra Chandra	... Presidency College.
„ Jogindra Nath	... Ditto.
Muhammud Hassan	... Delhi College.
„ Hassan	... Canning College.
Mukhopádhyaý, Bamapada	... Hooghly College.
„ Bihari Lal	... Kishnaghur College.
„ Durga Nath	... F. C. Instn.
„ Dwarika Nath	... Presidency College.
„ Haripurna	... Muir Central College.
„ Kamiksha Nath	... Patna College.
„ Mahendra Nath	... Presidency College.
„ Nitya Charan	... F. C. Instn.
Nanak Ram	... Delhi College.
Nandi, Nanda Gopal	... Presidency College.
Nolan, Thomas	... St. Peter's College.
Pal, Kisor Mohan	... Teacher.
„ Nivaran Chandra	... St. Xavier's College.
„ Raj Chandra	... Presidency College.
Palit, Jogindra Nath	... Ditto.
„ Priya Nath	... Ditto.
Pande, Ramavatar	... L. M. S. In., Mirzapore.
Rajak, Bihari Lal	... Presidency College.

Rajjan Lal	...	Agra College.
Ram Lachman	...	Delhi College.
Ray, Haraprasad	...	F. C. Instn.
„ Umaprasad	...	Presidency College.
Raza Hosen	...	Bareilly College.
Sarkar, Bipin Bihari	...	Presidency College.
„ Nanda Lal	...	Teacher.
Sen, Bama Charan	...	Dacca College.
„ Bireswar	...	Jaynarayan's College.
„ Gadadhar	...	Presidency College.
„ Lal Mohan	...	Ditto.
Senwiratne, A.	...	St. Thomas' College.
Sett, Mani Lal	...	F. C. Instn.
Sheo Lal	...	Delhi College.
Sil, Binod Bihary	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Kanái Lal	...	Presidency College.
Singh, Bisveswar	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Amvica Charan	...	Teacher.
„ Brajes Chandra	...	Berhampore College.
Surjan Das	...	Lahore College.
Syad Abul Fazl	...	Hooghly Collège.
„ Faizuddin Hussan	...	Dacca College.
Tarafdar, Chandra Kisor	...	Presidency College.
Wainwright, Ed. E.	...	St. John's College.
Wirasinghe, A. W. M.	...	St. Thomas' College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Hakam	...	Presidency College.
Abdus Samad	...	Hooghly College.
Abul Hasan	...	Teacher.
Adhikari, Tarak Nath	...	Hooghly College.
Adhya, Binad Vihari	...	Presidency College.
Bandhyopádhyáy, Asvini Kumar	...	Ex-student, Dacca Coll.
„ Avinas Chandra	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Bama Charan	...	F. C. Instn.
„ Giris Chandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Nanda Gopal	...	Ditto.

Bandyopádhyaý, Rajendra Lal	...	Presidency College.
Baral, Manik Lal	...	Ditto.
Basak, Ras Vihari	...	Ditto.
Basu, Avinas Chandra	...	Ditto.
„ Brajendra Kumar	...	Patna College.
„ Dwarka Nath	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Hara Charan	...	Dacca College.
„ Iswara Chandra	...	Ditto.
„ Manawari Lal	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Rajkumar	...	Presidency College.
„ Umes Chandra	...	F. C. Instn.
Basudeo, Rao Herdiker	...	Saugor High School.
Bezbarua, Govindachandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Bhaduri, Prankrishna	..	Presidency College.
Bhattacharjya, Bhavadev	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Kalikrishna	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Manikchandra	...	F. C. Instn.
„ Ramnath	...	Canning College.
„ Thakurdas	...	Ditto.
Bisvas, Gaganchandra	...	Presidency College.
Buzlul Karim	..	Medical College.
Chakravarti, Bhawanichandra	...	Agra College.
„ Ramraman	...	Serampore College.
Chattopadhyay, Bagalacharan	...	Presidency College.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Patna College.
„ Govindachandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Jwalaprasad	...	Canning College.
„ Khirodchandra	...	F. C. Instn.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Saugor High School.
„ Rakhaldas	...	Hooghly College.
Chaudhuri, Chandranath	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Kedarnath	...	Teacher.
„ Mohiniimohan	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Dás, Harinath	...	Dacca College.
„ Sitanath	...	Presidency College.
„ Tarakchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	..	Cathedral Mission College.
Datta, Avinaschandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Haricharan	...	Dacca College.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Hooghly College.

Datta, Kamal Krishna	... Presidency College.
„ Kunjavihari	... Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	... Sanskrit College.
Daulatram	... Lahore College.
De, Kalimohan	... Dacca College.
Dhaniram	... Delhi College.
Gangopadhyay, Hariprasad	... Hooghly College.
„ Hirallal	... Presidency College.
„ Kshetramohan	... L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Ghosh, Khirrodchandra	... Presidency College.
„ Khudiram	... Berhampore College.
„ Mahananda	... Ditto.
„ Mahinimohan	... Patna College.
„ Manimohan	... Presidency College.
Gupta, Gopalchandra	... F. C. Instn.
„ Mahendranath	... Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Purnachandra	... Dacca College.
Gyaprasad	... Agra College.
Halder, Madanmohan	... F. C. Instn.
Hasan, Syad Ryazat	... Patna College.
Hazra, Govindajivan	... Berhampore College.
Hiralal	... Lahore College.
Inayetulla Khan	... Hooghly College.
Jordan, G.	... St. Xavier's College.
Joshi, Manikyalal	... Teacher.
Kamalaprasad	... Muir Central College.
Karmakar, Pralidchandra	... F. C. Instn.
Kasiram	... Bareilly College.
Lachminarayan	... Delhi College.
Lahiri, Purnachandra	... Cathedral Mission College.
Lakshmichand	... Teacher.
Mahadeo Rao Pulnaitker	... Saugor High School.
Maiti, Krishnachandra	... Cuttack High School.
Matilal	... Agra College.
Mir Sajjad Ali	... Kishnaghur College.
Mitra, Bhuvanmohan	... Presidency College.
„ Girindranath	... Medical College.
„ Khagendranath	... Presidency College.
„ Madhavechandra	... Sanskrit College.
„ Umeschandra	... Presidency College.

Mukhopadhyay, Avinashchandra	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Jaminikumar	...	Dacca College.
„ Janakinath	...	L.M.S.In., Bhowanipore.
„ Kantichandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Matilal	...	Hooghly College.
„ Prasannachandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Tulsidas	...	Ditto.
Nag, Hemchandra	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Revatikanta	...	Presidency College.
Nandi, Bipracharan	...	Ditto.
Nath, Harihar	...	Patna College.
Navarangilal	...	Ditto.
Pain, Bipinvihari	...	Serampore College.
Pal, Tulsicharan	...	Presidency College.
Pandit, Alopiprasad	...	Delhi College.
Raba, Krishnagopal	...	Presidency College.
Ramcharan	...	Christ Ch. Collegiate Schl.
Ray, Bipinvihari	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Janakinath	...	Teacher.
„ Mathuraprasad	...	Benares College.
„ Rangalal	...	Presidency College.
„ Saradakumar	...	Dacca College.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Kishnaghur College.
Raychaudhuri, Purnachandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
Ronaldson, E.	...	Ditto.
Saha, Akshaykumar	...	F. C. Instn.
Sahay, Bhavani	...	Patna College.
Sankar, Dayal	...	Agra College.
Sanyal, Basantakumar	...	Benares College.
„ Jogeschandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Tarinikanta	...	F. C. Instn.
Saudagarlal	...	Delhi College.
Sen, Kedarnath	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Navakrishna	...	Presidency College.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Dacca College.
Sukla Tularani	...	Agra College.
Syamla, Nanda	...	Patna College.
Tiwari, Ramnarayan	...	Christ Ch. Collegiate Schl.
„ Sivasaukar	...	Teacher.
Zuhuruddin	...	Presidency College.

1874.

DUFF SCHOLARS.

Sen, Adharlal	... Presidency College.
Gupta, Bipin'hari	... Hooghly College.
Set, Manilal	... F. C. Instn.
Ewing, E.	... La Martiniere College.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1872.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Amjad Ali	... Queen's College, Benares.
Ashraf Ali	... Ditto.
Bagchi, Brajagopal	... Beaulah School.
Baldwin, W. G.	... Doveton College.
Bandyopadhyay, Avinashchandra	... L.M. S In., Bhowanipore.
„ Bindulal	... Beerbhoom School.
„ Gangeschandra	... Jessore School.
„ Guruprasanna	... Serajgunge School.
„ Harinath	... Hare School.
„ Kaliprasanna	... Noakhally School.
„ Kartikchandra	... Hooghly Collegiate Schl.
„ Sasibhushan	... Kishnaghur Coll. School.
„ Sasisekhar	... L. M. S. School, Khagra.
„ Suryyakanta	... Kandee School.
„ Taraprasanna	... Hooghly Collegiate Schl.
Bardhan, Tarinikisor	... Pogose School.
Bartholomeuz, J. D.	... St. Thos.' Coll., Colombo.
Basu, Asminikumār	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Asutosh	... Ooterparah School.
„ Bihārikrishna	... Hindu School.
„ Gopalchandra	... Howrah School.

Basu, Jogendrachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogendranath	...	Burdwan C. M. S. Instn.
„ Kalipada	...	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
„ Kunjavihari	..	Bancoorah School.
„ Mahendranath	...	Berhampore Coll. School.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Rajendranath	...	Baraset School.
„ Sasikumar	...	Boys' Academy, Dacca.
„ Suratlal	...	Konnugger School.
Bhaduri, Lalvihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Avinaschandra	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Chandrakumar	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Kalidhan	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Meghnath	...	Hooghly Collegiate Schl.
„ Upendranath	...	Ditto.
Bhaumik, Dinavandhu	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Biswas, Amritlal	...	Noral School.
„ Rajendranath	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Chakravarti, Byomkes	...	Serampore College.
„ Devendranath	...	Bancoorah School.
„ Durgacharan	...	Bullagurh School.
„ Harakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Champati, Avinaschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Bamandas	...	Bullagurh School.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Gya School.
„ Pratapchandra	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Burrisaul School.
„ Ramlal	...	Hare School.
Chaudhuri, Prasannanarayan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chobe, Dammeelal	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Claxton, E.	...	Mussoorie School.
Daley, T.	...	La Marte. Coll., Lucknow.
Dan, Kasinath	...	Rungpore School.
Das, Basantakumar	...	Dinajpore School.
„ Devendranath	...	Hindu School.
„ Isvarchandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Navinchandra	...	Jaggannath Schl., Dacca.
„ Ramsaran	...	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
„ Syamacharan	...	Noral School.
Datta, Akshaykumar	...	Howrah School.

Datta, Chandrakanta	... Furreedpore School.
„ Ramlal	... Noral School.
Davidson, W. H.	... Doveton College.
De, Advaitaprasad	... Balasore School.
„ Brajendralal	... Canning Coll., Lucknow.
„ Kshetramohan	... Hooghly Collegiate Schl.
„ Rajanikanta	... Pogose School.
DeMel, A. W.	... St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo.
Dindayal	... Agra Collegiate School.
Durgaprasad	... Delhi Collegiate School.
Fink, E. J.	... Doveton College.
Fitzgerald, E.	... St. Xavier's College.
Gangopadhyay, Mahendranath	... L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Ganpatprasad	... Patna Normal School.
Ghosh, Charuchandra	... L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Jogendranath	... Ditto.
„ Mahananda	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Manmathakumar	... Kishnaghur Coll. School.
„ Nimaicharan	... Howrah School.
„ Pratapchandra	... Beerbhoom School.
„ Umeschandra	... Hare School.
Goswami, Kisarilal	... Hindu School.
„ Krishnadhan	... Howrah School.
Grant, H. E.	... Mussoorie School.
Granville, H.	... La Marte. Coll., Lucknow.
Gupta, Gopalchandra	... Burrisaul School.
Guruprasad	... Cawnpore Zillah School.
Gwyther, W. B.	... La Marte. Coll., Calcutta.
Gyaprasad	... Hume's H. Schl., Etawah.
Haribarnath	... Sarun School.
Housden, C. E.	... Mussoorie School.
Jagannath	... Bareilly College.
Johnson, T. G.	... Mussoorie School.
Kalkaprasad	... Barabanki High School.
Karmakar, Hariprasanna	... Jagannath School, Dacca.
Kerr, R. A.	... Teacher.
Kundu, Ramkumar	... Oriental Seminary.
Laha, Kenaram	... Metropolitan Institution.
Lahiri, Benimadhav	... Santipore Eng. Sch. (new).
„ Dharanidhar	... Ooterparah School.

Lahiri, Harimadhav	...	Hindu School.
Lalbahadur	...	Bareilly College.
Laville, B.	...	F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
LeFeuvre, E. A.	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Majumdar, Bhairavchandra	...	Midnapore School.
„ Kripanath	...	Furreedpore School.
„ Kunjavihari	...	Sridharpore School.
Makkar, Goshtavihari	...	Burdwan Moharaja's Schl.
Mallik, Balaichand	...	Hare School.
„ Biharilal	...	Hindu School.
„ Prasaddas	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Manaharlal	...	Bareilly College.
McHatton, M. A.	...	La Marte. Coll., Calcutta.
Misr, Makhanlal	...	Canuing Coll., Lucknow.
Mitra, Charles Hiralal	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Berhampore Coll. School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
„ Rammohan	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Moffet, G. E.	...	La Marte. Coll., Calcutta.
Mohanlal	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
Mohanlal Katcha	...	Bareilly College.
Moizuddin	...	Bengal Academy.
Molakram	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
Monks, M.	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ W.	...	Ditto.
Moung Shway Boo	...	Doveton College.
Mukhopádhyaý, Asutosh	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Bamacharan	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Benimadhav	...	Hindu School.
„ Binadvihári	...	Hooghly Collegiate Schl.
„ Brajagopal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Gangadhar	...	Berhampore Coll. School.
„ Haranchandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Hariprasanna	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Hiralal	...	Bullagurh School.
„ Nripendrachandra	...	Hare School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Bullagurh School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Midnapore School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Satunath	..	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.

Mukhopādhyāy, Upendranath	... Hindu School.
Murlidhar	... St. John's College.
Nag, Haradhan	... Berhampore Coll. School.
„ Syamakanta	... Dacca Coll. School.
Nandi, Sambhuchandra	... Hare School.
Norman, W.	... St. Xavier's College.
Panioty, J.	... Ditto.
Patnaek, Madanmohan	... Cuttack School.
Raghunathprasad	... Allygurh Zillah School.
Rakshit, Mahendranath	... Hooghly Coll. School.
Ray, Gangadhar	... Hindu School.
„ Nagendranath	... Hazaribagh School.
„ Ramdayal	... Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
„ Sivaprasad	... Dighapatia School.
„ Ugrakanta	... Burrisaul School.
„ Umacharan	... L. M. S. School, Khagra.
„ Umeschandra	... Jessore School.
Sahay, Nagwant	... Gya School.
Sarkar, Bankavilari	... Kishnaghur Coll. School.
„ Chandrasekhar	... Bancoorah School.
„ Nalinivihari	... Hare School.
„ Natavar	... Kuchiakole Rajgram Schl.
Scott, G. W.	... Patna Collegiate School.
Sen, Biharinath	... Bullagurh School.
„ Bipinivihari	... Burrisaul School.
„ Devendranath	... Patna Collegiate School.
„ Hemchandra	... Hazaribagh School.
„ Rakhalidas	... Hooghly Branch School.
„ Srinath	... Hare School.
„ Sulapani	... Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Sengupta, Harinath	... Howrah School.
Sing, Baktawar	... Bareilly College.
„ Raghuvar	... Hume's High Sch., Etawah.
„ Umrao	... Bareilly College.
Sinha, Pramathkrishna	... Beaulah School.
Som, Srilal	... Chinsurah F. C. Instn.
Sukul, Badrinarayan	... Hurdul Zillah School.
Vaish, Phakirchand	... Delhi Collegiate School.
Woodroffe, F.	... La Martre Coll., Lucknow.
Wright, G. J.	... Allahabad High School.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abbay Sing	...	St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi.
Abdul Haque	...	Hooghly Collegiate School
Acharyya, Jadunath	...	Bhowanipore U. Academy.
„ Sasibhusan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sudhamay	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Adhikari, Banawarilal	...	Beauleah School.
„ Becharam	...	Ilsoha Mondlye School.
„ Nilratan	...	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Aditya, Navinchandra	...	Mymensing School.
Afzaluddin Ahmed	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Ajodhyaprasad	..	Lukimpore High School.
Akbar Ali	...	Boys' Orpge., Shajehan- pore.
Amiruddin	...	Sarun School.
Anthony, H. B.	...	Allahabad High School.
Azamali Khan	...	Patn Collegiate School.
Badri Alum	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Badriprasad	...	Bareilly College.
Badraddin	...	L. M. High Sch., Benares.
Badrudiya	..	Rungpore School.
Baishnav, Brajanath	...	Santosh Jahnavi School.
Baishya, Ishanchandra	...	Mymensing School.
Bakshi, Kunjavihari	...	L. M. School, Midnapore.
Bandhu, Radhaprasanna	...	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Bandyopadhyay, Amritlal	...	Maheshpore School.
„ Annadaprasad	...	Hindu School.
„ Avinashchandra	...	Hooghly Coll. School.
„ Bagalacharan	..	Mihirpore English School.
„ Bankinchandra	...	Calcutta Training Instn.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Jeypore Moharaja's Coll.
„ Bisveswar	...	Noral School. [School.
„ Chandranath	...	Tumlook Hamilton's Eng.
„ Jagannath	...	Cutwa School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Kamikshyacharan	...	Gya School.
„ Kedarnath	...	Hooghly Coll. School.

Bandyopadhyay, Krishnachandra	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Kshetranath	...	Navadwip A. S. School.
„ Nagendranath	...	Nebodhiya A. S. School.
„ Narsingchandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Nithurmay	...	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
„ Prankrishna	...	Howrah School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Konnugger School.
„ Rasiklal	...	Noral School.
„ Sailendrachandra	...	Kalipara School.
„ Tinkari	...	Bancoorah School
Banriamall	...	Ludiana Mission School.
Bariar Sing	...	Teacher.
Barkatullah Khan	...	Bareilly College.
Basak, Haralal	...	Calcutta Training Instn.
„ Madanmohan	...	Banglabazar School.
Basu, Abhaycharan	...	Burdwan C. M. S. Instn.
„ Adaityacharan	...	Monghyr School.
„ Avinashchandra	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Baranasi	..	Ula School.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Hare School.
„ Girishchandra	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Jaigopal	...	Hare School.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Kulachandra	...	Pogose School.
„ Lalitechandra	...	Bengal Academy.
„ Lutvihari	...	Santipore Eng. Sch. (old).
„ Nagendrachandra	..	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
„ Narayandas	...	Howrah School.
„ Priyanath	...	Midnapore School.
„ Sikharkumar	...	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
„ Tarakechandra	...	Barripore School. [lahabad.
Battulal	...	St. Peter's C. M. Schl., Al-
Beglar, F. D.	...	Hooghly Coll. School.
Bera, Dwarkanath	...	Tumlook Hamilton's Eng- lish School.
Bhagwan Sahay	...	Behar School.
Bhar, Kshetramohan	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Rajkrishna	...	Hooghly Coll. School.
Bhat, Kesavram	...	Behar School.
Bhatta, Harinath	...	Hooghly Coll. School.

Bhattacharyay, Grijabhushan	...	Santipore Eng. sch. (new).
„ Kisarilal	...	Howrah school.
„ Kumadnath	...	Serampore College.
„ Purnachandra	...	Sulkea school.
„ Sirishchandra	...	Culna Moharaja's school.
„ Syamacharan	...	Sanskrit College.
Bhaumik, Mahimchandra	...	Banglabazar school.
Bhowaniprasad	...	Saharunpore Misn. school.
Biswas, Chintamani	...	Harinavi A. S. school.
„ Gopalchandra	...	L. M. High sch., Benares.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Commillah school.
„ Krishnavihari	...	Berhampore Coll. school.
„ Nilmadhav	...	South Baharoo school.
Brahmo, Annadacharan	...	Garden Reach school.
Brittain, J. J.	...	Private student.
Brown, E.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Cashman, H. S.	...	La Marte. Coll., Calcutta.
Chakravarti, Akshaykumar	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's school.
„ Avinaschandra	...	Intally Institution.
„ Harachandra	...	Berhampore Coll. school.
„ Jogendranath	...	Bancoorah school.
„ Jogendranath	...	South Baharoo school.
„ Madanmohan	...	Pubna school.
„ Madhavchandra	...	Seal's College.
„ Manmohan	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Mathurmohan	...	Mymensing school.
„ Matilal	...	Howrah school.
„ Prabhatchandra	...	Nizamut school.
„ Rajivlochan	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's school.
„ Rajmohan	...	Pogose school.
„ Saratkumar	...	Ditto.
Chandiprasad	...	Sultanpore Zillah school.
Chattopadhyay, Adharchandra	...	Bancoorah school.
„ Aghornath	...	Cutwa school.
„ Banawarilal	...	Bhastara school.
„ Binadgopal	...	Kishnaghur Coll. school.
„ Govindachandra	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Kalikrishna	...	Hare school.

Chattopadhyay, Kamakshyaprasad	...	Serampore College.
„ Kshetranath	...	Kishnaghur Coll. school.
„ Makhanlal	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Piya-mohan	...	Hare school.
„ Pramada-charan	...	Baraset school.
„ Ramanath	...	Bancoorah school.
„ Sailajanandan	...	Beerbhoom school.
„ Sirishchandra	...	Ooterparah school.
„ Sripati	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Suryyakumar	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Syamacharan	...	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
„ Taragati	...	Victoria sch., Ghazeepore.
„ Upendra-chandra	...	Burdwan Maharaja's sch.
Chaudhuri, Akshaykumar	...	Kishnaghur Coll. school.
„ Bipinchandra	...	Beauleah school.
„ Isauchandra	...	Bancoorah school.
„ Mahinimohan	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Nandalal	...	Beerbhoom school.
„ Nilkanta	...	Beauleah school.
„ Prasannachandra	...	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	Mymensing school.
Chhotulal	...	Ajmere Collegiate school.
Das, Anandamohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Benimadhav	...	Kishnaghur Coll. school.
„ Bishnuchandra	...	Cutwa school.
„ Dharmadas	...	Serampore College.
„ Ghanesyam	...	Gowhatty High school.
„ Harischandra	...	Noakhally school.
„ Jogeschandra	...	Burrisal school.
„ Kamalanath	...	Mogultolli school.
„ Mahendranath	...	Hindu school.
„ Nimaicharan	...	Chittagong school.
„ Ramsundar	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's school
„ Rasiklal De	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Saradakanta	...	Burrisaul school.
„ Saradakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
„ Sidheswar	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Tarinicharan	...	Comillah school.
„ Umeschandra	...	Howrah school.

Datta, Akshaykumar	...	Hare school.
„ Amarchandra	...	Mymensing school.
„ Annadaprasad	...	Dinajpore school.
„ Girischandra	...	Barripore school.
„ Gopal	...	Almorah Mission school.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
„ Kalicharan	...	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Beauleah school.
„ Maheschandra	...	Cachar school.
„ Mahinimohan	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
„ Nagendranarayan	...	Hindu school.
„ Nirmalchandra	...	L. M. school, Khagra.
„ Phanibhusan	...	Hare school.
„ Revatimohan	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
„ Sasibhusan	...	Pogose school.
De, Akshaykumar	...	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	Jonye Training school.
„ Kedarnath	...	Hindu school.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Noakhally school.
„ Syamlal	...	Oriental Seminary.
Dev, Tarinicharan	...	Commillah school.
Dikshit, Dwarkaprasad	...	Hurdui Zillah school.
Dobson, E. F. H.	...	St. Paul's sch., Darjeeling.
Domanlal	...	Teacher.
Dube, Bhaskar	...	Mirzapore Zillah school.
„ Dewakar	...	Ditto.
Durgaprasad Austhee	...	Unao High school
Dutt, C.	...	L. M. High schl., Benares.
Fariduddin Ahmed	...	Bareilly College.
Farmer, H.	...	La Marte. Coll., Lucknow.
Gangopadhyay, Chandrakisar	...	Pogose school.
„ Gangacharan	...	Midnapore school.
„ Rajendrachandra	...	Devipore school.
Garibdas	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Gauridyal	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Ghantaya	...	F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Ghatak, Madhavchandra	...	Mymensing school.
Ghosh, Bholanath	...	Hare school.
„ Bidhubhusan	...	Santipore Eng. schl. (old).
„ Biharilal	...	Andool school.

Ghosh, Biharilal	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
„ Binadilal	...	Hare school.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Burdwan Raja's school.
„ Haradhan	...	Hazaribagh school.
„ Jadunath	...	Noral school.
„ Jogendranath	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Kunjavihari	...	Kuchiakole Rajgram schl.
„ Mathuranath	...	Beauleah school.
„ Nityananda	...	Cuttack school.
„ Nivaranachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Ramchandra	...	Harinavi A. S. school.
„ Ramchandra	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Ramlal	...	Noral school.
„ Sannyasicharan	...	Hare school.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Chinsurah F. C. Instn.
„ Saratchandra	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Sasibhusan	...	Garden Reach school.
„ Surendranath	...	Calcutta Traing. Academy.
„ Surendranath	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
„ Umeshchandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Ghoshal, Saradaprasad	...	Hooghly Branch school.
Golam Ahmed	...	Teacher.
Goswami, Gopalchandra	...	Navadwip A. S. school.
„ Jogendranath	...	Ooterparah school.
Guha, Basantakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Pakoor school.
„ Radharaman	...	Pogose school.
Gun, Bhowaniprasad	...	Mymensing school.
Gupta, Bhuvaneshvar	...	Pogose school.
„ Nriyagopal	...	Bhaugulpore school.
„ Piyarisankar Das	...	Burrisaul school.
„ Priyanath	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Purnachandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Hadryar Khan	...	Bareilly College.
Hamdar Rohim	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate sch.
Hardeoprasad	...	Saugor High school.
Haribhatta Manikar	...	Teacher.
Harkarn Das	...	Delhi Collegiate school.
Harvans Sahay	...	Behar school.
Harvey, E. M.	...	Doveton College.

Hossain Ali	...	Behar school.
Ishan Ali	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Iswardas	...	Umritsur Collegiate sch.
Janakdharilal	...	Patna Collegiate sch.
Jankiprasad	...	Unao High school.
Jognesvar Damodar	...	City school, Nagpore.
Jordan, G.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Jwalaprasad	...	Bareilly College.
Kanhyalal	...	St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi.
Kasiram	...	Umritsur Collegiate sch.
Keogh, W.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Khunnilal	...	Gonda High school.
Knight, G. A.	...	Bishop's school, Simla.
Komaruddin Mahammed	...	Rungpore school.
Kshetri, Lakshiminarayan	...	Beersingha A. S. School.
Knar Bahadoor	...	Bareilly College.
Kulleeram	...	Hume's H. sch., Etawah.
Kumar, Sasibhusan	...	Sanskrit College.
Kundu, Amvikacharan	...	Howrah school.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	Hindu school.
Kunjaviharilal	...	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Lahiri, Durgadas	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Laird, W.	...	Bishop's school, Simla.
Lala, Babooram	...	Ghazeepore Mission sch.
Lalchand	...	Umritsur Collegiate sch.
Lincoln, H. C.	...	La Marte. Coll., Lucknow.
Livingstone, W.	...	Ditto.
Lloyd, J. C.	...	Ditto, Calcutta.
Madangopal	...	St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi.
Madanlal	...	L. M. High sch., Benares.
Mahommed Aslum	...	C. M. school, Peshawur.
„ Azhar	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
„ Farraq	...	Baptist Mission school, Monghyr.
„ Hadi	...	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
„ Hussain	...	Ditto.
„ Imam	...	Delhi Collegiate school.
„ Inayat-ar-Rahman	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Nasur-ul-Nasir	...	Arrah school.
„ Yusaf	...	Queen's College, Benares.

Maitra, Kalipada	... St. Peter's C. M. school, Allahabad.
„ Madhusudan	... Navadwip A. S. school.
„ Piya-mohan	... Beaulah school.
„ Priyanath	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rajendranath	... L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Syamacharan	... Beaulah school.
„ Trailokyanath	... Mohespore school.
„ Umeschandra	... Beaulah school.
Majumdar, Binadvihari	... Coomercolly school.
„ Dwarkanath	... Noakhally school.
„ Girindrachandra	... Hare school.
„ Jasadanandan	... Berhampore College schl.
„ Nilmadhav	.. Calcutta Training Instn.
„ Ramchandra	... Beaulah school.
„ Saratchandra	... Jaggannath sch., Dacca.
Malcolm, C.	... Armenian Phil. Academy.
Mallik, Prakasnath	... Sanskrit College.
„ Saratchandra	... Hindu school.
„ Sivchandra	... Hooghly Coll. schl.
„ Surathnath	... Beaulah school.
Manna, Umeschandra	... Midnapore school.
Maruti, Kasinath	... City school, Nagpore.
Marwari, Nauranga	... Puruleah school.
Mazeruddin Khan	... Pubna school.
McKay, W. R.	... La Martine Coll., Calcutta.
Mirthrose, B.	... Jeypore Moharaja's Coll.
Misra, Baburam	... Hurdui Zillah school.
„ Devisahay	... Ditto.
„ Mayasankar	... Queen's College, Benares.
„ Ramdhan	... Gonda High school.
Mitra, Annadacharan	... Niz. sch., Moorshedabad.
„ Biharilal	... Hindu school.
„ Chandicharan	... Howrah school.
„ Charuchandra	... Cal. Training Academy.
„ Chunilal	... Hindu school.
„ Devendranath	... Burdwan Maharajah's schl.
„ Indrakanta	... Bhaugulpore school.
„ Kailaschandra	... Hindu school.
„ Kalicharan	... Jaggannath school, Dacca.

Mitra, Kedarnath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Krishnaprasanna	...	L. M. school, Midnapore.
„ Matilal	...	Hindu school.
„ Navakumar	...	Midnapore school.
„ Sureschandra	...	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
„ Umeschandra	...	Konnugger school.
„ Upendranath	...	Hindu school.
Mohadevlal	...	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
Mohanlal, II.	...	Bareilly College.
Mohavirprasad	...	Gonda High school.
Moreswar, Atmaram Jamdar	...	F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Muhuri, Akshaykumar	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Ooterparah school.
„ Banikanta	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Biharilal	...	Bancoorah school.
„ Chandrasekhar	...	Santipore Eng. schl. (old).
„ Dayalchandra	...	Hindu school.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Santipore Eng. schl. (old).
„ Golakchandra	...	Seal's College.
„ Haripada	...	Berhampore Coll. schl.
„ Mahendranath	...	Furreedpore school.
„ Narayanchandra	...	Bhowanipore U. Academy.
„ Nishikanta	...	Pogose school.
„ Rakhchalchandra	...	Baraset school.
„ Ramchandra	...	Bihala Mission school.
„ Sachchidananda	...	Bhowanipore U. Academy.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Goverdangah school.
„ Satyacharan	...	Garden Reach school.
„ Tinkari	...	Seal's College.
„ Umeschandra	...	Beerbhoom school.
„ Upendranath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Munalal	...	Agra Collegiate school.
Murlidhar	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Na'ek, Sudamcharan	...	Cuttack school.
Nag, Rajkumar	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
„ Srikrishna	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Nandakumar	...	Fyzabad school.
Nandi, Rashvihari	...	Hare school.
Narayan, Govinda Dandikar	...	F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
„ Jagannathprasad	...	Hindu school.

Nehalchandra	... Queen's Coll., Benares.
Nepal Pande	... Fyzabad school.
Niogi, Lolitchandra	... Berhampore Coll. schl.
O'Grady, G. R.	... St. Fr. DeSale's school.
Ohdadar, Mahendranath	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Oliver, C.	... La Marte. Coll., Lucknow.
Pain, Iswarprasad	... Hare school.
Pal, Aghornath	... Konnugger school.
„ Binadvihari	... Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Brindavanchandra	... Calcutta F. C. Instn.
„ Gnanendranath	... Barripore Aided school.
„ Gurucharan	... Commillah school.
Panda, Bhagirati	... Cuttack school.
Pandit, Sivkrishna	... Burdwan Maharaja's schl.
„ Tribhuvannath	... Sitapore High school.
Parasdas	... Private Student.
Pattak, Devakinandan	... Queen's College, Benares.
Payne, J. A.	... Calcutta Free school.
Pramanik, Harinath	.. Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Nandalal	... Santipore Eng. schl. (old).
Prasad, Raghunandan	... L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Raghunandan	... Queen's College, Benares.
Prasadilal	... St. John's College, Agra.
Raghunath Rao Chandorekar	... Saugor High school.
Ramchandra Rao Narle	... F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Ramcharan Viharilal	... Ditto.
Ramlal	... Allygurh Zillah school.
Ramlal	... Bareilly College.
Ramniranjanprasad	... Sarun school.
Ramratanlal	... Bulrampore school.
Ramruplal	... Private Student.
Ramsaranlal	... Mozufferpore school.
Ramsarup	... Allyghur Zillah school.
Ramvhao Wasudev Pathak	... F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Rango Amritsant	... Ditto.
Ray, Abhayananda	... Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Asutosh	... Howrah school.
„ Atulchandra	... Pogose school.
„ Avinaschandra	... Ditto.
„ Banikanta	... Kandee school.

Ray, Girijasankar	... Canning Collège, Lucknow.
„ Gnanendrachandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Govindamohan	... Jessore school.
„ Harilal	... Santipore Eng. schl. (old).
„ Indubhusan	... St. Peter's C. M. school, Allahabad.
„ Manmathanath	... Berhampore Coll. school.
„ Nrityagopal	... Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Prakas	... L. M. High sch., Benares.
„ Prasannakumar	... Chittagong school.
„ Radhakrishna	... Pakoor school.
„ Radhikanath	... L. M. school, Khagra.
„ Rajanikanta, No. 1.	... Kishnaghur Coll. schl.
„ Rajatsekhar	... Beerbhoomi school.
„ Rajendranath	... Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Sailendravandhu	... Baraset school.
„ Saratchandra	.. Beauleah school.
„ Saratchandra	... Hare school.
„ Saratchandra	... Kustea school.
„ Syamacharan	... Mymensing school.
„ Umeschandra	... Dighapatea school.
Raychaudhuri, Avinashchandra	.. Burrisal school.
Ridge, G. R.	... Calcutta Boys' school.
Rudra, Umacharan	... Hare school.
Saha, Anukulchandra	... Howrah school.
„ Chunilal	... Cal. F. C. Instn.
Sankhdar, Baldeoprasad	... Bareilly Coll. schl.
Sanyal, Jogendranath	... Serampore College.
„ Kalidas	... Muragacha school.
„ Pulinchandra	... Ditto.
Sanvardas	... Allahabad Zillah school.
Sarkar, Haradhan	... Hazaribagh school.
„ Haricharan	... Chinsurah Hindu school.
„ Hemchandra	... Serajgunge school.
„ Jagatnarayan	.. Hazaribagh school.
„ Kalipada	... Serampore College.
„ Ramnarayan	... Hazaribagh school.
Sarnakar, Haridas	... Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Schokman, G. P.	... St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo.
Sen, Akshaychandra	... Kishnaghur A. V. school.

Sen, Anantakumar	...	Burrisaul school.
„ Avalakanta	...	Goverdangah school.
„ Bisveswar	...	Pogose school.
„ Chandranath	...	Burrisaul school.
„ Dakshinacharan	...	Sylhet Govt. school.
„ Devendranath	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Jagannath schl., Dacca.
„ Gangaprasad	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
„ Haricharan	...	Pogose school.
„ Hemchandra	...	Jeypore Moharaja's schl.
„ Hemchandra	...	Rungpore school.
„ Hridaynath	...	Furreedpore school.
„ Jadunath	...	Jessore school.
„ Jogendranath	...	Hazariabagh school.
„ Kalicharan	...	Jessore school.
„ Mahimchandra	...	Pogose school.
„ Paresnath	...	Burrisaul school.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Burrisaul school.
„ Rasiklal	...	Jessore school.
„ Satischandra	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Set, Grischandra	...	Hindu school.
„ Phakirchand	...	Ditto.
„ Sasibhusan	...	Howrah school.
Sexton, F.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Shaikh Emaroth	...	Beauleah school.
„ Nijabutulla	...	Ditto.
Shepherd, E.	...	La Marte. Coll., Lucknow.
Shewbaksh	...	Hurdul Zillah school.
Shilstone, W. A. A.	...	La Marte. Coll., Calcutta.
Sil, Ramnarayan	...	Hooghly Coll. school
Sinha, Bahadur	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
„ Bhaibaz	...	Patna Collegiate school.
„ Brahmaprasad	...	Bancoorah school.
„ Chandrasekhar	...	L. M. school, Khagra.
„ Haribaksh	...	Cawnpore Zillah school.
„ Jogendranath	...	St. Peter's C. M. school, Allahabad.
„ Lakshmicharan	...	Goruckpore Missn. school.
„ Maheschandra	...	Berhampore Coll. school.

Sinha, Makhanlal	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate sch.
„ Ramkhelawan	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Ramnarayan	...	Ditto.
„ Siddhigopal	...	Hooghly Branch school.
„ Sivavaran	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Sivnarayan	...	Gonda High school.
Sivsahay	...	L. M. High schl., Benares.
Sohanlal	...	Muttra Zillah school.
Som, Krishnachandra	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Stark, J.	...	Serampore College.
Sunderdas	...	Rawulpindee Missn. schl.
Swami, S. Narayan	...	F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Syed Akbar Ali	...	Agra Collegiate school.
„ Azhur Ali	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
„ Haji Hosan	...	Agra Collegiate school
„ Ismail	...	F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
„ Mohammed Fakhruddin	...	Arrah school.
Talukdar, Syamacharan	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Tamizuddin	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Tewari, Badrinath	...	Patna Collegiate school.
„ Govindanarayan	...	Pogose school.
Thakurdas	...	Amritsar Coll. school.
Thomas, D.	...	C. M. S. High school, Jubbulpore.
Thomson, W. H.	...	Hooghly Coll. school.
Todarmal, Kanungo	...	Agra Collegiate school.
Todd, O.	...	Mussoorie school.
Trivedi, Hardyal	...	Hurdui Zillah school.
Trivenilal	...	Delhi Collegiate school.
Venkya	...	F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Vinayaknarayan	...	Ditto.
Westroff, W. F.	...	La Marte. Coll., Lucknow.
Wilkinson, G.	...	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Samad, Sheikh	...	Cuttack school.
Abul Hosen	...	Burdwan C. M. S. Instn.
Adya, Umacharan	...	Hooghly Coll. school.
Aikat, Dhankumar	...	Muradpore sch., Bankipore.

Amanat-ulla, Sheikh	...	Serampore College.
Amjad Ali	...	Hooghly Coll. school.
Asader Ali	...	Sylhet school.
Bagehi, Trailokyanath	...	Sultanpore Zillah school.
Baksi, Amarnath	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Bandyopadhyay, Amvikacharan	...	Hooghly Coll. School.
„ Devendranath	..	Cal. Training Academy.
„ Durgacharan	...	Chitpore Wesleyan Missn. school.
„ Haramohan	...	Bangla Bazar school.
„ Haranchandra	...	Hazaribagh school.
„ Haridas	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
„ Hemchandra	...	Chinsurah F. C. Instn.
„ Jogendranath	...	Jonye Training school.
„ Jogneswar	...	Culna Moharajah's school.
„ Navinchandra	...	South Baharoo school.
„ Nilmadhav	...	Ajodhya school.
„ Piyarilal	...	Ampta school.
„ Priyanath	...	Culna Moharajah's school.
„ Priyanath	...	Monghyr school.
„ Rakhalidas	...	Patna Collegiate school.
„ Ramlal	...	Howrah school.
„ Suryyanath	...	Berhampore Coll. schl.
Bansidharprasad	...	Bhangulpore school.
Bapuji Vishun Raikar	...	Nagpore F. C. Instn.
Baral, Gaurkisor	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Barat, Nityanandaprasad	...	Cutwa school.
Basu, Akshaykumar	...	Takee school.
„ Bamacharan	...	Bhastarah school.
„ Binadvihari	...	Monghyr school.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Noral school.
„ Girischandra	...	Barripore school.
„ Lutvihari	...	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Furreedpore school.
Batrakprasad	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Bhattacharyya, Probbaschandra	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Priyanath	...	Nebodhia A. S. school.
„ Umeschandra	...	Sanskrit College.
Bhunia, Sitanath	...	Private Student.
Binackrao	...	Saugor High school.

Biswas, Hiralal	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate schl.
„ Pramathanath	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
„ Ramgati	...	Gosai Durgapore school.
„ Sitikanta	...	Bancoorah school.
Bramesvarprasad	...	Sarun school.
Bujrung Biharilal Chowdry	...	Mozufferpore school.
Calvert, P.	...	St. Peter's College.
Chakravarti, Bamacharan	...	Garden Reach school.
„ Birajnath	...	Fyzabad school.
„ Chandrabhushan	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Dinanath	...	Mymensing school.
„ Gangacharan	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Isanchandra	...	Midnapore L. M. school.
„ Kalikumar	...	Mymensing school.
„ Ramkumar	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Annadaprasad	...	Bancoorah school.
„ Annadaprasad	...	Serampore College.
„ Asutosh	...	Barrackpore school.
„ Brajanath	...	Balgonah A. H. C. E. schl.
„ Chandicharan	...	Hare school.
„ Dhankrishna	...	Beerbhoom school.
„ Durgadas	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Haranchandra	...	Bhowanipore U. Academy.
„ Harinath	...	Private Student.
„ Kaminikumar	...	Ajodhya school.
„ Kumadnath	...	Bancoorah school.
„ Nandakumar	...	Beersingha A. S. school.
„ Nilmani	...	Hooghly Branch school.
„ Praneswar	...	Okersha school.
„ Purnachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Tarinicharan	...	Gosai Durgapore school.
Chobe, Parsottamdas	...	Agra Collegiate school.
Daphadar, Pratapchandra	...	Serampore College.
Das, Adharchandra	...	Chitpore Wesleyan M. schl.
„ Annadaprasad	...	Sulkea school.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	Behala Mission school.
„ Bisveswar	...	Pogose school.
„ Girischandra	...	Khajah Abdul Gunny's schl.
„ Govindachandra	...	Sridharpore school.
„ Gurucharan	...	Calcutta Training Instn.

Das, Kedarnath	... Howrah school.
„ Lalitkumar	... Dacca Collegiate school.
„ Mahendranarayan	... Balasore school.
„ Ramanath	... Ditto.
„ Rameschandra	... Chittagong school.
„ Saratchandra	... Pogose school.
„ Umakanta	... Burpeta school.
„ Umeschandra	... Pooree school.
„ Upendramohan	... Hindu school.
Datta, Bhupendranarayan	... Boroe school.
„ Bipinvihari	... Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Girrajisor	... St. John's College.
„ Hiralal	... Hindu school.
„ Nilmadhav	... Hare school.
„ Nitaicharan	... Chinsurah Hindú school.
„ Upendra	... St. Xavier's College.
De, Arunchandra	... Howrah school.
„ Bamacharan	... Bancoorah school.
„ Jogneswar	... Kuchiacole Rajgram sch.
„ Kailaschandra	... Chittagong school.
„ Phakirchand	... Cal. F. C. Instn.
Devidata	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Dube, Durgaprasad	... Purneah school.
Fermie, J.	... Bengal Academy.
Furzand Ali	... Patna Collegiate school.
Fuzlur Ruhman	... Calcutta Mudrissa.
Gangopadhyay, Aghornath	... Monghyr school.
„ Haranchandra	... Chinsurah F. C. Instn.
„ Jivankrishna	... Bp. Wilson's schl., Chatr
„ Kamalakanta	... South Baharoo school.
„ Frankisan	... Bullagurh school.
Ghosh, Abhaychandra	... Bangla Bazar school.
„ Bansidhar	... Piljung school.
„ Bhuvanmohan	... Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Dayal Chandra	... Boys' Academy, Dacca.
„ Jadavindu	... Burdwan Maharajah's schl.
„ Krishnalal	... Bancoorah school.
„ Ladlimohan	... Bhaugulpore school.
„ Matilal	... Chinsurah F. C. Instn.

Ghosh, Matilal	... St. Stephen's Missn. schl., Nyhaty.
„ Nirdukhakumar	... Calcutta F. C. Instn.
„ Purnachandra	... Pogose school.
„ Rakhalechandra	... Bhaugulpore school.
„ Rakhaldas	... Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Satkari	... Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	... Bengal Institution.
„ Trailokyanath	... Hare school.
Ghoshal, Avinaschandra	... Howrah school.
Golam Lilahi	... Hooghly Collegiate school.
Guha, Annadacharan	... Albert Institution.
Gupta, Anandamohan	... Commillah school.
„ Nandalal	... Patna Normal school.
Hajra, Radhamohan	... Pooree school.
Haldar, Kedarnath	... Barrackpore school.
„ Syamacharan	... Hooghly Branch school.
Harajasray	... Umritsur Collegiateschool.
Hickie, W.	... St. George's College.
Jagannath	... L. M. H. schl., Benares.
Jogneswardayal	... Ranchee school.
Jogneswar Ramchandra	... F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Kalicharan	... Hazaribagh school.
Kamptaprasad	... Joynarain's Coll., Benares.
Kar, Amritalal	... Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Karmakar, Haridas	... Chiasurah Hindu school.
„ Mahendrachandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mathurchandra	... Dacca Collegiate school.
Kisanchand	... Loodianah Mission school.
Kisanlal	... Jeypore Moharajan's Coll.
Kolya, Manimohan	... Howrah school.
Lacemun	... Hume's Hg. schl., Etawah.
Laghata, Dhundiraj	... Saugor High school.
Lahiri, Kalinath	... Bhaugulpore school.
„ Kanailal	... Kustea school.
„ Tarinicharan	... Metropolitan Institution.
Maitra, Brajalal	... Digaputia school.
„ Lalmohon	... St. John's College.
Majumdar, Atulkrishna	... Intally Institution.
„ Haricharan	... Mahespore school.

Majumdar, Janakinath	... Pubna school.
„ Kalidas	... Ditto.
„ Satischandra	... Beaulah school.
Makkaram	... Christ Ch. schl., Cawnpore.
Makundlal	... C. M. S. H. schl., Jblpore.
Mallik, Akshaykumar	... Hindu school.
Manna, Makhanlal	... Chinsurah Hindu school.
Misra, Chandiprasad	... Monghyr school.
Misirilal	... Lukhimpore High school.
Mitra, Amritalal	... Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Jogendranath	... Cal. Training Academy.
„ Kalikumar	... Mymensing school.
„ Kisarimohan	... Midnapore school.
„ Syamaldhan	... Metropolitan Institution.
Mohankisan Dur, Pandit	... Canning Coll., Lucknow.
Mukhopadhyay, Abhaycharan	... Deogurh school.
„ Badrikanath	... P. Gupinathpore school.
„ Binadvihari	... Hindu school.
„ Haripada	... Hazaribagh school.
„ Hemchandra	... Ilsoba Modlye school.
„ Jadunath	... Beersingha A. S. school.
„ Kedarnath	... Hooghly Collegiate schl.
„ Kunjavihari	... Baraset school.
„ Mahendranath	... Ditto.
„ Nildhan	... Howrah school.
„ Pundarikakshya	... Hindu school.
„ Ramlal (senior)	... Kuchiacole Rajgram schl.
„ Sasibhushan	... Bulluttee school.
„ Sikharnath	... Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Umacharan	... Oriental Seminary.
Nag, Girishchandra	... Cachar school.
„ Sitallhari	... Dacca Collegiate school.
Najmuddin, Ahmed	... Calcutta Mudrissa.
Nandi, Goshtavihari	... Hindu school.
Narasayah	... F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Nundy, G.	... La Mart. Coll., Lucknow.
Pal, Bhagavanchandra	... Pogose school.
„ Devnarayan	... Hooghly Collegiate schl.
„ Navadwipechandra	... Commercolly school.
„ Sasibhushan	... Ditto.

Palit, Tarinigopal	... Hindu school. [pore.
Pande, Arjun	... Muradpore schl., Banki-
Pannalal	... Muttra school.
Pannalal	... Sehore High school.
Parthasarathi, C. R.	... Saugor High school.
Patra, Bhajahari	... Midnapore school.
Pragdas	... St. Peter's C. M. school, Allahabad.
Raghunath Gajanan Veparry	... F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Raghunath Vaman	... Ditto.
Ramchandra	... St. Stephen's College.
Ramkisanlal	... Behar school.
Ramkisanlal	... Teacher.
Ramsahay	... St. John's College.
Rangaya, G.	... F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Ráy, Asidhari	... Kuchiacole Rajgram schl.
„ Avinashchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Ghanasyam	... Serampore College.
„ Jagatchandra	... Deogurh school.
„ Kaliprasanna	... Bhowanipore U. Academy.
„ Karunakumar	... Dacca Collegiate school.
„ Madhusudan	... Pogose school.
„ Navidwipchandra	... Burdwan Maharajah's schl.
„ Sitanath	... Hindú school.
Raychaudhuri, Mathuranath	... Mohespore school.
„ Niradnath	... Ditto.
Robertson, C.	... Bengal Academy.
Saháy, Raghunath	... Arrah school.
„ Sivsankar	... Patna Collegiate school.
Sahu, Krupanidhi	... Cuttack school.
Samanta, Saradaprasad	... Bancoorah school.
Sanwal, Trilochan	... Almorah Mission school.
Sarkar, Atulchandra	... Hare school.
„ Bimanvihari	... Garden Reach school.
„ Dwarkanath	... Hare school.
„ Golaknath	... Private Student.
„ Kantilal	... Santipore Eng. schl. (new).
„ Krishnalal	... Hindu school.
„ Mahendranath	... Chinsurah Hindu school.
„ Probodhchandra	... Bancoorah school.

Sarma, Deveswar	... Sibsaugor school.
„ Ravichandra	... Tejpore school.
Sen, Benimadhav	... Chittagong school.
„ Dwarkanath	... Pulwa Magurah school.
„ Gurugovinda	... Beauleah school.
„ Haricharan	... Seebpore Institution.
„ Kailaschandra	... Jenkins' schl., Cooch Behar.
„ Kalikanta	... Burrisaul school.
„ Manmohan	... Konnugger English schl.
Siddhanta, Gaurchandra	... Devipore school.
Sigdar, Rasvihari	... Pubna school.
Sing, Sheogolam	... Sarun school.
Sinha, Sivsankar	... Patna Collegiate school.
Som, Jadavprasanna	... Chinsurah F. C. Instn.
Srinibas Prahlad	... City school, Nagpore.
Sur, Mahendralal	... Metropolitan Institution.
Ukil, Kalikumar	... Private Student.
Yusuf Ali	... Calcutta Mudrissa.

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FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Agasti, Suryyakumar	... Kuchiacole Rajgram school.
Ahmed, Takrim-ud-din	... Hare school.
Ali Muhammad Khan	... Bareilly College.
Anthony, A. H.	... Mussoorie school.
Apcar, A. T.	... St. Xavier's College.
Aya Ram	... Lahore Zillah school.
Bagchi, Mahendranath	... Kasipore Kasinath school.
Bagley, W. A.	... F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Balmokund	... Agra College.
Bandyopadhyay, Avinashchandra	... Digapotea H. C. E. school.
„ Bhushanchandra	... Hooghly Collegiate school.
„ Haridas	... F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
„ Upendranath	... Baraset school.
Basak, Haridas	... Oriental Seminary.
„ Purnachandra	... Hare school

Basu, Amarendranath	...	Midnapore High school.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Hindu school.
„ Gopalchandra	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Haricharan	...	Berhampore Coll. school.
„ Jogeschandra	...	Hindu school.
„ Kedarnath	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Rakhalechandra	...	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
„ Trailokyanath	...	South Baharoo school.
Batavyal, Atulchandra	...	Sanskrit College.
Beveridge, R. N.	...	Doveton College.
Bhaduri, Gokulchandra	...	Howrah school.
Bhattacharyay, Asutosh	...	Canning College.
„ Bangachandra	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Sridharpore H. C. E. schl.
„ Mahendranath	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Rajkumar	...	Hare school.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Biswas, Janakinath	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Brijmohanlal	...	Sultanpore school.
Chakravarti, Anandaachandra	...	Dacca Jagannath school.
„ Upendranath	...	Ooterparah school.
Chandra, Khirodchandra	...	Hindu school.
Chattopadhyay, Brajagopal	...	Devogram school.
„ Devendranath	...	Hindu School.
„ Haranchandra (A)	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Haricharan	...	Jonye Training school.
„ Priyagopal	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
„ Sitalakanta	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
„ Upendranath	...	Ooterparah school.
Chaudhuri, Annadagovinda	...	Beauleah High school.
„ Buddhinath	...	Benares College.
„ Jadavchandra	...	Beauleah High school.
„ Sukdev	...	Howrah School.
Chhajjumul	...	Allabd. Govt. Z. High schl.
Chitty, A. C.	...	St. Thomas' Collegiate school.
D'Souza, C. T.	...	La M. College, Calcutta.
Das, Dhairyyanarayan	...	Goalpara school.
„ Harendrakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
„ Hemchandra	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.

Das, Jagutbandhu	... Balasore school.
„ Sundarimohan	... Sylhet Govt. school.
Datta, Gnanendranath	... Hindu school.
„ Kedarnath	... Horinavi A. S. school.
„ Mahendranath	... L. M. High schl., Benares.
„ Upendrakrishna	... Hindu school.
De, Bipinvihari	... Beerbhoom Govt. school.
„ Nivaranchandra	... L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Farrant, J. T.	... Bishop Cotton schl., Simla.
Fitzwilliam, J. J.	... Calcutta Free school.
Furrell, H. S.	... St. Xavier's College.
Gangee Sah	... Almorah Mission school.
Gargari, Haridas	... Hindu school.
Ghosh, Chhatradhar	... L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Nandalal	... Hindu school.
„ Saradaprasad	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Srinath	... Konnugger English schl.
Ghoshal, Hariprasad	... F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
Grant, W.	... Doveton College.
Gupta, Asutosh	... Kossipore Kasinath schl.
Haldar, Bassantakumar	... Jessore school.
Kennedy, J.	... St. Peter's College, Agra.
„ P.	... Teacher.
Kesheo Ramchandra Joglekar	... F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Lachman Das	... Bareilly College.
Laha, Dharmadas	... Kuchiacole Rajgram schl.
Lutley, D. B.	... Teacher.
Lewis, J.	... Doveton College.
MacCullagh, R. J.	... St. Xavier's College.
Maitra, Batakrishna	... Allabd. Govt. Z. High schl.
„ Upendranath	... Hare school.
Majumdar, Dakshinacharan	... Ditto.
„ Mahimachandra	... Dacca Collegiate school.
Mallik, Ramcharan	... Beersingha A. S. school.
„ Sasibhushan	... Howrah school.
Mayill, T.	... St. Xavier's College.
Mazharul, Anwar	... Hooghly Collegiate school.
Mitra, Devendranath	... Hare school.
„ Narasinhaprasad	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Surendranath	... Hare school.

Muhammad Ibrahim	...	Delhi Zillah School.
Mukhopadhyay, Binaykrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Ganeschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kalikrishna	...	Delhi Zillah School.
„ Kedarnath	...	Ranaghat School.
„ Kshetramohan	...	Sylhet Govt. School.
„ Makundadev	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Panchanan	...	Delhi Zillah School.
„ Priyanath	...	Canning College.
Munsi, Srinarayan	...	Beauleah High School.
Mylan J. G.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Nág, Kedarnath	...	Balasore School.
„ Kunjalal	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Nagalingam, S.	...	St. Thomas' Collegiate Schl.
Nanhak Chand	...	Benares College.
Pál, Kedarnath	...	Konnugger Eng. School.
„ Ramdayal	...	Tumlook H.'s Eng. Schl.
„ Syámácharan	...	Garden Reach School.
Pálit, Jadunath	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Parsottamdas	...	Hume's High Schl., Etawah.
Pattadar, Gurugovinda	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Pogose, J. N.	...	St. Paul's School.
Rahmat Ali	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Ray, Amritalal	...	Howrah School.
„ Dharanath	...	Khagra L. M. S. School.
„ Jagadischandra	...	Ditto.
„ Jagatchandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Khiradachandra	...	Khagra L. M. S. School.
„ Nilkamal	...	Commillah School.
„ Piyarilal	...	St. Xavier's College.
Raynor, F. J.	...	Mussooree School.
Sajivanlal, Lala	...	Benares College.
Sakhawat Hosen, Syed	...	Bhaugulpore H. C. E. Schl.
Sanyal, Abhaycharan	...	Bengalitollah Prepty. Schl.
Sarkar, Asutosh	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Hari Charan	...	Mymensing School.
„ Umesh Chandra	...	Cuttack High School.
Seetal Prosad	...	Gya Zillah School.
Sells, H. M. DeGrave	...	Hampton Court, Mussoorie.

Sevakram, Lala	... Benares College.
Sinha, Baladev	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Narendra Prasanna	... Beerbhoom Govt. School.
Strantenbergh, P.	... St. Xavier's College.
Sukul, Kalisankar	... Mymensing School.
Sur, Jogneswar	... Ooterparah School.
Tate, G. P.	... Bishop Cotton Schl., Simla.
Tilakaratna, D. A.	... St. Thomas' Collegiate Schl.
Waters, J. H.	... La Martiniere Coll., Cal.
Wight, J.	... St. Xavier's College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdur Rahim	... Patna Normal School.
Adhikari, Harikrishna	... Navadwip E. School.
Agasti, Ramnarayan	... Kuchiacole Rajgram Schl.
Agnibotri, Narbadaprasad	... Jubbulpore High School.
Ahmed Hossen, Syed	... Seetapore High School.
Ahsan-uddin	... Moradabad Govt. School.
Aman Ali	... Chittagong School.
Anna Ram Chundra Gokhle	... F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Awasthi, Ramcharan	... Christ Ch. C. S., Cawnpore.
Babulal	... C. M. School, Lucknow.
Badrinarayan	... Lukhimpore High School.
Baldeo Prasad	... Bareilly College.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghor Nath	... Sanskrit College.
„ Amar Nath	... Canning College.
„ Atul Chandra	... Jonye Training School.
„ Bidubhushan	... Mooragatcha School.
„ Devendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Haridas	... Goverdangah School.
„ Jadunath	... Beaulah High School.
„ Jogindra Chandra	... Pakoor School.
„ Jogindra Nath	... Mohespore School.
„ Jyotis Chandra	... Burdwan Maharajah's Schl.
„ Kalinath	... L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Kalipada	... Bullagurh Eng. Aided Sch.
„ Kalipada	... Jeypore Moharajah's Coll.
„ Kunjavihari	... Monghyr Govt. School.

Bandyopadhyay, Nandalal	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Priyagopal	...	Ilsoha Mondlye Eng. Schl.
„ Saratchandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Sridas	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
„ Umacharan	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Umeschandra	...	Sanskrit College.
Banke Lal	...	Bareilly College.
Barker, J. J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Basak, Kedarnath	...	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
„ Lalit Mohan	...	Hindu School.
„ Nriyalal	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Rajnarayan	...	Hindu School.
Basdeo Lal	...	Patna Normal School.
Basu, Asminikumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Basantakumar	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
„ Biharilal	...	Burdwan Maharajah's Schl.
„ Chandrabhushan	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Haridas	...	Dinapore School.
„ Hiralal	...	Jessore School.
„ Jaminikanta	...	Mymensing School.
„ Kesavlal	...	Calcutta School.
„ Kherodchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Madhusudan	...	Kishnaghur Collgte. Schl.
„ Manmathanath	...	Hare School.
„ Manmathanath	...	Boroee School.
„ Nriyagopal	...	Allahabad Gt. Z. H. Schl.
„ Pramathanath	...	Canning College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Priyanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Noakhally School.
„ Rajendranath	...	Hindu School.
„ Sanatkumar	...	Hare School.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sivaram	...	Hare School.
„ Surendra Kumar	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore
„ Upendranath	...	Noral Aided School.
Bhaduri, Jagatchandra	...	Beauleah High School.
Bhattacharjya, Bishnuchandra	...	Kandee School.
„ Devendranath	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore

Bhattacharjya, Jugadas	...	Bancoorah School.
„ Lakshmikanta	...	Mymensing School.
„ Mahananda	...	Benares College.
„ Maheswar	...	Maldah Zillah School.
„ Ramdas	...	Serampore College.
Bhawaniprasad	...	Bareilly College.
Bijakisor	...	Delhi Zillah School.
Bishan Lal	...	Jeypore Maharaja's Coll.
Bisveswar Nath	...	Cawnpore Zillah School.
Biswas, Prasannanath	...	Bhaugulpore H. C. School.
„ Ramcharan	...	Kishnaghur Collgte. Schl.
Blanchett, T. J.	...	Mussoorie School.
Boilard, N.	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Brahma, Amritlal	...	Sanskrit College.
Casey, R.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Chakravarti, Abhaychandra	...	Khagra L. M. S. School.
„ Aghornath	...	South Baharoo School.
„ Bhupatibhushan	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Farrucedpore Govt. School.
„ Jadunath	...	Barripore School.
„ Jogindranath	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Nagendranath	...	Kandee School.
„ Navinchandra, 2nd	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Nilmadhav	...	Mihirpore Aided School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Sasikumar	...	Maldah School.
„ Trailokyannath	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Chandra, Manamohan	...	Beerbhoom Govt. School.
Chattopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Garden Reach School.
„ Amulyacharan	...	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
„ Asutosh	...	Benares College.
„ Bhavadev	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Bireswar	...	Gossy Durgapore School.
„ Birinchilal	...	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Howrah School.
„ Haridas (Junior)	...	Hare School.
„ Jogindrachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogindranath	...	Hooghly Branch School.

Chattopadhyay, Kamalakhya	...	Beerbhoom Govt. school.
„ Krishnalal	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Kshirodaprasad	...	Hare school.
„ Mohinimohan	...	Kishnaghur Coll. schl.
„ Priyanath	...	Ooterparah school.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Commillah school.
„ Sadananda	...	Benares College.
„ Tarapada	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Tarinidas	...	Devogram school.
„ Umeschandra	...	Beerbhoom Govt. school.
„ Upendranath	...	Maldah Zillah school.
Chaube, Haragovind	...	Agra College.
Chaudhuri, Bamacharan	...	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
Chauharja Prasad	...	Gondah High school.
Chunilal	...	Canning College.
Collins, J. L.	...	St. Geo.'s Coll., Mussoorie.
Dalchand	...	Barcilly College.
Damoodardas	...	Ditto.
Das, Adityabhushan	...	Jessore school.
„ Akshaycharan	...	Howrah school.
„ Chandramohan	...	Maldah Zillah school.
„ Kalikumar	...	Noral Aided school.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Behar English school.
„ Suryyakumar	...	Dacca Jagannath school.
„ Tapadhar	...	Nowgong Zillah school.
„ Taraprasanna	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
„ Umeschandra	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Datta, Akshaykumar	...	Hooghly Branch school.
„ Bankavilhari	...	Howrah school.
„ Chunilal	...	Sarun school.
„ Hemchandra	...	Hare school.
„ Mathuranath	...	Albert Institution.
„ Nitaichand	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
„ Upendrakrishna	...	Hare school.
„ Upendranath	...	South Baharoo school.
Davis, E.	...	St. Joseph's school.
De, Anandamohan	...	Mymensing school.
„ Birchandra	...	Canning College.
„ Gnanendranath	...	Hindu school.
„ Haricharan	...	Dacca Collegiate school.

De, Kalicharan	...	Hare school.
„ Lalitmohan	...	Culna F. C. Branch schl.
„ Mahendranath	...	Hare school.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
„ Sureschandra	...	Ditto.
Dhar, Nagendra Nath	...	Hooghly Branch school.
„ Trailokyanath	...	Burrisal school.
Divakar, Balkrishna Chape	...	F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
„ Daje Dhowlay	...	Ditto.
Dube, Mohanlal	...	Jubbulpore High school.
„ Shew Dyal	...	Hurdui Zillah school.
Durgacharan	...	Teacher.
Fazlul Karim, I.	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
„ „ II.	...	Ditto.
Fox, W. A.	...	St. Paul's school.
Gangadatta Panta	...	Bareilly College.
Gangopadhyay, Chandi Charan	...	Hindu school. [High schl.
„ Devendranath	...	Allahabad Govt. Zillah
„ Narendranath	...	Ditto. [Academy.
George, G.	...	Armenian Philanthropic
Ghosh, Annadaprasad	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Avinashchandra	...	Bhastarah school.
„ Ayodhyanath	...	Kuchiacole Rajgram schl.
„ Bhavanicharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Bidubhushan	...	Jessore school.
„ Biharilal	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
„ Girischandra	...	Seebpore Aided school.
„ Gosaindas	...	Garden Reach school.
„ Hiralal	...	Jessore school.
„ Hridaynath	...	Beauleah High school.
„ Jogindranath	...	Hare school.
„ Jogindranath	...	Khagra L. M. S. school.
„ Kalicharan	...	Howrah school.
„ Kalinarayan	...	Patna Normal school.
„ Lalvihari	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Piyarimohan	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
„ Rajendrachandra	...	Hooghly Branch school.
„ Rajkrishna	...	Takee H. C. E. school.
„ Saratchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sivchandra	...	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.

Ghosh, Taraknath	.. St. Peter's C. M. school, Allahabad.
„ Umacharan	... Hare school.
Ghoshal, Akshaykumar	... Ooterparah school.
„ Gnanadaprasad	... Baraset school. [pore.
Giri, Gajendranarayan	... L. M. S. In., Bhowani-
Gopal, Ramchandra Pusatkar	... F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Goswami, Nriyagopal	... Sanskrit College.
„ Radhagovinda	.. Bullagurh Eng. Aided schl.
„ Syamlal	... Metropolitan Institution.
Grossmann, W.	... St. Xavier's College.
Gulzarilal, I.	... Bareilly College.
„ II.	... Ditto.
Gupta, Gangagovinda	... Dacca Collegiate school.
„ Gopalchandra	... Barabanki High school.
„ Kedarnath Das	... Burrisaul school.
„ Mathuranath	... Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Habibullah, Muhamed	... Jubbulpore High school.
Hanumanprasad	... Ditto.
Hazra, Jadavchandra Ghosh	... Kandee school.
„ Jadunath	... Hooghly Collegiate school.
Heysham, H. S.	... Doveton College.
Indersarup	... Faizabad High school.
Jagannath	.. Muttra Zillah school.
Janakinath	... Ajmere College.
Jaychand	... Lahore Mission school.
Johannes, J.	... Calcutta Boys' school.
Johns, G.	... St. Peter's College, Agra.
Jotirbid, Badridatta	... Bareilly College.
Kalkaprasad, I.	... Ditto.
Kalkaprasad, II.	... Ditto.
Kanhayalal	.. Canning College.
Kar, Chandrakisor	... Pogose school.
„ Pratapechandra	... Serampore College.
Kasiram	... Loodianah Mission school.
Kedarnath	... Allygurh Zillah school.
Kundu, Trailokyanath	... Midnapore High school.
Lachman Das	... St. John's College.
Lachmi Narayan	... Canning College.
Lachmi Ojha	... Gya Zillah school.

Lahiri, Nikunjamohan	... Beauleah High school.
Lakhpat Rai	... Goojrat Zillah school.
Lala Dayasakar	... Benares College.
„ Hargovind Dyal	... Canning College.
„ Mahavir Prasad	... Ditto.
„ Ramasmaranlal	... Benares College.
Lloyd, A. H. C.	... Doveton College.
Ludlam, W. N.	... Private Student.
Mabanta, Radhikanath	... Seal's Free College.
Mahapatra, Janardan	.. Pooree school.
Maheswar Prasad	... Gya Zillah school.
Maitra, Umeschandra	... Pubna Zillah school.
Maitri, Bhutnath	... Barabanki High school.
Majumdar, Bipinvihari	... Hooghly Collegiate school.
„ Kedarnath	... Sridharpore H. C. school.
Manaharlal	... Allygurh Zillah school.
Mandal, Kisarilal	... F. C. Instn., Cbinsurah.
„ Nilmani	... Ooterparah school.
„ Rameswar	... Beersingha A. S. school.
Marik, Trailokyanath	... Barrackpore school.
Mathraprasad	... Budaon Govt. Zillah schl.
McPherson, A. J.	... Calcutta Boys' school.
Misra, Durgadas	... Pandra school.
„ Gokulprasad	... Hurdul Zillah school.
Mitchell, H.	... Lind Cottage, Private Academy, Mussoorie.
Mithanlal	... Bareilly College.
Mitra, Akshaykumar	.. Hare school.
„ Apurvakrishna	... Oriental Seminary.
„ Banawarilal	... F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
„ Chandicharan	... Useful Arts' school.
„ Girindranath	... Hindu school.
„ Hemchandra	... Barripore school.
„ Hiralal	... General Assembly's Instn.
„ Jogindranath	... Garden Reach school.
„ Kantichandra	... Cutwa English school.
„ Khirodechandra	... Oriental Seminary.
„ Priyanath	... Hindu school.
„ Priyanath	... Burrisaul school.
„ Rajendranath	... Hindu school.

Mitra, Taraknath	...	Konnugger Eng. school.
Mohanlal	...	St. John's College.
Muhammad Siddik	...	Jeypore Maharajah's Coll.
Mukhopadhyay, Amvikacharan	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Atulchandra	...	Bhaugulpore H. C. school.
„ Avinaschandra	...	Christ Ch. Coll. school, Cawnpore.
„ Bamacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Benimadhav	...	Allabd. Govt. Z. H. schl.
„ Biharilal	...	Santipore E. school (old).
„ Bipinvihari	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Chandrakumar	...	Ooterparah school.
„ Dinanath	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Durgadas	...	Berhampore Coll. school.
„ Girindralal	...	Tezpore Govt. E. school.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Cuttack High school.
„ Hemchandra	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Janakinath	...	Beerbhoom Govt. school.
„ Jivankrishna	...	Mihirpore Aided school.
„ Jogindranath	..	Nebodhia A. S. school.
„ Khudiram	...	Kishnaghur C. school.
„ Pramadachandra	...	Hazaribagh school.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Digapotia H. C. E. school.
„ Ramprasanna	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowani- pore.
„ Surendranath	...	Kishnaghur Coll. school.
„ Tarinicharan	...	Bancoorah school.
„ Tinkari	...	Garden Reach school.
„ Umeschandra	...	Bancoorah school. [pore.
Nandkisorlal	...	Moradpore school, Banki-
Nayak, Sitaram	...	Benares College.
Nihalchand	...	Peshawur Mission school.
Niogi, Taraknath	...	Beauleah High school.
Nunnai Singh	...	St. Stephen's College.
Nye, Biharilal	...	Bollutee school.
O'Dea, Patrick P.	...	St. George's Coll., Mus- soorie.
Ohdadar, Gnanendranath	...	Seetapore school.
O'Neill, H.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Pakrasi, Gopalchandra	...	Benares College.

Pal, Aghornath	... Santipore E. school (old).
„ Nitaicharan	... Hindu school.
„ Purnachandra	... Barrackpore school.
„ Ramnarayan	... Ooterparah school.
„ Tarinicharan	... Hindu school.
Palit, Sasibhushan	... Cuttack High school.
Pascal, E. H.	... Doveton College.
Patak, Jwalaprasad	... Benares College.
Patnayak, Sivchandra	... Private Student.
Patra, Haridas	... Serampore College.
Prabhu Lal	... Roy Bareilly High school.
Raghunath	... Canning College.
Ram Chandra	... St. Stephen's College.
Ramchandra Krishna Velma	... F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Ramjus Mall	... Agra College.
Ramprasad	... Hume's H. schl., Etawah.
Ramsahay	... Bareilly College.
Ray, Abhaycharan	... Hooghly Collegiate school.
„ Chandranarayan	... Hooghly Branch school.
„ Dinanath	... Hume's H. schl., Etawah.
„ Gopalnarayan	... Bhaugulpore H. C. school.
„ Harischandra	... Rungpore school.
„ Kaliprasanna	... Dacca Collegiate school.
„ Lalvihari	... Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Mahendranath	... Kishnaghur Collegiate schl.
„ Munilal	... Benares College.
„ Nilkanta	... Midnapore High school.
„ Niradvihari	... Howrah school.
„ Ramkisor	... Dacca Jagannath school.
„ Ramlal	... L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Saradaranjan	... Mymensing school.
„ Upendranath	... General Assembly's Instn.
Reilly, G.	... Doveton College.
Rupchand	... Lahore Mission school.
Sachchit Prasad	... Benares College.
Saha, Lakshminarayan	... Midnapore High school.
„ Raimohan	... Dacca Collegiate school.
Sahay, Nilkanta	... Gya Zillah school.
„ Shewanath	... Sarun school.
Saligram	... Canning College.

Sannu Lal	... Muttra Zillah school.
Sanyal, Jogneswar	... Cuttack High school.
„ Saratchandra	... Beaulah High school.
Sarkar, Bihari Lal	... Hooghly Collegiate school.
„ Naku Lal	... Howrah school.
„ Sukhamay	... Khagra L. M. S. school.
Sarkies, S. C.	... St. Paul's school.
Sen, Ananta Lal	... Midnapore High school.
„ Basanta Kumar	... Dacca Collegiate school.
„ Durga Prasanna	... Hooghly Collegiate schl.
„ Gaur Chandra	... Cuttack High school.
„ Goshta Bihari	... Kishnaghur Collegiate schl.
„ Guru Nath	... Chittagong High school.
„ Jadav Chandra	... Jenkin's school, Cooch Behar.
„ Jogneswar	... L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Kanti Bhusan	... Ditto.
„ Narendra Nath	... Hare school.
„ Raj Mohan	... General Assembly's Instn.
„ Surendra Kumar	... Hindu school.
„ Umes Chandra	... Furreedpore Govt. school.
Seneviratne, E. A.	... St. Thomas' Coll. school.
Shaik Karam Ahmed	... Canning College.
„ Mashiat Ulla	... Gowhatti High school.
Shircore, W.	... Doveton College.
Sikdar, Kisari Mohan	... Kumarkhali school.
Sil, Bipin Bihari	... Hooghly Collegiate school.
„ Jogindra Nath, 2nd	... Ditto.
„ Ram Krishna	... Culna F. C. Branch school.
Sinaes, W.	... St. Joseph's school.
Sinha, Brijnandan	... Patna Normal school.
„ Harendranarayan	... Berhampore Coll. school.
„ Jogeschandra	... Kandee school.
„ Kshetralal	... Kishnaghur Coll. school.
„ Kunjalal	... Bhaugulpore H. C. school.
„ Lalmohan	... Berhampore Coll. school.
„ Parameswar	... Benares College.
„ Prabhudas	... Ditto.
„ Ramcharan	... General Assembly's Instn.
„ Srikanta	... Howrah school.

Sitaram	... Teacher.
Smith, H. R.	... St. Xavier's College.
Som, Chandicharau	... Dacca Collegiate school.
Sukul, Bangopal	... Roy Bareilly High school.
Swift, W. S.	... Goojranwallah M. school.
Syamlal	... Muttra Zillah school.
Syed Dustur Ali	... Hurdul High school.
„ Klarsed Ali	... Patna Normal school.
„ Manzurar Rahman	... Calcutta Mudrissa.
Thakur Prasad	... Victoria school.
Tiwari, Dolarilal	... Bareilly College.
Umrao Sing	... Lahore Zillah school.
Wirekoon, J. W.	... Kandee Collegiate school.
Woongarala Ramaujaya	... F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Wylie, M. S.	... Loodiana Mission school.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Haleem	... L. M. High schl., Benares.
Abdul Wahced	... Calcutta Mudrissa.
Abul Fuzl Muhammad Abdur Rahaman	... Ditto.
Acharyay, Kailaschandra	... Kuchiacole Rajgram schl.
Adya, Devendralal	... Hindu school.
Alia Ali Khan	... Bancoorah school.
Amin-ud-din	... Calcutta Mudrissa.
Amjad Ali	... Hooghly Collegiate school.
Anantprasad	... St. John's College.
Bagchi, Taranath	... Pubna Zillah school.
Baijuath	... Seetapore High school.
Baksi, Dwarkanath	... Khagra L. M. S. school.
Banarasidas	... Delhi Zillah school.
Bandyopadhyay, Anantlal	... Bancoorah school.
„ Binadvihari	... Ooterparah school.
„ Bisveswar	... Santipore E. schl. (old).
„ Chandramohan	... Hooghly Collegiate school.
„ Devendrakumar	... F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
„ Dhanapati	... Hindu school.
„ Gopalchandra	... Dinagepore school.

Bandyopadhyay, Harimohan	...	Garden Reach school.
„ Harinarayan	...	Konnugger E. school.
„ Hemchandra	...	Noral Aided school.
„ Hemchandra	...	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
„ Jitendranath	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Kalikrishna	...	Hooghly Branch school.
„ Mahendranath (Jun.)	...	South Baharoo school.
„ Nandalal	...	Baraset school.
„ Nilmani	...	Private student
„ Sasibhushan	...	Canning College.
„ Siddheswar	...	Baraset school.
„ Siddheswar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Basu, Aghornath	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Basantakumar	...	Dacca Jagannath school.
„ Bijaygovinda	...	New Presidency school.
„ Bipinvihari	...	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
„ Deviprasanna	...	Seebpore Institution.
„ Jagadischandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogindrakumar	...	Pogose school.
„ Madhusudan	...	Kishnaghnr A. V. schl.
„ Madhusudan	...	St. John's College.
„ Manmathanath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Nandakumar	...	Dacca Jagannath school.
Batavyal, Narayandas	...	Sanskrit College.
Benjamin, J.	...	C. M. school, Lucknow.
Bhadainlal	...	C. M. H. school, Jubbul- pore.
Bhaduri, Janakinath	...	Khajah Abdul Gunny's Free school.
Bhattacharyya, Amarnath	...	St. P.'s C. M. S., Allahabad.
„ Guruprasad	...	Seetapore High school.
„ Hemchandra	...	Allabd. G. Z. H. school.
„ Nilmani	...	Mooragatcha school.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Victoria school.
„ Priyanath	...	Tumlook Hamilton's E. school.
„ Rajanikanta	...	L. M. H. school, Benares.
„ Sivechandra	...	Monghyr Govt. school.
„ Taraknath	...	Barrackpore school.
„ Tarinicharan	...	Noral Aided school.

Bhaumik, Devendrachandra	...	Furreedpore Govt. school.
Bhawaniprasad	...	Jubbulpore High school.
Bhullar Mall	...	Peshawur Mission school.
Biswas, Kamikhyanath	...	Hindu school.
„ Nakurchandra	...	Barabanki High school.
„ Navinchandra	...	Cutwa English school.
Chakravarti, Amritalal	...	Horinavi A. S. school.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Chinsurah Hindu school.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Burrissaul school.
„ Purnachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Ramkalpa	...	Purulia Govt. school.
„ Tarakchandra	...	Mymensing school.
Chandra, Priyalal	...	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
„ Sen	...	Bareilly College.
Chattopadhyay, Bamacharan	...	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
„ Basantakumar	...	Kustea school.
„ Chandranath	...	Barrackpore school.
„ Devendranath	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
„ Haridas (senior)	...	Hare school.
„ Jadunath	...	Devogram school.
„ Jagadananda	...	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
„ Kaliprasad	...	Bancoorah school.
„ Matilal	...	Bhaugulpore H. C. school.
„ Nandalal	...	Behala Mission school.
„ Paranchandra	...	Hare school.
„ Priyanath	...	Beauleah High school.
„ Saratchandra	...	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
Chaube, Jaygoyal	...	Agra College.
Chaudhuri, Kasisankar	...	Beauleah High school.
„ Satishchandra	...	Furreedpore Govt. school.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	Purulea Govt. school.
Chunilal	...	Amritsur Zillah school.
D'Costa, J.	...	St. Joseph's school.
Das, Bhupendranath	...	Hare school.
„ Chandramohan	...	Rungpore school.
„ Chunilal	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
„ Dinavandhu	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
„ Gangacharan	...	Sylhet Govt. school.
„ Gnanendrachandra	...	Intally Institution.
„ Jagavandhu	...	Commillah school.

Das, Jogindranath	... Baraset school.
„ Kailaschandra	... Dacca Jagannath school.
„ Krishnachandra	... Khaja A. G.'s Free school.
„ Mahendranath	... Balasore school.
„ Nandalal	... Bancoorah school.
„ Rajkrishna	... Barrackpore school.
Datta, Abhaycharan	... Burdwan Maharajah's schl.
„ Annadaprasad	... General Assembly's Instn.
„ Gangagati	... Commillah school.
„ Harimohan	... Hare school.
„ Kamalechandra	... Commillah school.
„ Kshetramohan	... Oriental Seminary.
„ Nripendranath	... F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
„ Piyarimohan	... Dacca Collegiate school.
„ Ramkumar	... Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Sasibhushan	.. Pogose school.
„ Sripaticharan	... Midnapore school.
De, Adharchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Parvaticharan	... General Assembly's Instn.
„ Parvaticharan	... Dacca Collegiate school.
„ Saradaprasad	... Intally Institution.
Deokinandan	... Victoria school.
Dev, Satyapriya	... Konnugger E. school.
Devi Prasad	... Bareilly College.
Dhar, Narendranath	... Pogose school.
Farid-ud-deen	... F. C. Instn. Nagpore.
Gangopadhyay, Akshaykumar	... Bangla Bazar B. school.
„ Gangadhar	... Allabd. G. Z. H. school.
„ Jogindranath	... Seebpore Institution.
„ Krisnadhan	... Behala Mission school.
„ Rajanikumar	... Dacca Jagannath school.
„ Saradakanta	... Burrisaul school.
Gaurisankar	... Jeypore Moharaja's Coll.
Ghosh, Asutosh	... Nizamut school.
„ Bidubhushan	.. General Assembly's Instn.
„ Bipinchandra	... Sylhet Govt. school.
„ Chandranath	... Beaulah High school.
„ Dinanath	... Cuttack High school.
„ Gangadhar	... Noral Aided school.

Ghosh, Jadunath	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Jadunath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogindralal	...	Beauleah High school.
„ Jogindranath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Kedarnath	...	Garden Reach school.
„ Krishnadhan	...	Hooghly Branch school.
„ Mathuranath	...	Mymensing school.
„ Matuklal	...	Nyhati St. Stephen's Mission school.
„ Nilmadhav	...	St. Peter's C. M. S., Allabd.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Satyakumar	...	Burdwan Maharajah's sch.
„ Suryyakumar	...	Ooterparah school.
„ Tarapada	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Trailokyanath	...	Nyhati St. Stephen's Mission school.
Ghoshal, Bipinvihari	...	Bengal Institution.
„ Haripada	...	Badla A. V. school.
„ Matilal	...	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
Golam Quadir	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Goluknath, E.	...	Jullunder Mission school.
Goswami, Binadlal	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate schl.
„ Gorachand	...	Ajoodhya H. C. E. school.
Govindram	...	Private Student.
Govindrao	...	Benares College.
Gregory, S. T.	...	Armenian P. Academy.
Gupta, Govindachandra Das	...	Dacca Jagannath school.
„ Nirmalchandra	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Piyarimohan	...	Dacca Jagannath school.
„ Prasannanath Das	...	Calcutta School.
„ Sirischandra Das	..	Rungpore school.
„ Tarinikumar	...	Burrisaul school.
Haldar, Annadakanta	...	Noakhally school.
Har Prasad	...	St. John's College.
Hari Ballabh	...	Umritsur Zillah school.
Hari Rajeswar	..	City School, Nagpore.
Harnam Prasad	...	Fyzabad High school.
Hazra, Harinath	...	Canning College.
Heysham, C. B.	...	Doveton College.

Ikramul Haq	... Calcutta Mudrissa.
Jagadiswar Prasad	... Bhaugulpore H. C. school.
Jageswar Kesheo Panday	... F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Jannat Hosen	... Gya Zillah school.
Jiwan Ram	... Moradabad Mission school.
Jumnuprasad	... Jubbulpore High school.
Jyotirbid, Balkrishna	... Bareilly College.
Kanbyalal	... Hume's H. schl., Etawah.
Kar, Navadwipchandra	... Kumarkhali school.
Kesheo Balkrishna Dolas	... F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Keshorao Khandkir	... Jubbulpore High school.
Khargdhari Lal	... Gya Zillah school.
Kundu, Kanailal	... Chatmore school.
Laha, Navadwipchandra	... Dacca Collegiate school.
Lahiri, Girischandra	... Furreredpore Govt. school.
„ Hemchandra	... Serampore College.
„ Maheschandra	... Bengalitollah Preparatory school.
„ Mohininimohan	... Serampore College.
Lakshmi Narayan	.. Jeypore M.'s College.
„ Narayan	... L. M. S. Instn., Mirzapore.
„ Prasad	... Patna Normal school.
Lala Mohanlal	... Benares College.
„ Shew Golam	.. Canning College.
Madak, Indrabhushan	.. Hindu school.
Madan Mohan	... Allahabad G. Z. H. school.
Madhav Lal	... Sarun school.
Mahanti, Satyabadi	.. Pooree school.
Mahapatra, Bansidhar	... Cuttack High school.
Maiti, Radhanath	... Midnapore L. M. school.
Maitra, Krishnanath	... Mooragatcha school.
Majumdar, Janakinath	... Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Sanatkumar	... Metropolitan Institution.
Mallik, Benimadhav	... Hooghly Branch school.
Middleton, W. T.	... La M. College, Lucknow.
Misra, Ayodhyaprasad	... Deogurh school.
Mitra, Amritlal	... Oriental Seminary.
„ Benimadhav	.. Rungpore school.
„ Bipinvihari	... Dacca Jagannath school.
„ Brajanath	... Hooghly Branch school.

Mitra, Byankatis Lal	...	Kishnaghur Coll. school.
„ Priyanath	...	Ooterparah school.
Moti Kasiram	...	F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Muhammad Aslam	...	Sarnu school.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghar Nath	...	Ditto.
„ Arunoday	...	Khagra L. M. S. school.
„ Bholanath	..	Ooterparah school.
„ Bijaynath	..	Hindu school.
„ Gnanendarnath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Gnannuddipan	...	Behala Mission school.
„ Gopalchandra	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Grischandra	...	Ajoodya H. C. E. school.
„ Haricharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Harigopal	...	Ilsoha Mondlye Eng. schl.
„ Harimohan	...	Badla A. V. school.
„ Harischandra	..	Jessore school.
„ Hiralal	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
„ Indubhushan	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Jogindrachandra	...	Beerbhoom school.
„ Kalipada	...	Hindu school.
„ Kedarnath	..	Bancoorah school.
„ Mahindranath	...	Chinsurah F. C. Instn.
„ Narasinhachandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Narayanchandra	...	Howrah school.
„ Ramkrishna	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
„ Rasiklal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sasibhushan	..	Behala Mission school.
„ Upendranath	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Mulchand	...	Jubbulpore High school
Nago Yadev Rao	...	F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Nayak, Gupinath	...	Pooree school.
Niogi, Kesavcharan	...	Bancoorah school.
„ Mohimechandra	...	Serajunge school.
Nirmal Prasad	..	Balrampore school.
Pal, Bipradas	...	Kishnaghur Coll. school.
„ Mohimachandra	..	Kumarkhali school.
Palit, Nagendrachandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Saratchandra	...	Hindu school.
Pannalal	...	Jeypore Maharaja's school.

Paure, Laluram	... Benares College.
Puraspey, Bishwanath Wamun	... C. M. H. schl., Jubbulpore.
Raghunath Balkrishna	.. F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Ramanath	.. St. Stephen's College.
Ramechandra	.. Benares College.
Ramlagan Lal	... Moradpore schl., Bankpr.
Ray, Baikunthanath	... Beaulah High school.
„ Chandranath	... Berhampore Coll. school.
„ Govindachandra	... Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Harinandan	... Victoria school.
„ Jadunath	... Jessore school.
„ Kirtichandra	... Beerboom Govt. school.
„ Kisarivallabh	... Saradaprasad In., Chuck-diggy.
„ Mahendrachandra	.. Mymensing school.
„ Manimohan	... Dacca Jagannath school.
„ Nagendranath	... Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Navakumar	... Dacca Jagannath school.
„ Rajanikanta	... Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Ramjadu	.. Khagra L. M. S. school.
„ Umeshchandra	... Bograh school.
Ray Chaudhuri, Baradakanta	... Hooghly Branch school.
Saha, Atal Bihari	... F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
Sahay, Dinanath	... Sarun school.
Saligram	... Ludiana Mission school.
Sanyal, Baikunthanath	... Beaulah High school.
„ Gnankrishna	... Agra College.
„ Prasannakumar	... Beaulah High school.
Sarkar, Ishanchandra	... Mymensing school.
„ Rajnarain	... Pandra school.
Sen, Amvikacharan	... Khaja Abdl. Guny's F. sch.
„ Anandachandra	... Dinagepore school.
„ Govindachandra	... Calcutta school.
„ Govindachandra	... Dacca Collegiate school.
„ Govindachandra	... Searsole H. C. school.
„ Karunakumar	... Dacca Jagannath school.
„ Mahinchandra	... Serajgunge school.
„ Nepalechandra	... Baraset school.
„ Saratchandra	... Hare school.
„ Upendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.

Shaik Abdullah	...	Canning College.
„ Delawar Ali	...	Patna Normal school.
„ Hamait-uddin	...	Jenkins' sch., Cooch Behar.
Sheo Sankar	...	Jeypore Moharaja's College.
Sil, Syamlal	...	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
Sinha, Balaram	..	Purulia Govt. school.
„ Ishanchandra	...	Dacca Jagannath school.
„ Jogindranath	...	Baraset school.
„ Pratapnarayan	..	Patna Collegiate school.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Kandee school.
„ Umeschandra	...	Cutwa English school.
Sinli, Krishnakisor	...	Allahabad G. Z. H. school.
Srikrishna Gangadhar	...	F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Sur, Haridas	..	Saradaprasad Institution, Chuckdiggy.
Syed Muhammad Kutbuddin	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Tagore, Barendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Tewari, Monsaram	...	Sultanpore school.
Venkates Gore	...	St. P.'s C. M. sch., Allabd.
Waman Madhoo Cawray	...	F. C. Instn., Nagpore.

MEDICINE.

M.D.

Basu, Jagavandhu	...	1863 Medical College.
Carter, R. W.	...	1865 Asst. Surg., H.M. 82nd Regiment.
De, Chandrakumar	...	1862 Medical College.
Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1863 Ditto.

B.M.

Basu, Biharilal	...	1873 Medical College.
Bandyopadhyay, Jadavchandra	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Navakumar	...	1868 Ditto.
Bhattacharyay, Hemchandra	..	1867 Ditto.
„ Srinath	...	1872 Ditto.
Chakravarti, Purnachandra	...	1869 Ditto.

Chattopadhyay, Nilmadhav	...	1872	Medical College.
„ Syamacharan	...	1867	Ditto.
Das, Pramathanath	...	1872	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	1866	Ditto.
De, Nandalal	...	1867	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Phakirchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
Gupta, Bankavihari	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kalipada	...	1868	Ditto.
Mitra, Bankavihari	...	1871	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Gangaprasad	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	1866	Ditto.
Peters, C. E.	...	1868	Ditto.
Ray, Isanchandra	..	1869	Ditto.
Sarkar, Krishnagopal	...	1873	Ditto.
Som, Dayalechandra	...	1865	Ditto.

 1874.

SECOND DIVISION.

Mitra, Umeschandra	...	Medical College.
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 L.M.S.

Acharyay, Kamikhyanath	...	1862	Medical College.
Akbar Khan	...	1872	Ditto.
Bagchi, Abbaycharan	...	1861	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Avinashchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Harinarayan	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Nakurchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	..	1865	Ditto.
„ Rajkrishna	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Rajmoham	..	1868	Ditto.
„ Sivchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
Bara, Sivram	...	1871	Ditto.

Basak, Amulyaratana	...	1869	Medical College.
„ Sonatan	...	1872	Ditto.
Basu, Aghornath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Amritakrishna	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Benimadhav	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Dharmadas	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Dharmadas	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Dinanath	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Harimohan	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Jadavechandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Khargeswar	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Krishnachandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Lakshminarayan	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Mahendralal	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Radhanath	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Sivechandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	...	1867	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Biharilal	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan	...	1866	Ditto.
Bhattacharyay, Amritlal	..	1873	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhav	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Sivechandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Navinchandra	..	1867	Ditto.
„ Ramlal	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Suryaykumar	...	1871	Ditto.
Chambers, E. W.	...	1866	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Bamacharan	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Govindaachandra	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Nilkanta	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Radbikaprasad	...	1861	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Bijaygovinda	...	1872	Ditto.

Chaudhuri, Kaliprasauna	...	1871	Medical College.
„ Kapileswar	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Nilmani	...	1867	Ditto.
Crump, H. W.	...	1866	Ditto.
Das, Adharchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Benimadhav	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Chunilal	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Chunilal	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kalikumar	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kesavchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
Dasgupta, Gurudayal	...	1868	Ditto.
Datta, Batekrishna	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Brajendrakumar	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Haralal	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Krishnalal	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Manahar	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Manilal	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Navinchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1863	Ditto.
De, Akshaykumar	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Kalachand	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Ramankrishna	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Ramlal	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1872	Ditto.
Dev, Amritlal	...	1869	Ditto.
Dhol, Bipinvihari	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1862	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Anandulal	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Taraknath	...	1869	Ditto.
Ghosh, Biharilal	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Dayalkisan	...	1867	Ditto.

Ghosh, Dukari	...	1863	Medical College.
„ Hirallal	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Jadavkisan	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kalikrishna	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kishnadhan	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Madhavachandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Navinchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Parvatichandra	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Ramlal	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Ratikanta	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1866	Ditto.
Ghoshal, Kaliprasanna	...	1864	Ditto.
Goswami, Gopalchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Gupta, Avinashchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Chandrakumar	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Dwarikanath	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Madhusudan	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Navinchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Ramcharan	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Ramkali	..	1870	Ditto.
„ Sambhuchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Nidhulal	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Prisitosh	...	1873	Ditto.
Keyt, F.	...	1863	Ditto.
Koch, E. L.	...	1862	Ditto.
Kundu, Rajkumar	...	1865	Ditto.
Laha, Asutosh	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Navinchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Labiri, Bhusanchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
Lahuri, Gopalchandra	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	1865	Ditto.
Lutful, Khabir	...	1871	Ditto.
Majumdar, Amritlal	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Annadaprasad	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	1868	Ditto.

Mallik, Rajendranath	...	1871	Medical College.
„ Syamlal	...	1869	Ditto.
McReddie, G. D.	...	1861	Ditto.
Mitra, Dinanath	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Jagatvandhu	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kalikumar	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Kasikinkar	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Navinchandra	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Priyamvarnath	..	1869	Ditto.
„ Syamchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Umacharan	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Bhagavaticharan	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Hemchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jadubhushan	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kesavchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Lalmadhav	..	1866	Ditto.
„ Rajkisar	..	1863	Ditto.
Munsi, Amritlal	...	1873	Ditto.
Nandi, Kunjavihari	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Nityananda	...	1862	Ditto.
Pal, Bholanath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Janaranjan	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan	...	1873	Ditto.
Palit, Bireswar	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Devendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Durgadas	...	1861	Ditto.
Ray, Gopalchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Haranath	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Mahimachandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Navagopal	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Radhanath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna	...	1869	Ditto.

Ray, Umeschandra	..	1867	Medical College.
Sadhu, Ramanchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Saha, Brajanath	...	1873	Ditto.
Sarkar, Bhuvanmohan	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Sureschandra	...	1872	Ditto.
Sen, Akshaykumar	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Balaichandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Durgadas	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Jadavkrishna	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kisarimohan	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Krishnadas	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Mathuranath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Mokhodacharan	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Piyarilal	..	1871	Ditto.
„ Rakhalechandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Umeshchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1865	Ditto.
Set, Rajanilal	...	1872	Ditto.
Sikdar, Srinath	...	1869	Ditto.
Sinha, Durgacharan	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Suryaynarayan	...	1865	Ditto.
Ulla, Adid	...	1868	Ditto.
Zalnur Ali Ahmed	...	1871	Ditto.
Zuhur Uddin	...	1871	Ditto.

SECOND L.M.S. EXAMINATION.

1874.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Ruzzaq	...	...	Medical College.
Bandyopadhyay, Harakanta	...	...	Ditto.
„ Kisarilal	..	...	Ditto.
„ Ramlal	...	...	Ditto.
Basu, Binadakrishna	...	...	Ditto.
„ Hiralal	...	...	Ditto.

Basu, Kailas Chandra	...	...	Medical College.
„ Kesav Chandra	...	...	Ditto.
„ Prabodh Chandra	...	...	Ditto.
„ Tarini Charan	...	...	Ditto.
Bhar, Grish Chandra	...	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyay, Durgadas...	...	...	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Bijay Kumar	...	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Nimai Chandra	...	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Brajanath	...	...	Ditto.
Das, Binadvihari	...	...	Ditto.
Datta, Goverdhan	...	...	Ditto.
„ Haralal	...	...	Ditto.
De, Giris Chandra	...	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Binadvihari	...	...	Ditto.
„ Kisarimohan	...	...	Ditto.
„ Sures Chandra	...	...	Ditto.
Guha, Devendra Nath	...	...	Ditto.
Kumar, Bipin Krishna	...	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Bhupal Krishna	...	...	Ditto.
„ Kailas Chandra	...	...	Ditto.
„ Mahendra Nath	...	...	Ditto.
Mallik, Jogindra Nath	...	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Rajendra Chandra...	...	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Bholanath	...	...	Ditto.
Pal, Biharilal	...	...	Ditto.
Raha, Kamalkrishna	...	...	Ditto.
Ray, Rammay	...	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Jadavkrishna	...	...	Ditto.
Sen, Brajendranath	...	...	Ditto.
„ Dwarkanath	...	...	Ditto.

Under-Graduates.

FIRST L.M.S. EXAMINATION.

1873.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basak, Mahimchandra	...	...	Medical College.
Basu, Asutosh	...	...	Ditto.

Basu, Chandrabhushan	...	...	Medical College.
Chakravarti, Harinath	...	...	Ditto.
Champati, Amulyachandra	...	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Phakirchandra	...	...	Ditto.
Das, Hiralal (1st)	...	...	Ditto.
„ Hiralal (2nd)	...	...	Ditto.
Datta, Meghnath	...	...	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad	...	...	Ditto.
Dhar, Batekrishna	...	...	Ditto.
Garvin, F. F.	...	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Avinashchandra	...	...	Ditto.
„ Rakhaldas	...	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Devendranath	...	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Binadvihari	...	...	Ditto.
„ Nivaranachandra	...	...	Ditto.
Mallik, Isanachandra	...	...	Ditto.
„ Kanailal	...	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Kalidas	...	...	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	...	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	...	Ditto.
„ Pramathanath	...	...	Ditto.
Páin, Akshaykumar	...	...	Ditto.
Ray, Jogueswar	...	...	Ditto.
„ Lalvihari	...	...	Ditto.
„ Nirodnath	...	...	Ditto.
Saha, Asokachandra	...	...	Ditto.
„ Govindalal	...	...	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan	...	...	Ditto.
Sen Gupta, Priyanath	...	...	Ditto.

 1874.

FIRST M.B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

Ghosh, Radharaman	Medical College.
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SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bhattacharyay, Nagendranath	...	Medical College.
Chattopadhyay, Gopal Chandra	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Kailas Chandra	...	Ditto.

FIRST L.M.S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Avinaschandra	...	Medical College.
„ Haripada	...	Ditto.
Basak, Gostavihari	...	Ditto.
Basu, Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyay, Taradas	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Girischandra	...	Ditto.
„ Jagannath	...	Ditto.
„ Nityananda	...	Ditto.
Das, Jogindranath	...	Ditto.
Das Gupta, Jagatchandra	...	Ditto.
De, Rajendranath	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
Guha, Haricharan	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Narendranath	...	Ditto.
Kalia, Chandrasekhar	...	Ditto.
Mallik, Nagendra Kumar...	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Haridas	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Amritlal	...	Ditto.
„ Annadaprasad	...	Ditto.
„ Biharilal..	...	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	Ditto.
„ Prakaschandra	...	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	Ditto.
Pal, Akhilnath	...	Ditto.
„ Banamali	...	Ditto.
Ray, Ganendra Nath	...	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
Ray Chaudhuri, Rakhal Das	...	Ditto.

Sanyal, Kunja Lal	...	...	Medical College.
„ Umes Chandra	...	...	Ditto.
Sen, Baman Das	...	...	Ditto.
„ Basanta Kumar	...	...	Ditto.
„ Durgananda	...	...	Ditto.
Solomons, P. T....	...	...	Ditto.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

*At Second M.B. Examination, Rs. 60 per month,
tenable for two years.*

IN MIDWIFERY.

Chattopadhyay, Syamacharan	...	1867	Medical College.
Gupta, Kalipada	...	1868	Ditto.

IN MEDICINE.

Ray Isanchandra	...	1869	Medical College.
Gupta, Bankavihari	...	1870	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Nilmadhav	...	1872	Ditto.

*At Second L.M.S. Examination, Rs. 40 per month,
tenable for two years.*

IN MIDWIFERY.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1862	Ditto.

IN SURGERY.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	...	1861	Medical College.
Koch, E. L.	...	1862	Ditto.
Keyt, F.	...	1863	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramoban	...	1864	Ditto.
Ray, Gopalchandra	...	1865	Ditto.

Chattopadhyay, Govindachandra	...	1866	Medical College.
Gupta, Mahendranath	...	1867	Ditto.
Goswami, Gopalchandra	...	1869	Ditto.

IN MEDICINE.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1862	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	...	1863	Ditto.
Mitra, Kasikinkar	...	1865	Ditto.
Datta, Haranchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Ray, Taraprasanna	...	1867	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajmohan	...	1868	Ditto.

*At First M.B. Examination, Rs. 32 per month,
tenable for two years.*

IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Chattopadhyay, Syamacharan	...	1865	Medical College.
Ray, Isanchandra	...	1866	Ditto.

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Peters, C. T.	...	1866	Medical College.
Das, Pramathanath	...	1870	Ditto.
Ghosh, Radharaman	...	1874	Ditto.

IN BOTANY.

Gupta, Kalipada	...	1866	Medical College.
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*At First L.M.S. Examination, Rs. 16 per month,
tenable for two years.*

IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	...	1858	Medical College.
Bandernaike, A. W. D.	...	1859	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	...	1862	Ditto.

De, Akshaykumar	...	...	1863	Medical College.
Chattopadhyay, Govindachandra	...	...	1864	Ditto.

IN CHEMISTRY.

Mitra, Navinchandra	...	...	1858	Medical College.
Koch, E. L.	...	...	1859	Ditto.
Rudra, Radharaman	...	...	1860	Ditto.
Som, Dayalechandra	...	...	1862	Ditto.
Pal, Janaranjan	...	...	1863	Ditto.
Datta, Haranchandra	...	...	1864	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajmohan	...	...	1866	Ditto.

IN MATERIA MEDICA.

McReddie, G. D.	..	...	1858	Medical College.
Acharyay, Kamikshyanath		...	1856	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	...	...	1860	Ditto.
Basu, Benimadhav	...	...	1862	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Jadavechandra		...	1863	Ditto.
Saha, Brajanath	...	...	1870	Ditto.

IN BOTANY.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	...	1858	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	...	1859	Ditto.
Carbery, Joseph	...	...	1860	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	...	1863	Ditto.
Basu, Priyanath	...	...	1865	Ditto.

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Mitra, Matilal	...	...	1864	Medical College.
Ray, Taraprasanna	...	...	1865	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Harischandra	...	...	1866	Ditto.

VI.
EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Entrance Examination,
1873.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiners— { REV. S. DYSON.
 { MR. ROWE, B.A.

I. (1.) “ But not to understand a treasure’s worth
till time has stol’n away the slighted good is cause of
half the poverty we *feel* and makes the world the
wilderness it is the few that pray at all pray oft amiss
and seeking grace t’improve the prize they hold would
urge a wiser suit than asking *more*.”

(2.) “ Scar’d with the din and tumult of the fight
his headlong steeds *precipitate* in flight rush’d on a
tamarisk’s strong trunk and broke the shatter’d
chariot from the crooked yoke wide o’er the field *resist-*
less as the wind for Troy they fly and leave their lord
behind.”

(a.) Punctuate the above passages, and put them
into verse, marking the accented syllables, and divid-
ing the feet.

(b.) Express the sense in your own words.

(c.) Parse the words *feel*, *more*, *behind*.

Give the derivation of *precipitate* and *resistless*.

II. Explain the following passages :—

(1.) "Meditation here may think down hours to moments."

(2.) "Not a flower but shows some touch of His unrivall'd pencil."

(3.) "Nor envies he *aught* more their idle sport."
Parse "*aught*."

(4.) " . . . Who, that was not born
Deaf as *the dead* to harmony, forgets,
Or can, the more than Homer of his age?"

What is the construction of "*the dead*?"

(5.) "And I am recompensed, and deem the toils
Of poetry not lost, if *verse of mine*
May stand between an animal and woe,
And teach one tyrant pity for his drudge."

Point out the significance of "*verse of mine*."

Reverse the order of sentences in this passage, and turn it into indirect or oblique narration, commencing with "and he said that."

(6.) "Melt and *dispel*, ye spectre-doubts, that roll
Cimmerian darkness o'er the *parting* soul."

Parse "*dispel*." What is the usual force of this word? Explain the allusion "*Cimmerian*."

Parse and explain "*parting*."

(7.) "While Troy's fam'd streams, that bound the
deathful plain,

On *either* side run *purple* to the *main*."

Is "*either*" correctly used? Parse "*purple*." Explain "*main*."

(8.) "*Fast* by the road, his ever-open door
Obliged the wealthy and reliev'd the poor."

Explain and parse "*fast*." Illustrate by short sentences the various uses and significations of the word *fast*.

III. Narrate in your own words the story of Misagathus and Evander.

IV. (1.) "And now had Greece eternal fame acquir'd,
And frighted Troy *within* her walls retir'd,
Had not sage Helenus her state redress'd
Taught by the gods that mov'd his sacred
breast."

Explain the construction of this passage. Express the sense in your own words, changing the construction. Distinguish between *in*, *into*, and *within*.

(2.) "Then thus aloud: 'Ye dauntless Dardans, hear!
And you whom distant nations send to war;
Be mindful of the strength your fathers bore;
Be still yourselves, and Hector asks no more.
One hour demands me in the Trojan wall
To bid our altars flame, and victims fall;
Nor shall, I trust, the matrons' holy train,
And reverend elders, seek the gods in vain.'"

Turn this speech of Hector's into a report of it in oblique narration.

V. Point out the mistakes in the following sentences, and rewrite them in correct and idiomatic English:—

(1.) He tells that the Lieutenant Governor shall confer to him an appointment.

(2.) We are met to decide how shall we act in this business.

(3.) As he is going to the school he was likely to be killed more than once.

(4.) Being too tired, he fell deeply into a sleep, and with hardly running near missed to reach the railway station in time, though it was closely at hand.

(5.) I do not know how should I fail in Mathematics for it is a long time since I have been studying them.

(6.) He asked to me that how you learn to ride so well, and I say him that as I am too strong, so I exercise in riding every day.

(7.) Yester eve wicked boys fling dead corpse of cat in my garden, which made me very much angry, and to day morning I made complaint to the police about it.

VI. Discriminate the functions of the following parts of speech,—adverb, preposition, and conjunction. Prove, by constructing short illustrative sentences, that the following words are capable of being more than one part of speech—*after, before, but, till*.

VII. Give the derivations of *distracted, expire, and successive*. Write out lists of other words derived from the same roots, and give their meanings.

VIII. Explain and give various illustrations of the meanings of the following terminations :—

Adjectival :—escent,—ive,—less.

Verbal :—fy,—en,—ize.

Nounal :—ling,—ard,—ness.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiners— { MR. WHITE, M.A.
 { DR. ROBSON.

I. “It is a *tradition* that Jonathan Edwards *knew not his own cows* ; but in the world of *active, driving, bargain-making men*, you will never find one who *understands human nature* as well as he did. And not he alone ; but this is characteristic of all who are *real students*. They work upon the *deep principles of human nature*, those principles which are altered neither by *time nor fashion, nor outward circum-*

stances. This is one reason why an educated man will often *send* an arrow through the heart, while the uneducated man only twangs his bow."

(1.) Give the precise meaning of "tradition," "the world," "send," as used in the above passage.

(2.) What feature in the character of Edwards is indicated by "he knew not his own cows?"

(3.) What is meant by "understanding human nature?" Who are referred to as "active, driving, bargain-making men?" Why are they supposed to have a superior knowledge of human nature? How did Edwards acquire that knowledge?

(4.) What are "real students?" Describe the class of students from which they are supposed to be distinguished.

(5.) Illustrate the influence of "time, fashion, and outward circumstances," on the principles of human nature. Mention some of the "deep principles" not thus influenced.

(6.) Explain the metaphor in the concluding sentence.

II. "Prose writers are voluminous and unwieldy; their pages are crowded with commonplaces, and their thoughts expanded into tediousness. But with the true poet everything is terse, touching, or brilliant. He gives the *choicest thoughts* in the *choicest language*. He illustrates them by everything that he sees *most striking in nature and art*. He enriches them by pictures of human life, such as it is passing before him. His writings, therefore, contain the spirit, the *aroma*, if I may use the phrase, of the age in which he lives. They are caskets which enclose within a small compass the wealth of the language, its *family jewels*, which are thus transmitted in a

portable form to posterity. The *setting* may occasionally be antiquated, and require now and then to be renewed, *as in the case of Chaucer*; but the brilliancy and intrinsic value of the gems continue unaltered. Cast a look back over the long reach of literary history. What vast valleys of dullness filled with monkish legends and academical controversies! what bogs of theological speculations! what dreary wastes of metaphysics! Here and there only do we behold the heaven-illumined bards, elevated like beacons on their widely separate heights, to transmit the pure light of poetical intelligence from age to age."

(1.) Point out and explain the antithesis in the first two sentences.

(2.) Explain "choicest thoughts," "choicest language." Mention any natural objects to which the term "choicest" may be applied.

(3.) Quote a passage from any poet in which he illustrates his thoughts by "objects striking in nature and art."

(4.) State precisely the literal meaning of "aroma," "family jewels," "setting." What meaning are these expressions intended to convey in the above passage? Explain the reference to Chaucer.

(5.) Treat similarly the other metaphors in the above passage, explaining fully every point in each metaphor.

III. Goldsmith, in introducing his periodical to the notice of the public, says:—

"I was at a loss whether to give the public *specious promises*, or give none; whether to be merry or sad on *this solemn occasion*. If I should decline all merit, it was too probable *the hasty reader might have taken me at my word*. If, on the other hand, like labourers

in the magazine trade, I had, with *modest impudence* humbly presumed to promise an epitome of all the *good things* that ever were said or written, this might have disgusted *those readers I most desire to please*. Had I been merry, I might have been censured as *vastly low*; and had I been sorrowful, I might have been left to mourn in solitude and silence; in short, *whichever way I turned*, nothing presented but prospects of terror, despair, *chandlers' shops*, and waste paper."

(1.) What are "specious promises?" Give an example. What is an "epitome?" Give synonymes.

(2.) Point out the exact meaning of the author in the expressions, "this solemn occasion," "the hasty reader might have taken me at my word," "labourers at the magazine trade," "modest impudence," "good things," "vastly low," "whichever way I turned."

(3.) Who are referred to as "those readers I most desire to please?"

(4.) What is the connection between the despair of an author and "chandlers' shops?"

IV. "I have lived to see generals, who once had crowds *hallooing* after them wherever they went, who were *bepraised* by newspapers and magazines, those echoes of the voice of the vulgar: and yet they have long sunk into merited obscurity, with scarcely *even an epitaph left to flatter*. A few years ago, the herring fishery *employed all Grub Street*; it was the topic in every *coffee house*, and the *burden of every ballad*. We were to drag up *oceans of gold* from the bottom of the sea; we were to supply all Europe with herrings *upon our own terms*. At present, we hear no more of *all this*. We have fished up very little gold *that I can learn*; nor do we furnish the world

with herrings as was expected. Let us wait but a few years longer, and we shall find our expectations a herring fishery."

(1.) What is the precise meaning, here, of "hallooing," "bepraised?"

(2.) What does Goldsmith insinuate with regard to newspapers and magazines? Is he just in this?

(3.) What is the implied connection between an epitaph and flattery? Why "*even* an epitaph?"

(4.) What was Grub Street? and how is it described as having been employed?

(5.) Describe "the coffee house" of Goldsmith's time. What, at the present time, supplies its place?

(6.) What is the burden of a ballad? Illustrate.

(7.) Explain the force of "We were to," "oceans of gold," "upon our own terms."

(8.) Point out the sarcasm expressed in "all this," "that I can learn," "furnish the world."

(9.) Explain the last sentence.

V. (1.) From the passage quoted in the first question, give an example of (*a*) a noun sentence, (*b*) an adjective sentence, (*c*) an adverbial sentence.

(2.) Define proper, common, and abstract nouns. Show how proper nouns may become common; common, proper; and abstracts, proper and common.

(3.) Distinguish between the participle in *ing* and the gerund.

(4.) Show how the use of *may*, *might*, *will*, *would*, in a subordinate sentence, depends on the tense of the verb in the principal sentence.

(5.) Give the meaning of the suffix in each of the following words: *Balloon*, *coward*, *bishopric*, *peasantry*, *nominee*, *darling*, *lordling*, *asterisk*, *typhoid*.

(6.) Illustrate by sentences the difference in meaning between *say, tell, speak, call; too much, very; deny, refuse; dwell, inhabit.*

VI. Write *one* of the following essays:—

(1.) Describe your native town or village.

(2.) Select one of the most important Hindoo or Mahomedan holidays, and describe the manner in which it is commonly observed.

(3.) Write a short account of the various ways in which the people of this country amuse themselves in their leisure hours.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner—MR. WEBB, B.A.

1. Translate:—

Impia desertum fugiens Medea parentem

Dicitur his remos applicuisse vadis.

Quem procul ut vidit tumulo speculator ab alto:

“Hospes, ait, nosco, Colchide, vela, venit.”

Dum trepidant Minyæ, dum solvitur aggere funis,

Dum sequitur celeres anchora tracta manus;

Conscia percussit meritorum pectora Colchis

Ausa atque ausura multa nefanda manu:

Et quamquam superest ingens audacia menti,

Pallor in attonito virginis ore sedet.

Ergo ubi prospexit venientia vela: “Tenemur,

Et pater est aliqua fraude morandus,” ait.

Dum, quid agat, quærit, dum versat in omnia vultus,

Ad fratrem casu lumina flexa tulit.

Cujus ut oblata est præsentia: “Vicimus, inquit:

Hic mihi morte sua causa salutis erit.”

Protinus ignari, nec quidquam tale timentis,
 Innocuum rigido perforat igne latus.
 Atque ita divellit, divulsaque membra per agros
 Dissipat in multis invenienda locis.
 Neu pater ignoret scopulo proponit in alto
 Pallentesque manus sanguineumque caput;
 Ut genitor luctuque novo tardetur, et artus
 Dum legit exstinctos, triste moretur iter.
 Inde Tomis dictus locus hic, quia fertur in illo
 Membra soror fratris consecuisse sui.

Explain the derivation contained in the last two lines.

2. Translate, with brief notes:—

Di tibi sint faciles et opis nullius egentem
 Fortunam præsent, dissimilemque meæ.
 Si tamen hæc navis vento ferretur amico:
 Ignoraretur forsitan ista fides.
 Thesea Pirithous non tam sensisset amicum,
 Si non infernas vivus adisset aquas.
 Ut foret exemplum veri Phocæus amoris,
 Fecerunt Furie, tristis Oresta, tuæ.
 Si non Euryalus Rutulos cecidisset in hostes,
 Hyrtacidae Niso gloria nulla foret.
 Scilicet ut fulvum spectatur in ignibus aurum,
 Tempore sic duro est inspicienda fides.
 Dum juvat, et vultu ridet Fortuna sereno,
 Indelibatas cuncta sequuntur opes:
 At simul intonuit, fugiunt: nec noseitur ulli,
 Agminibus comitum qui modo cinctus erat.

3. Translate, and explain clearly:—

- (a.) Hos tu vel fugias, vel si satis oris habebis
 Œdipodas facito Telegonosque voces.
 (b.) Pro duce Neritio docti mala nostra poetæ
 Scribite, Neritio nam mala plura tuli.

- (c.) *Clauda quod alterno subsidunt carmina versu,
Vel pedis hoc ratio vel via longa facit.*
- (d.) *Causaque suppositæ scripto testata coronæ
Servatos cives indicat hujus ope.*
4. Decline *tristis* in the singular number. Compare *altus, pulcher, facilis, maledicus, malus.*
5. Show how the perfects *veni, scripsi, momordi, jeci* are formed from their stems. How is the future participle active formed? Distinguish between the meanings of *locutus, locuturus, and loquendus.*
6. Explain fully the meanings of:—
deducta; adducta; securus; titulus; dicta Latine.
7. Translate into Latin:—
(a.) They said, "It is the voice of a god."
(b.) They said that it was the voice of a god.
(c.) They did not doubt that it was the voice of a god.
-

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner—REV. L. DEVOS.

1. Translate as literally as possible:—
Cæsar, obsidibus acceptis, primis civitatis atque ipsius Galbæ regis duobus filiis, armisque omnibus ex oppido traditis, in deditionem Suessiones accepit, exercitumque in Bellovacos duxit. Qui cum se suaque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium contulissent, atque ab eo oppido Cæsar cum exercitu circiter millia passuum quinque abesset, omnes majores natu, ex oppido egressi, manus ad Cæsarem tendere et voce significare cœperunt, sese in ejus fidem ac potestatem venire, neque contra populum Romanum armis contendere. Item, cum ad oppidum

accessisset, castraque ibi poneret, pueri mulieresque ex muro passis manibus, suo more, pacem ab Romanis petierunt.

2. Say what part of modern Europe is Gallia Citerior, and state how ancient Gaul was divided.

3. Parse—*obsidibus, duobus, millia, armis.*

4. Explain the meaning of the preposition in the following expressions:—

Ex oppido egressi.

Cum ab oppido abesset.

Cum ad oppidum accessisset.

Cum se in oppidum contulissent.

5. Show the difference between—

(a.) *urbs, civitas, oppidum.*

(b.) *exercitus, agmen, acies, copiæ.*

6. Translate as literally as possible:—

Atque in alteram partem item cohortandi causa profectus, (Cæsar) pugnantibus occurrit. Temporis tanta fuit exiguitas, hostiumque tam paratus ad dimicandum animus, ut non modo ad insignia accommodanda, sed etiam ad galeas induendas scutisque tegumenta detrahenda tempus defuerit. Quam quisque in partem ab opere casu devenit, quæque prima signa conspexit, ad hæc constitit, ne, in quærendo suos, pugnandi tempus dimitteret.

7. Give the perfect indicative active and the passive supine (if one) of—

Induendas, detrahenda, devenit, conspexit, constitit.

8. Turn into English—

(a.) *Primum agmen.*

Medium agmen.

Novissimum agmen.

(b.) *Instruere aciem.*

- (c.) Inferre signa.
 (d.) Laxare manipulos.
 (e.) Res in angusto erat.

9. Translate the following into Latin prose :—

Cæsar, being informed (certior fio) that the enemy was advancing (progredior), led his army across the river, and pitched (pono) his camp on the left bank. There he found a convenient (idoneus, a, um,) place for drawing up his army in battle array, he resolved (constituo) therefore to attack (aggredior) the enemy as soon as (statim ac) his camp would be fortified (munio).

SANSKRIT.

Examiners { BABU NRISINHACHANDRA MUKHOPADHYAY, M.A.
 BABU BIRESHWARA CHATTOPADHYAY, M.A.

1. Translate the following extracts into English :—

(a.) लघुपतनको ब्रूते श्रुतं मया सर्व्वम् । तथापि
 ममैतावानेव सङ्कल्पः यत् त्वया सह सौहृद्यमवश्यं
 करणीयमिति । नो चेदनाहारेणात्मानं तव द्वारि
 व्यापादयिष्यामि ।

एतद्वचनमाकर्ण्य हिरण्यको वह्निर्निःसृत्याह
 आप्यायितोऽहं भवतोऽनेन वचनान्दतेन ।

किञ्च

रहस्यभेदो याच्ञा च नष्ट्यर्थं चलचित्तता ।
 क्रोधो निःसत्यता द्यूतमेतन्मित्रस्य दूषणम् ॥

एतद्वचनोक्तमेकमपि दूषणं त्वयि न लक्ष्यते । तद्-
भवतु भवतोऽभिमतमेव । इत्युक्त्वा हिरण्यको मैत्रं
विधाय भोजनविशेषैर्वायसं सन्तोष्य विवरं प्रविष्टः ।
वायसोऽपि स्वस्थानं गतः । ततः प्रभृति तयोरन्योन्या-
हारप्रदानेन कुशलप्रश्नैर्विस्त्रम्भालापैश्च कालोऽति-
वर्तते ।

(b.) ज्वलज्जटाकलापस्य भृकुटोकुटिलं मुखम् ।

निरीक्ष्य कस्त्रिभुवने मम यो न गतो भवम् ॥

नाहं क्षमिष्ये बज्जना किमुक्तेन शतक्रतो ।

विडम्बनामिमां भूयः करोष्यनुनयात्मिकाम् ॥

2. Expound the *samāsas* in the three *slokas* in the above extracts.

3. Give the roots of ब्रूते, प्रश्न ; and conjugate them in लिट् or second preterite (अतीत), and लृट् or second future (भविष्यत्).

4. Turn the fourth line in extract (b) into the passive voice. Parse उक्तेन.

5. Give the nominative and genitive (प्रथमा and षष्ठी) of द्वारि, and the accusative (द्वितीया) of एतावान्.

6. Explain the derivation and meaning of ऐश्वर्यम्,

वात्सल्यम्, चैलोक्यम्, पिपासा, दुस्त्यजा, and
ज्येष्ठ.

7. (a.) अपदस्थान् पदे तिष्ठन्नपक्षान् पक्षसंस्थितः ।
ह्रीनकोषान् महाकोषः प्रयोगैर्घातयेद्ध्रुवम् ॥
- (b.) यो यानैरङ्गताकारैर्हयैर्नागैश्च संवृतः ।
प्रसह्य वित्तान्यादत्ते पार्थिवेभ्यः परन्तपः ॥
- (c.) आत्मानञ्च परञ्चैव त्रायते महतो भयात् ।
क्रुध्यन्तमप्रतिक्रुध्यन् द्वयोरेष चिकित्सकः ॥
- (d.) विधातृविहितं मार्गं न कश्चिदतिवर्त्तते ॥
कालमूलमिदं सर्वं भावाभावौ सुखसुखे ॥

(1.) Explain the above extracts in plain Sanskrit prose.

(2.) What name of *Arjuna* is derived from his exploits, mentioned in extract (b) ?

8. यसेप्रमां गां विक्रममेकमाजः ।

(a.) Give the meaning of the above and explain the allusion.

(b.) In what sense is the word विक्रम generally used, and how is that sense derived from the literal meaning ?

9. Translate the following lines into Sanskrit :

In a village on the banks of the Ganges, lived a *Brahmana* named *Devadatta*. He had five sons of

handsome appearance. A *Brahmana* of great learning came to the house of *Devadatta*. He saw the youths and was much pleased with them.

ARABIC.

Examiners.— { MR. BLOCHMANN, M.A.
MOULVI OBAIDULLAH.

1. Translate into English :—

نَقُلْ إِنْ ضَمْرَةٌ إِلَّا سُدِّي كَانَ قَتَالًا لِلرَّجَالِ مَنَازِلًا
لِلْأَبْطَالِ وَكَانَ مَعَ ذَلِكَ نَحِيفًا قَصِيرًا تَنْبُو الْعَيْنَ عَنْهُ وَكَانَ
قَدْ قَتَلَ نَاسًا مِنَ الْعَرَبِ - ثُمَّ إِنْ النِّعْمَانِ بْنِ الْمَنْذَرِ اللَّخْمِيِّ
جَمَعَ لَهُ الْمَرَادَ وَجَعَلَ فِيهِ الْجَعَائِلَ وَأَعْيَاهَ ذَلِكَ فَكَتَبَ
إِلَيْهِ بِأَمَانٍ وَجَعَلَ لَهُ مَائَةَ مِنَ الْإِبِلِ إِنْ أَتَاهُ - فَقَدِمَ عَلَيْهِ
فَلَمَّا رَأَتْهُ نَبَتْ عَيْفَهُ عَنْهُ وَازْدَرَاهُ وَاسْتَصْغَرَ أَمْرَهُ وَقَالَ
أَنْتَ ضَمْرَةٌ الْأَسَدِيِّ الَّذِي بَلَغَنِي عَنْهُ مَا بَلَغَ - قَالَ نَعَمْ
فَقَالَ النِّعْمَانُ تَسْمَعُ بِالْمَعِيدِيِّ خَيْرَ مَنْ إِنْ تَرَاهُ
وَأَرْسَلَهَا مَثَلًا *

2. Explain the meanings of جَعَائِلُ and مَرَادُ,
and the forms (عَيْفَهُ) تَنْبُو (أَعْيَاهُ) - إِنْ أَتَاهُ -
tracing their respective *bābs* and roots.

3. Inflect the Perfect (مَاضِي) and Future
(مُجَرَّد) of رَأَى in the primitive (مَضَارِعُ)
bāb and in the *bāb* أَوْفَعَالِ .

4. (a.) Translate into English or Hindustani the following couplet—

اذا ما الناس جريهم لبيب
فاني قد اكلتهم وذاقا
فلم ار ودهم الا خداعا
ولم ار دينهم الا نفاقا

(b.) Explain the final *alif* in ذاقا. What is its subject (فاعل) ?

5. Give the singular and plural of the 2nd person feminine of the مضارع of رضي .

6. Translate into English or Hindustani:—

بدا فاراني الظبي والغصن والبدر
فتبا لقلب لا يبيت به مغرى
مليح اراد الله اطفاء فتذمة
بعارضه فاستأففت فتذمة اخرى
اغالط عذالى اذا ذكروا له
حديثا كاذبي لا احب له ذكر
وامعبي اذا ذكروا لغير حد يث
بسمعي والمني اذوب به فذمة
نبي جمال كل ما فيه معجز
من الحسن لكن وجهه الاية الكبرى
اقام بلال الخيال في صحن خده
يراقب من لا عرته الفجذمة

7. Parse اذوب - آصغى - لا يبيت - بدا . Explain بلال الخخال and الاية الكبرى .

8. Translate into Arabic:—

A Muslim came—Two Muslims stood up—The Muslims of the town stood up—You (plural) struck him—Give me one hundred Dínárs, three Dirhams, thirteen books, and forty horses.

N.B.—In answering questions 2, 3, 5, 7 and 8, all vowel points are to be given.

PERSIAN.

Examiners.—{ MR. BLOCHMANN, M.A.
MOULVI OBAIDULLAH.

1. Translate into English:—

يکي از رفیقان شکایت روزگار نامساعد بنزدیک
من آورد و گفت کفاف اندک دارم و عیال بسیار طاقت
بار فاقه نمی آرم و بارها در دلم می آید که باقلیم
دیگر نقل کنم تا بهر صفت زندگانی کرده آید و کس را
بر نیک و بد من اطلاع نباشد * بیت *

بهن گرسنه خفت و کس ندانست که کیست
بس جان باب آمد که بود کس نگریست
باز از شمائت اعدا می اندیشیدم که بطعه در
تفای من بخندند و سعی مرا در حق عیال بر عدم مروت
حمل کنند و گویند * قطعه *

به بین آن بی حمیت را که هرگز
 نخواهد دید روی نیک بختی
 تن آسانی گزیند خویشتن را
 زن و فرزند بگذارد بسختی
 و در عالم محاسبه چنانکه معلوم است چیزه دانم—
 اگر به معونت شما جهت معین شود که موجب جمعیت
 خاطر باشد بقیة عمر از عهدۀ شکر آن بیرون نتوانم آمد—
 گفتم ای برادر عمل پادشاهان دو طرف دارند امید نان
 و بیم جان خلاف رای خردمندانست بامید نان در بیم
 جان افتادن *

2. Write out the words in the first three lines above that have the *Izâfat*.

3. What are the roots of *اطلاع*—*نامساعد*—*صفت*—*معونت*? Form other derivatives from them.

4. Write down the following words with their meanings and the correct vowel points—*درویش*—*امید*—*پنجاه*—*سوار*—*قناعت*—*قدامت*—*قلعه*—*شجاعت*—*رضا*—*مروت*.

5. Explain the *wâw* in *خویشتن*. What name has it in grammar? Mention other words in which the same *wâw* occurs.

6. Inflect the Perfect (*ماضی قریب*), Imperative (*امر*), and Future (*مستقبل*), active and passive,

of دیدن, to see, and the مضارع of گریستن, with their English meanings.

7. Write in Persian a letter addressed to your father, informing him that you have passed the Examination, and that you now wish to enter college.

8. Translate into Persian:—

Persia is more celebrated for fruit than for grain. The datepalm attains perfection on the shores of the Persian Gulf. Various drugs come from Persia. The horses and asses are of a superior kind, and the broad-tailed sheep is common. The silkworm is largely cultivated in the northern provinces. Of minerals little is known: the turquoise mines near Nishapur are celebrated.

BENGALI.

Exrs.— { BABU NRISINHACHANDRA MUKHOPADHYAY, M.A.
BABU BIRESHWARA CHATTOPADHYAY, M.A.

1. Translate the following passages into English:—

(a.) কেহ কেহ বিবেচনা করেন বাঙ্গলা ভাষা
এমন সহৃদয়ালিনী নহে, যে তদ্বারা লোকের সর্ব-
প্রকার মনোগত অভিপ্রায় প্রকাশিত হইতে পারে।
এবিবেচনা তাঁহাদের ভ্রান্তিমূলক মাত্র। কারণ কম্পনতা-

সদৃশ সৰ্ব্বার্থ-ফলদায়িনী দেববাণী এই ভাষার জননী। ইহার শব্দচাতুরী, রসমাধুরী, ভাবঘটা, অনুপ্রাস-চ্ছটা প্রভৃতি সকলই স্বীয় জননীর সদৃশ। বিশেষতঃ ইহার কোন বিষয়ের অভাব হইলেই স্বীয় জননীর নিকটে প্রার্থনা মাত্রেই তাহার নিরাকরণ হইতে পারে। অতএব সবিশেষ অনুধাবন করিয়া দেখিলে স্পষ্টই প্রতীত হইবে, যে কেবল কতকগুলি নিকৃষ্ট লেখকের অক্ষমতা প্রযুক্তই এভাষার এইরূপ হ্রবস্থা হইয়া রহিয়াছে, ভাষার নিজদোষ নহে। এই ভাষায় গদ্য পদ্য উভয় রচনাই অত্যন্ত উৎকৃষ্ট হইতে পারে। কয়েক সুকবি ও সুলেখকের রচিত গ্রন্থই তাহার প্রত্যক্ষ দৃষ্টান্ত স্থল হইয়া রহিয়াছে। সে সমস্ত গ্রন্থের রসাস্বাদন করিলে মোহিত হইতে হয়।

(b.) অনন্ত ব্রহ্মাণ্ড ভার, বিরাট্ আকার য়ার,

চন্দ্র সূর্য্য য়াহার লোচন।

দিক্ সৰ্ব্ব য়ার শ্রুতি, বাক্য য়ার যত শ্রুতি,

শিরোদেশ অমর ভুবন ॥

পদ য়ার বসুমতী, নিখিল জগৎ মতি,

সমীর সলিল য়ার প্রাণ।

অতএব ওরে মন, তাঁরে স্মর প্রতিক্ষণ,

সেই জন জগৎপ্রধান ॥

2. Write explanatory notes on extract (b),

3. Explain the *samasas* in the following :

বিস্ময়াপন্ন, ধীশক্তিসম্পন্ন, কবিকেশরী, নবরস-
কচির, রত্নগর্ভা, and মহানুভব.

4. Give the derivation and explain the meaning of
প্রামাণিক, প্রাচীন, অণুবীক্ষণ, ঐন্দ্রজালিকী,
সিকতাময়, and প্রেয়সী।

5. Explain the following extracts :—

- (a.) জগৎলোচন রবি, ধরি দাবানল ছবি,
সহার হইল সঙ্গে লয়ে থর করে রে।
অগ্নিমূর্তি সমীরণ, সদা যেন করে রণ,
জগতের প্রাণ হয়ে যেন প্রাণ হয়ে রে॥
- (b.) সদা জ্ঞানায়ত রসে, তব মনঃ প্রাণ রসে,
কোন চিন্তা অন্তরে না রয়।
জ্ঞানীর অভাব কিবা, সেবে সেবে নিশি দিবা,
পরোধীন হইতে না হয়॥
- (c.) হাসি হাসি হাসি ভাসিলে বনে।
অলি আসি বসে কমল বনে॥

(d.) প্রজাপতি ব্রহ্মার সৃষ্টি অপেক্ষাও তোমার সৃষ্টি
চমৎকারিণী ! ব্রহ্মার সৃষ্টি পঞ্চভূতাত্মক-পদার্থ-নির্মিতা।
তোমার সৃষ্টি কেবল বায়ুতাত্মক শূন্যপদার্থদ্বারা রচিতা
হইয়াও কি পর্যন্ত মনোহারিণী ও চমৎকারিণী হই-
রাছে।

(e.) “হায়, হায়! আমি একটি দিন নষ্ট করিয়াছি।”

6. Name and explain the figures in extracts (a)
and (c).

7. Mention some of the uses made of the bark
of certain plants, as given in your text-book.

8. Give answers to the following questions :—

“উদ্ভিজ্জগণের সহিত দীপ্তির কোন্ সম্বন্ধ আছে?”

“তৃণময় উদ্ভিজ্জ কাহকে বলে?”

“ষট্‌সংখ্যক তৃণময় উদ্ভিজ্জের নাম কর?”

9. Give the feminine forms of অভিভাবক, ভুজঙ্গ, পরিণেতা, শয়ান; and the masculine forms of পাণীয়াসী, কলঙ্কিনী, সাধী।

10. “অকস্মাৎ কোন কর্ম করো না করো না।”

Illustrate the wisdom of this precept by a short example.

URDU.

Examiners.—{ MR. BLOCHMANN, M.A.
MOULVI OBAIDULLAH.

1. Translate into English:—

سفرۂ چین دے ہمیشہ یوں گالی
منہ رکھی چکنا اور شکم خالی
بہڑا آقا بڑا نکالا ہی
کلہ پریاں کا یہ سالہا ہی
مجھ کو باورچی یوں دھراتے ہیں
رہ تیرے آس کیا پکاتے ہیں
کیا کھوڑہیں رکابدار کی بات
ارہ کی گذرے ہی کس طرح اوقات

نوڪريءَ ۾ ٺهڻ کڻي اوسڪو حصول
 ڪاٽي هئي ميرن حق ۾ ٺهڻ گل ٻهول
 ليڪن اوسڪي بهي حق بجانب هئي
 گرپڪانن ڪو مانگي وه ڪڇهه شي
 اوس ۾ ملتا هئي ڪرني ڪو نوڪار
 ورثه ڪا وهان مربي و آچار
 نان بنا ڪو جو ڏيڪهون بهر ڪي نظر
 مڃهه سڏي هئي يون وه گيدني خر
 ٽڪي مشرف ڪي گهر لڪاون ڪا
 اور پليتهن ترا نڪالون ڪا

2. Explain the following words:—

ڪلهه ڀر باد ڪا سالا - نڪالا - پليتهن نڪالنا - ٽڪي لڪانا -
 ٽڪي - گل ٻهول ڪاٽنا - آس پڪانا

3. Point out the original forms of ورثه and مربي.

4. a. Give the rule regarding the agreement of the verb with its nominative in number and gender when the nominative takes the affix *ne*.

b. Mention the verbs which do not admit of *ne*.

5. Decline—

ڪوئي - جو - هوا - ڪتاب - روٽي - لڙڪا - مرد

6. Translate into English:—

ڪي بهي ملڃا ڪا اسڪي مڃي ٺهڻ
 ا ڪنم ڀر تر ڪي ملڻي ڪي مڃي آس ٺهڻ

آس کہتے ہیں جسے آس نہیں پاس نہیں
 پاس سے پر کسی حالت میں مجھے پاس نہیں
 بارہا بیٹھہ کے کعبہ میں لٹھائی ہی شراب
 محتسب کیا ہی خدا کا زمین جب پاس نہیں
 خط وہ کہتا ہی مجھے اکھنڈ نہیں دیتے رقیب
 ماجرا یہہ بھی کم از قصہ قرطاس نہیں

7. Explain :—

لٹھائی ہی شراب - قصہ قرطاس

8. Write out the following passage correcting the errors, and translate it into English:—

گرمیوں میں گرمی اگرچہ بہت شدت کا نہیں ہوتا۔
 لیکن امراض و باکری شہر میں پھیل جاتا ہی - اکسر
 شہر کا باہر کا اب و ہوا بہت اچھی ہی - پانی بھی
 حارم - ہوا بھی بہت خوب بیماری بھی بہت کم خصوصاً
 قتب صاحب کا آب و ہوا بہت اچھی مشہور ہیں ॥

HINDI.

Examiner—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. Translate the following passage into English :—

जेहि बिधि होइहि परम हित नारद सुनऊ तुझार ।
 सोइ हम करब न आन ककु बचन न स्रषा हमार ॥

कुपय मांगु रुजव्याकुल रोगी ।

बैद न देइ सनऊ मुनियेगी ॥

इहि बिधि हित तुह्यार मैं ठयऊ ।
 कहि अस अंतरहित प्रभु भयऊ ॥
 मायाबिबस भये मुनि मूढ़ा ।
 समुझी नहिं हरिगिरा निगूढ़ा ॥
 गवने तुरत तहां ऋषिराई ।
 जहां स्वयंवरभूमि बनाई ॥
 निज निज आसन बैठे राजा ।
 बज्र बनाव करि सहित समाजा ॥
 मुनिमन हर्ष रूप अति मोरे ।
 मोहि तजि आन बरिहि नहिं भोरे ॥
 मुनिहितकारण कृपानिधाना ।
 दीन्य कुरूप न जाइ बखाना ॥
 सो चरित्र लखि काज न पावा ।
 नारद जानि सब हि सिर नावा ॥

2. Give the derivation and literal meaning of

कुपथ, स्वयंवर, बनाव, संकरहि and मनि

(The last two words being from the *slokā* in the following question.)

3. Translate into English the following two lines and explain the allusions therein contained :—

असुर सुरा बिष संकरहिं आयु रमा मनि चारु ।

खारयसाधक कुटिल तुम सदा कपटव्यवहार ॥

4. Turn the following lines into the regular grammatical Hindee Prose, or as it is otherwise called the Khari bolee :—

ब्रथा मरज्ज जनि गाल बजाई ।
 मनमोदक नहिं भूख बुताई ॥
 सिख हमारि सुन परम पुनीता
 जगदंबा जानज्ज जिय सीता ॥
 जगतपिता रघुपतिहिं बिचारी ।
 भरि लोचन कबि लेज्ज निहारी ॥
 सुंदर सुखद सकल गुणरासी ।
 ये दौ बंधु संभु उर बासी ॥
 सुधा-समुद्र समीप बिछाई ।
 मृग जल निरखि मरज्ज कत धाई ॥
 करज्ज जाइ जा कहं जोइ भावा ।
 हम तो आजु जन्मफल पावा ॥

5. Translate into English the following passage :—

यह सुनि डरि मगर दीन कै बोल्यो प्यारी
 हैं तेरे पाय परतु हैं । तू जिन रिसाय । यों
 सुनि वाहि अधीन भयो जानि आंखनि में आंसू
 भरि बोली अरे धूर्त कंस आज, लौं तो तैं मेरे अनेक
 मनोरथ साधे पर अब तू और सों स्नेह करि मेरौ
 निरादर करतु है । यातें तेरौ पायन को परिवौ
 दूनी उर दाहतु है । अरु जो तेरौ प्रेम वा सों

नहीं तो क्यों न मेरी नेम पूरी करे। पुनि वह निज मन में कहनि लाग्यौ कि साधु जन सांच कहतु हैं।

पाहन रेख रु तरुनि हठ कुक्कुट क्रोध सुभाय।

नील रंग सम ना मिटै कीने ऊ कोटि उपाय ॥

तार्ते मोहि याके मनोरथ कौ यत्न करनौ बन्यौ। यह बिचारि क्हां तं उठि बांनर के पास जाय मगर अनमनौं कै बैठि रह्यौ।

6. Derive the following words :—

मगर, कंत and नेम

7. What is the meaning of जिन in the above extract? Has it any other meaning?

8. In the sentence तार्ते मोहि याके मनोरथ कौ यत्न करनौ बनौ what sort of a verb is बनौ, and what is its grammatical connection?

9. How would याके be written according to the regular Hindoostanee grammar?

10. Translate the following extract into English :—

काढ़ खड्ग भौमासुर जियौ,
कोपि हंकारि कृष्ण उर दियौ,
करै शब्द अति मेघ समान,
रे गंवार न पावै जान,

करकस बचन तहां उच्चरै,
महा युद्ध भौमासुर करै,

महाराज ! वह तो अति बलकर दून पर गदा
चलाता था, और श्रीकृष्ण जी के शरीर में उस की
चोट यों लगती थी कि, जो हाथी के अंग में
फूल छड़ी आगे वह अनेक अनेक अस्त्र शस्त्रने प्रभु से
लाड़, औ प्रभु ने सब काट डाले ; तब वह फिर
घर जाय एक चिश्त ले आया, औ युद्ध करने को
उपस्थित हुआ ।

तब सतिभामा टेर सुनाई,
अब किन याहि हता यदुराई !
बचन सुनत प्रभु चक्र संभारैप्रा,
काटि सीस भौमासुर मारैप्रा.
कुंडल मुकुट सहित सिर परैप्रा,
घर के गिरत सेस थरहरैप्रा.
तिह्र' लोक में आनंद भयौ,
सोच दुःख सब ही कौ गयौ.
तासु जोति हरि देह समानी,
जै जै शब्द करैं सुर जानी.
घिरे विमान पऊप बरघावैं,
बेद बखानि देव जस गावैं.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

Examiners—{ BABU PRASANNA KUMARA SARVA-
 DHIKARI.
 BABU GOPALA C. BANDYOPADHYAY.

Translate the following passage into an Indian Vernacular:—

But now another calamity was about to fall on the tottering empire, which hurried on its decay and ruin more speedily than its own internal defects. A great warrior had, in the year 1736, been raised to the throne of Persia, by name Nadir Shah. More skilled in ruling an army than in governing a kingdom, and finding it a more difficult problem to restore the finances of a kingdom by a wise administration of its revenue, than to collect an imperial booty by wholesale pillage, Nadir Shah at once resolved to profit by the disorders of the Mogul Empire, and to enrich his own at the expense of the Imperial treasury. To an application the Persian monarch had made to the reigning emperor, a disdainful or indifferent answer was given, and Nadir, in the year 1738, prepared in person to avenge the real or pretended insult. Having reduced Cabul, he crossed the Indus with a large army, and a body of troops, which, after considerable difficulty, the emperor had mustered, was completely routed by the Persian invader in the neighbourhood of Kurnaul. He immediately advanced to Delhi, at the beginning of the year 1739; and, treating the emperor with respect, took up his residence in the palace. On the second day of his occupation of the city a tumult broke out, in which some of the soldiers of Nadir were massacred. On this he gave orders that the inhabitants should be indiscriminately murdered; and the ill-fated city,

in a few hours, became one scene of bloodshed, and pillage, and ruins. At length Nadir, satiated with the carnage, gave orders that the massacre should be stopped; an order which, so perfect was the discipline of his troops, was immediately obeyed. The victor then proceeded to collect booty, and during a residence of eight weeks, he managed to collect, from Delhi and the provinces, a sum of about eight millions sterling; which, together with an enormous quantity of gold and silver plate, and jewels of great value, he carried away with him, leaving the city half in ruins, and its remaining inhabitants totally paralysed at the misery and desolation around them. Nadir was himself assassinated by the Persians in 1747.

HISTORY.

Examiners— { MR. ROGERS.
 { REV. J. TRAFFORD, M.A.

1. Give an outline of the history of Humayoon.
2. Enumerate in chronological order the chief invasions of India from the north-west, indicating those which resulted in permanent conquests.
3. State the political condition of India during the years immediately succeeding the third battle of Paniput.
4. Under what circumstances did the French gain and lose the Northern Sircars?
5. What English kings were contemporary with Mahmood of Ghuzni, Baber, and Aurungzebe, and what house was reigning in India during the ascendancy in England of the House of York?

6. What were the causes and results of John's quarrels with (1) the King of France, (2) the Pope of Rome, and (3) the Barons of England?

7. What provinces of France were in possession of Henry II and Henry V of England; and under what different titles did they hold them?

8. Give a short account of the *last* attempt of the Stuarts to regain the Crown of England.

9. Who were the prominent English statesmen in the time of Queen Elizabeth?

10. What were (1) the Heptarchy; (2) the Long Parliament; (3) the Rye-House Plot; (4) the Triple Alliance; and (5) the Declaration of Rights?

GEOGRAPHY.

Examiners— { MR. ROBERTS.
 { MR. WILSON.

1. Define the terms Plateau, Oasis, Water-shed, and Sea-board; and distinguish between the Bed and the Basin of a river.

Define Latitude and Meridian; and calculate what o'clock it is at Madras (80° E.) when it is 2 p.m. at Greenwich.

2. In what direction do Peninsulas generally point? What exceptions are there to the general rule? Point out the difference in direction between the mountain chains of the Old World and those of the New. Name all those parts of the globe that lie between the Tropics.

3. Into how many counties are England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland respectively divided? Name

the counties of England and Scotland that touch the boundary between them, and state how the two countries are separated.

4. Name the principal manufacturing towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and state in what branch of manufacture each excels.

5. Draw an outline map of the Mediterranean Sea, showing the countries of Europe that border upon it, with their seaports, and the rivers that flow into it.

6. What are the inland countries of Asia? Name their chief towns; and give also the principal seaports of China, Japan, Burmah, India, and Arabia.

7. To what parts of the globe are the terms Oceania and Australasia applied? Name the principal divisions of each.

8. Name the northern and the southern countries of Africa, with their chief towns, mountains, and rivers.

9. What countries of North and South America border on the Pacific? Give their chief towns and principal seaports. Where is New England, and of what states is it composed?

10. Which is the largest of the Indian Presidencies? Name all the subordinate political divisions of which it consists. What are the races found within the Presidency, and what are their languages and religions?

11. Describe the course of the following rivers, and name the principal towns situated on them, with any remarkable circumstance for which they may be noted:—Indus, Sutlej, Jumna, Ganges, Kistna, Coleroon.

12. What, and where are the following, and for what are they remarkable:—Geneva, Khiva, Leipzig, Aix-la-Chapelle, Palteh, Jeddo, Jiddah, Ujiji, Zanzibar, Potosi, Chicago, San Juan, Mauritius, Cayenne?

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiners— { MR. THWAYTES, M.A.
 { MR. GRIFFITHS, B.A.

1. Find the value of (i.) $\frac{1 + 2\frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{1\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{2}{2\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{3}{3\frac{1}{4}}} \times \frac{55\frac{2}{3} \div 11}{1\frac{2}{11} \text{ of } 13\frac{2}{3}}.$

(ii.) $24\frac{5}{8}$ of Rs. 103 7 as. 6 p.

If $\frac{5}{16}$ of a maund is worth Rs. 45, what is the price of $\frac{1}{3}$ of a maund?

2. Reduce $\frac{1}{303}$ to a decimal; $\cdot 019$ to a vulgar fraction; and $\frac{4\cdot 2 - 3\cdot 14}{1\cdot 3 + 2\cdot 102}$ of $\frac{1\cdot 3 \text{ of } 4}{\cdot 37 \text{ of } 8\cdot 81}$ to its lowest terms.

3. What is the expense of matting a room 31 ft. 5 in. long by 20 ft. 4 in. wide, the mat costing 14 as. per 12 square *hâth* (linear *hâth* = 18 inches)?

4. In what time will Rs. 8,500 amount to Rs. 15,767 8 as. at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum?

5. A person owes the sums of Rs. 31,500 and Rs. 8,500; and his property only amounts to Rs. 14,125. How much is he able to pay in the rupee; and what is the loss upon the second debt?

6. Reduce to their simplest forms:

(i.) $\frac{3x}{2} \sqrt{\frac{400y^2}{81x^2}}.$

(ii.) $\frac{(x^3 - y^3)(x + y)^2}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)(x^2 - y^2)}.$

(iii.) $\frac{2+x}{2(x+1)} + \frac{2-x}{2(x-1)} + \frac{x}{x^2+1}.$

7. Find the G.C.M. of $x^4 - 9a^2x^2 + 10a^3x$ and $ax^3 - a^2x^2 - 4a^4$; and the L.C.M. of $3ax^2 - 3a^2x$, $x^2 - a^2$, $x^2 + ax$, $\sqrt{3ax}$, $\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}$.

8. Solve the equations:—

$$(\alpha) \quad \frac{12}{x+2} = 6 - 2 \left(\frac{3x+2}{x+1} \right).$$

$$(\beta) \quad \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{4+x} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}.$$

$$(\gamma) \quad \left. \begin{aligned} 2x - \frac{2y-1}{3} &= 3\frac{5}{4} + \frac{3x-2y}{4} \\ 4y - \frac{5-2x}{4} &= 6 - \frac{3-2y}{5} \end{aligned} \right\}.$$

9. If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{e}{f}$, then each of these ratios $= \frac{a+c+e}{b+d+f}$

Assuming $\frac{a+b-c}{a+b} = \frac{b+c-a}{b+c} = \frac{c+a-b}{c+a}$, and that $a+b+c$ is not $=0$, show that $a=b=c$.

10. Two persons started at the same time from A. One rode on horseback at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour and arrived at B 30 minutes later than the other, who travelled the same distance by train at the rate of 30 miles an hour. Find the distance between A and B.

GEOMETRY.

Examiners— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{REV. J. P. ASHTON, M.A.} \\ \text{MR. MOWAT, M.A.} \end{array} \right.$

1. Enunciate and prove the fourth proposition of the First Book.

2. Describe a rectangle equal to a given rectilineal figure.

3. Prove from any proposition in the Second Book that the product of the sum and difference of any two quantities is equal to the difference of their squares.

4. Enunciate the thirteenth proposition of the Second Book (in every triangle the square on the side

subtending an acute angle, &c.), and prove it *ONLY in the case in which the perpendicular falls without the triangle.*

5. If one circle touch another internally, the straight line which joins their centres being produced shall pass through the point of contact.

6. On a given straight line describe a segment of a circle containing an angle twice as great as the angle of an equilateral triangle.

7. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle, and show that the straight lines bisecting the three angles of a triangle meet in a point.

8. If the middle points of the three sides of a triangle be joined, the triangle so formed shall be equiangular to the given triangle and equal to one one-fourth of it.

9. The exterior angles DBC and ECB of the triangle ABC are bisected by BF and CF , FG and FH are drawn perpendicular to AD and AE ; prove that FG is equal to FH and AG to AH .

10. AB is a chord of a circle, C a point in the circumference of the smaller segment, find a point D in the circumference of the larger segment so that AB shall bisect the angle DBC .

First Examination in Arts,

1873.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner—MR. LETHBRIDGE, M.A.

[NOTE.—Every Candidate should attempt to answer the first question, to which will be assigned one-fifth of the marks allotted to this paper. It is intended mainly as a test of English Composition, and the answer should not occupy more than twenty or thirty lines.]

1. Write very carefully, in as few and simple words as possible, an account of the death of Cato as described by Addison.

2. From what poem did Pope derive the idea of the *Temple of Fame*? What are the chief points of difference between the original and the copy?

3. Explain the following passages, adding notes on the words italicised:—

(a.) “ . . . As when the force
Of subterranean wind transports a hill
Torn from *Pelorus*, or the shatter'd side
Of thund'ring *Ætna*, whose *combustible*
And fuell'd *entrails*, thence conceiving fire,
Sublimed with *mineral* fury, aid the winds.”

(b.) “ . . . Anon they move
In perfect *phalanx* to the *Dorian* mood
Of flutes and soft recorders.”

(c.) “ . . . Uther's son,
Begirt with British and *Armoric* knights.”

- (d.) " . . . Or on the smoothed plank,
The *suburb* of their straw-built *citadel*,
New rubb'd with *balm*, *expatiate* and *confer*
Their state affairs."
- (e.) " . . . How he apes his *sire* !
Ambitiously sententious !"
- (f.) " . . . The *corpse* of half her senate
Manure the fields of Thessaly."
- (g.) " There in long robes the royal *Magi* stand,
Grave *Zoroaster* waves the circling wand,
The sage Chaldæans, rob'd in white, appear'd,
And *Brachmans*, deep in desert woods rever'd.
These stopp'd the moon, and call'd th' *un-*
bodied shades
To midnight banquets in the glimm'ring
glades ;
Made visionary *fabrics* round them rise,
And airy spectres skim before their eyes ;
Of *talismans* and *sigils* knew the pow'r,
And careful watch'd the *planetary hour*."

Whence comes the spelling *Brachmans* in the last quotation ? What other reading has been proposed for *corpse* in the preceding quotation, and why ?

4. What are the derivations and meanings of the following words :—*ammiral*, *thralls*, *marle*, *grunsel-edge*, *orient* colours, *serried* shields, *puissant* legions, *brigad*, *architrave*, *cresset*, *conclave* ?

5. Explain all peculiarities of idiom or expression in the following passages :—

(a.) " With head uplift above the wave."

(b.) " Astonisht on th' oblivious pool."

(c.) " Warriors, the flower of Heav'n, once yours,
now lost,

- If such astonishment as this can seize
 Eternal spirits ; or have ye chos'n this place,
 After the toil of battle to repose
 Your wearied virtue, for the ease you find
 To slumber here, as in the vales of Heav'n ? ”
- (d.) “ . . . Th' Almighty hath not built
 Here for his envy.”
- (e.) “ . . . For never since created man
 Met such imbodied force.”
- (f.) “ . . . Let none admire
 That riches grow in Hell ; that soil may best
 Deserve the precious bane.”

6. What famous similes are contained in the First Book of the *Paradise Lost* ? Give the substance of the simile of the Bees.

7. Give the derivations of the following words, and show how they have changed in meaning:—*villain*, *churl*, *knave*, *caitiff*, *miscreant*, *recreant*, *swain*, *bead*.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—REV. M. A. SHERRING, M.A., LL.B.

[*In the replies given, great attention should be paid to correctness of language and idiom.*]

1. Addison says, that Milton's poem of *Paradise Lost* is admirable, because “ it is impossible for any of its readers, whatever nation, country, or people he may belong to, not to be related to the persons who are the principal actors in it.”

Show by examples the truth of this statement.

2. Riches and plenty are the natural fruits of liberty, and where these abound, learning and all the liberal arts will immediately lift up their heads and flourish.

Criticise these sentiments, and state your own views upon them.

3. Give the purport of the following passage, in simple language, free from metaphor :—

The goddess of Falsehood was of a gigantic stature, and advanced some paces before the front of her army; but, as the dazzling light which flowed from Truth began to shine upon her, she faded insensibly, insomuch that, in a little space, she looked rather like a huge phantom than a real substance. At length, as the goddess of Truth approached still nearer to her, she fell away entirely, and vanished amidst the brightness of her presence.

4. Explain clearly the following sentences :—

(a.) In proportion as conversation gets into clubs and knots of friends, it descends into particulars, and grows more free and communicative.

(b.) Tully was the first who observed, that friendship improves happiness and abates misery, by the doubling of our joy and dividing of our grief.

(c.) The usurer would be very well satisfied to have all the time annihilated that lies between the present moment and next quarter-day.

(d.) He was followed by another worthless rogue, who flung away his modesty instead of his ignorance.

(e.) I think we may lay this down as an uncontested principle that chance never acts in a perpetual uniformity and consistence with itself.

(f.) Great scholars are apt to fetch their comparisons and allusions from the sciences in which they are most conversant, so that a man may see the compass of their learning in a treatise of the most indifferent subject.

5. Give a short analysis of the style of Addison in prose composition.

6. Explain the historical allusions in the following passages :—

(a.) Æneas's settlement in Italy produced the Cæsars and gave birth to the Roman Empire.

(b.) We can now allow Cæsar to be a great man without derogating from Pompey; and celebrate the virtues of Cato without detracting from those of Cæsar.

(c.) The anger of Achilles was of such consequence that it embroiled the kings of Greece, destroyed the heroes of Troy, and engaged all the gods in factions.

7. State the distinctions between image, imaginary, imagination; infinity, infinitude; dissertation, narration, description; fine, beautiful, grand; allegory, metaphor, simile, allusion.

8. Give the derivations and meanings, both primary and secondary, of the following words :—

Melancholy; concatenation; monstrous; complaisance; dialect; choleric; nonage; blemish; dialogue; health; ostentation; diversion; wanton; competency.

9. State generally when the definite article should and should not be used, giving illustrations of your meaning.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner—MR. WEBB, B.A.

1. Translate :—

Ecce, puer Veneris fert eversamque pharetram,

Et fractos arcus, et sine luce facem !

Aspice, demissis ut eat miserabilis alis,

Pectoraque infesta tundat aperta manu.

Excipiunt sparsi lacrimas per colla capilli,

Oraque singultu concutiente sonant.

Fratris in Æneæ sic illum funere dicunt

Egressum tectis, pulcher Iule, tuis.

At sacri vates, at divum cura vocamur ;
 Sunt etiam, qui nos numen habere putent !
 Scilicet omne sacrum mors importuna profanat,
 Omnibus obscuras injicit illa manus.
 Quid pater Ismario, quid mater profuit Orpheo ?
 Carmine quid pietas obstupuisse feras ?
 Et Linon in silvis idem pater abditus altis
 Dicitur invita concinuisse lyra.
 Adjice Mæoniden, a quo, ceu fonte perenni,
 Vatum Pieriis ora rigantur aquis :
 Hunc quoque summa dies nigro submersit Averno;
 Diffugiunt avidos carmina sola rogos.
 Durat opus vatum, Trojani fama laboris.
 Tardaue nocturno tela retenta dolo,
 Explain the allusion in the last line.

2. Translate :—

- (a.) "Restat iter cælo : cælo tentabimus ire !
 Da veniam cœpto, Jupiter alte, meo.
 Non ego sidereas affecto tangere sedes ;
 Qua fugiam dominum, nulla, nisi ista, via est.
 Per styga detur iter : Stygias tranabimus undas !
 Sint mihi naturæ jura novanda meæ."
 Ingenium mala sæpe movent. Quis crederet unquam
 Aerias hominem carpere posse vias ?
 Remigium volucres disponit in ordine pennas,
 Et leve per lini vincula nectit opus ;
 Imaque pars ceris adstringitur igne solutis,
 Finitusque novæ jam labor artis erat.
- (b.) At mihi quod vivo detraxerit invida turba,
 Post obitum duplici fenore reddet Honos.
 Omnia post obitum fingit majora vetustas :
 Majus ab exsequiis nomen in ora venit.
 Nam quis equo pulsas abiegno noscret arces,
 Fluminaque Hæmonio cominus isse viro,

Idæum Simoenta, Jovis cunabula parvi,

Hectora per campos ter maculasse rotas ?

Explain the allusions in the last four lines of (b).

3. Where was Ovid born ? Mention his chief works. Of what tragedy is he said to have been the author ? What was the *cothurnus*, and what in comedy corresponded with it ? Do you notice any points of difference between his and Propertius' versification ?

4. Restore the following passage to its metrical order :—*Arbor quae præbet latas umbras spatiantibus fuit virga tempore quo primum posita est. Tunc poterat revelli summa tellure manibus : nunc stat aucta in immensum viribus suis.*

5. Show fully by examples the meanings of the prefixes *de*, *re*, *dis*, *se*, *amb*.

Translate into Latin :—

It is great help to bearing grief calmly and composedly, to consider with your whole mind, as the saying is, how honourable it is.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner—REV. L. DEVOS.

1. State briefly the object of the discourse “*Pro Milone*.”

2. Translate literally the following passage :—

“*P. Clodius quum statuisset omni scelere in prætura vexare rem publicam, videretque ita tracta esse comitia anno superiore, ut non multos menses præturam gerere posset, qui non honoris gradum spectaret, ut cetri, sed et L. Paullum collegam effugere vellet, singulari virtute civem, et annum integrum ad dilacerandam rem publicam quæreret, subito reliquit annum seseque in proximum annum transtulit, non, ut fit, religione aliquâ, sed ut haberet, quod ipse dicebat, ad præturam*

gerendam, hoc est, ad evertendam rem publicam, plenum annum atque integrum."

3. Explain the meaning of the conjunction *ut* in the following sentences:—

a. *Ut* non multos post menses, præturam gerere posset.

b. Non, *ut* fit, religione aliquâ.

c. Sed *ut* haberet plenum annum.

4. Explain the word "*comitia*," and say how they were divided.

5. Mention ten verbs deriving from *ferre* and a preposition, and add the meaning to each of them.

6. Translate the following passage insisting upon the literal meaning of the words in italics:—

"P. Clodii mortem *nemo æquo animo ferre potest. Luget* senatus, *mæret* equester ordo, tota civitas *confecta senio est, squalent* municipia, *afflicantur* coloniae, agri denique ipsi tam beneficium, tam salutarem, tam mansuetum civem *desiderant*."

7. What was meant by Senatus, Palladium, Capitolium, Prætor, Consul, Quæstor, Ædiles, Tribunus, Dictator, Censor, Conquisitor, Tetrarcha?

8. Give the perfect and supine of *eo*, *audeo*, *percello*, *incido*, *hæreo*, *caveo*, *obduresco*, *sentio*, *adjuvo*, *urgeo*, *insto*, *soleo*.

9. Translate into Latin:—

I ask whether any one before you has been so wicked (*nefarius*) as to have acted (*agere*) thus? that we may know whether you are the imitator of former (*vetus*) crimes or the inventor of new ones.

It is the duty of a good consul not only to see what is done, but also to foresee (*prævidere*) what may happen.

Short is the life which has been allotted (*dare*) to us by nature; but the memory of a well-spent (*bene peragere*) life is eternal.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESA CHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. अवगम्य कथीकृतं वयुः
 प्रियबन्धोस्तव निष्फलोदयः
 बज्जलेऽपि गर्ते निशाकर-
 स्तनुतां दुःखमनङ्ग मोक्ष्यति ॥
 धर्मेणापि पदं शर्व्वे कारिते पार्व्वतीं प्रति ।
 पूर्वापराधभीतस्य स्यकामोच्छ्रितं मनः ॥
 न वेद्मि स प्रार्थितदुर्लभः कदा
 सखीभिरस्त्रोत्तरमीक्षितामिमाम् ।
 तपःकृशमभ्युपपद्यते सखीं
 वृषेव सीतां तदवग्रहक्षताम् ॥

Render the above *slokas* into easy Sanskrit prose.

2. भागीरथीनिर्भरशीकराणां
 वोढा मुज्जः कम्पितदेवदारुः ।
 यद्वायुरन्विष्टगैः किरातै-
 रासेव्यते भिन्नशिखण्डिवर्हः ॥ (1.)
 सप्तर्विहस्तावचितावशेषा-
 ण्यधो विवस्वान् परिवर्त्तमानः ॥
 पद्मानि यस्याग्रमरोरुहाणि
 प्रबोधयत्यर्द्धमुखैर्मयूखैः ॥ (2.)

(a.) Shew the peculiar force of each of the adjectives that occur in the above two *slokas*.

(b.) parse शीकराणाम्.

(c.) Explain the *samāsas* in all the compound words of the *slokas*.

(d.) Give the derivation of वोढा, अवशेष, and विवखान्,

(e.) Whom does यत् in the first *sloka* refer to ?

(f.) Does सप्तर्षि mean any seven *rishis* or some particular *rishis* only ? If the latter, shew why it should not mean the former.

(g.) Is the use of सरोरुहाणि in connection with पद्मानि to be condemned as tautologous ?

3. गिरिशमुपचचार प्रत्यहं सा सुकेशी (1)

सुतां गिरीशप्रतिसक्तमानसाम् । (2)

गिरिश in the first line and गिरीश in the second are both applied to the same person. Give the etymological meaning of both the words.

4. वचसप्रवसिते तस्मिन् ससर्ज गिरमात्मभूः ।

गर्जितानन्तरां दृष्टिं सौभाग्येन जिगाय सा ॥

Explain the metaphor in the above.

5. Parse the following :—

विषट्क्षोऽपि संवर्धे स्वयं क्लृप्तमाम्यतम्.

6. आशंसता वाणगतिं दृष्ट्वाङ्ग
 कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपन्नकल्पम् ।
 निबोध यज्ञांशभुजामिदानी-
 मुच्चैर्दिषामीक्षितमेतदेव ॥

Explain the above *sloka* fully.

7. Translate the following into Sanskrit :—

(a.) A number of playful and mischievous boys were watching frogs at the side of a tank, and amusing themselves by pelting them with stones as fast as they put their heads above water. At last, a learned and grave frog of the number ventured to address them by saying, 'Children, you never consider, that though this may be play to you, it is death to us.'

(b.) It is supposed that Gaur was the most ancient city of Bengal. Some even say that it was built more than two thousand five hundred years ago. From it, the whole country is sometimes called Gaur. Gaur is in the north of Bengal. The capital of the east of Bengal was Suvarnagram, about eight miles from the modern city of Dacca. From the most ancient times, this part of Bengal has been celebrated for its very fine cotton cloths.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. Translate the following passage into English:—

ततः प्रविशति सदयोद्यतखङ्गो रामभद्रः ।
 रामः । रे हस्त दक्षिण मृतस्य शिशोर्द्विजस्य
 जीवातवे विहज शूद्रमुनौ कृपाणम् ।
 रामस्य गात्रमसि दुर्वहगवर्भखिन्न-
 सीताप्रवासनपटोः करुणा कुतस्ते ॥

कथञ्चित् प्रहृत्य । कृतं रामसदृशं कर्म, अपि जीवेत्
 स ब्राह्मणपुत्रः ।

प्रविश्य

दिव्यपुरुषः । जयति जयति देवः ।

दत्ताभये त्वयि यमादपि दण्डधारे
 सञ्जीवितः शिशुरसौ मम चेयमृद्धिः ।
 शम्बूक एष शिरसा चरणौ नतस्ते
 सत्सङ्गजानि निधनान्यपि तारयन्ति ॥

रामः । इयमपि प्रियं नः तदनुभूयतामुग्रस्य तपसः
 फलम् ।

यचानन्दाश्च मोदाश्च यच्च पुण्याभिसम्भवाः ।
 वैराजा नाम ते लोकास्तैजसाः सन्तु ते ध्रुवाः ॥

शम्बूकः । युष्मत्पादप्रसादोपाय एष महिमा नतु
 तपसः फलम्, अथवा महदुपकृतं तपसा
 अन्वेष्टव्यो यदसि भुवने भूतनाथः शरणी
 मामन्विष्यन्निह दृषलकं योजनानां शतानि ।
 क्रान्ता प्राप्तः स इह तपसः सम्प्रसादोऽन्यथा चेत्
 क्वायोध्यायाः पुनरुपगमो दण्डकायां वने वः ॥

2. To what conjugation, *i.e.*, to which class of verbs do प्रविशति and विहज belong ? Give their third person singular, लुङ्, लिट्, and लृट्.

3. What is meant by रामसदृशं कर्म ?

4. In what voice is नतः ?

5. Where was Dandaka situated ?

6. Exhibit the *samasa* in दत्ताभये,

7. What ब्राह्मणपुत्र is alluded to in the above extract ?

8. Translate the following passage into your own vernacular:—

किरति कलितकिञ्चित्कोपरज्यन्मुखश्री-
 रनवरतनिगुञ्जत्कोटिना कार्मुकेण ॥
 समरशिरसि चञ्चत्यञ्चचूडश्चमूना-
 मुपरि शरतुषारं कोऽप्ययं वीरपोतः ॥

आश्चर्यम्

मुनिजनशिशुरेकः सर्व्वतः सैन्यकाये
 नव इव रघुवंशसप्राप्तसिद्धः प्ररोचः ।
 दलितकरिकपोलग्न्यटङ्कारधोरं
 ज्वलितशरसहस्रः कौतुकं मे करोति ॥

सुमन्त्रः । आयुष्मन्

अतिशयितसुरासुरप्रभावं
 शिशुमवलोक्य तवैव तुल्यरूपम् ।
 कुशिकसुतमखद्विषां प्रमाथे

धृतधनुषं रघुनन्दनं स्मरामि ॥

चन्द्रकतुः । इममेक द्विपुत्र्य भूयसामारम्भ इति
 हृदयमपचपते ॥

अयं हि शिशुरेककः समरभारभूरिस्फुरत्-
 करालकरकन्दलीकलितशस्त्रजालैर्वलैः ।
 कणत्कनककिङ्किणीभनभनायितस्यन्दनै-
 रमन्दमददुर्द्दिनद्विरदवारिदैरावृतः ॥

9. What is the root of किरति. Give its passive participle (क्त).

10. Show the *saṃāsa* in अतिशयितसुरासुरप्रभावं.

11. Who were Chandraketu and Sumantra ?



ARABIC.

Examiner—MOULVI OBAIDULLAH.

1. Translate into English:—

اي كف لم تغد مما تغد
 فرماها الله منه بالشلل
 لا تقبل اصابى وفصلى ابدا
 انما اصل الفتى ما قد حصل
 قد يسود المرء من غير اب
 وبحسن المبدأ قد ينغى الزغل
 وكذا الورن من الشوك فما
 يطالع النرجس الا من بصل
 غير اني احمد الله على
 فسبى ان بابي بكر اتصل
 قيمة الانسان ما يحسنه
 اكثر الانسان منه او اقل

Explain اصل and فصل in the second line, and parse لم تغد and مما تغد.

2. Write down the Arabic Demonstrative and Relative Pronouns with their English equivalents.

3. Write down the Present Participle (اسم فاعل) of جاء, and state the rule of its تعادل.

4. Decline - بنو اسرائيل - حالات - اوقات - فتى - ابوالحسن - قبائل العرب - القبائل - قبائل الراوي.

5. Form the adjective (الاسم المنسوب) of - حنيف - شافعي - حمراء - معني - مرتضى - حنيفة.

6. State the rule regarding the agreement of the verb with its nominative in gender and number, with examples.

7. Explain:—

الجد في الجد والحرمان في الكسل
فانصب تصب عن قريب غابة الإمل
وشم بروق المعالي في محائلها
بناظر القلب تكفي مؤنة العمل
واستشعر الحلم في كل الامور ولا
تبدد ببادرة الا الى رجل

Show the force of الي in the last line.

8. Translate into English or Hindustani:—

تمت برسم اخ ما زال يسألني
انشاءها ابدا في الصبح والطفل
فقلتها لاري مفروض طاعته
والقلب في شغل ناهيك من شغل
ولا ابالغ في توقيف اكثرها

ولا ذكرت بها شيئاً من الغزل
لكنها حكم مـمـا—وـة همما
تغني البيت عن التفصيل بالجمل

تغني - لاري - ناهيك Parse

9. Give the English equivalents for الوهم - الخيال -
— قوي - المتفكرة - الحافظه - الحسن المشترك

10. Translate into Arabic:—

Had he come, I would have given him one hundred and forty-five Dinars. The bear is a large animal, he likes solitude, and when the winter comes, he enters his den. He does not leave it till the weather is clear. When he feels hungry, he licks his forefeet and hindfeet.

ARABIC.

Examiner—MR. BLOCHMANN, M.A.

1. Translate into English:—

فاما خلافة الاربعة الاولين فانها كانت اشبه بالرتب الدينية
من الرتب الدنيوية في جميع الاشياء كان احدهم يلبس
الثوب من الكرباس الغليظ وفي رجليه نعلان من ليف
وحمل سيقه ليف ويمشي في الاسواق كبعض الرعية
وانا كلم ادني الرعية اسمعه اغلظ من كلامه وكانوا يعدون
هذا من الدين الذي بعث به النبي صلوات الله عليه

وسلامه * قيل ان عمر بن الخطاب جاءته برود من اليمن
ففرقها على المسلمين فحصل نصيب كل رجل
من المسلمين برود واحد ثم حصل نصيب عمر كنصيب
واحد من المسلمين قيل ففصله عمر ثم لبسه وصعد المنبر
فامر الناس بالجهاد فقام اليه رجل من المسلمين وقال
لا سمع ولا طاعة قال لم ذلك قال لانك استأثرت علينا
قال عمر باي شيء استأثرت قال ان الابرار اليمينية لما
فرقتها حصل لكل واحد من المسلمين برود منها وكذلك
حصل لك والبرود الواحد لا يكفيك ثوبا ونراك قد
فصلته قميصا تاما وانت رجل طويل فلو لم تكن اخذت
اكثر منه لما جاءك منه قميص فالتفت عمر الى ابنه
عبد الله وقال يا عبد الله اجبه عن كلامه فقام عبد الله
وقال ان امير المؤمنين لما اراد تفصيل برودة لم يكفه
فناولته من بردي ما تممه به فقال الرجل اما آلا
فالسبع والطاعة * وهذا السير ليس من طرز ملوك
الدنيا ||

2. Write out the first three lines of the above passage with all vowel points.

3. Parse استأثرت, and inflect of the same *báb* the مصدر, اسم فاعل, ماضى مجهول.

4. Write down the singulars of حائل-رتب-دول. Is the spelling مشايخ, pl. of شيخ, correct?

5. Inflect the مضارع and ماضی of the باب تفاعل of رأى.

6. Translate into Arabic:—

The Arabians are divided into two classes, dwellers in towns and dwellers in tents. The horse and the camel are the most valuable domestic animals. Fine coffee is grown in the south of the country. Locusts are eaten by the poor. If Arabia had more rain, it would be more fruitful. I wish to go to Mecca, in order to see the Ka'bah.

I shall assist him. Will you assist me? You (plural) have assisted me. Assist her, good women!

N.B.—In questions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, all vowel points are to be given.

PERSIAN.

Examiner—MOULVI OBAIDULLAH.

1. Translate into English:—

زہے لواہی نبوت ز نسبت منصور
 مزاج عشق ز آمیزش دلت رنجور
 بنور وسایہ چو امر سکون وسیر کنی
 زمانہ فاعلہ یابد میان سایہ ونور

بباغ طبع تو بر اوج استفادۀ فیض
 همای عقل طالب گار سایۀ عصفور
 هدایت تو نماید بچشم صورت بین
 هرا نچه در حرم ایندی بود مستور
 ز نور ناصیه ات ماه گرضیا گیرد
 یافتاب دهد نسخۀ سنین وشهور
 شعاع شعلۀ قهر تو گرفتد بسحاب
 رماد برق شود سرمۀ صبا و دبور
 ز سر کلاه حکومت بدامن تو نهاد
 قضا که هست دو عالم بحکم او مجبور
 که این کلاه بسرمان و گوشه بر شکنش
 که درد و کون توئی آمو منم مامور
 بعد حکم تو امر قضا چنان منسوخ
 که از نزول کلام مجید حکم زبور
 اگر ز روی ضمیرت نقاب بر خیزد
 برنگ سایه شود آفتاب طعمۀ نور
 شها توئی که زکات بضاعت کرمت
 دو کون را ز گرانمایگی کند معمر
 منم که کرده ام از نمک شرکت نوعی
 نصیب فرقه انسان هزار گونه قصور
 ز روزگار من آثار یاس می تابد
 چو حالت سنووات از مآثر با حور

تنزل عمام گر شود نسیم ریاض
بطبع بر اثر غورگی رود انگور
ز حرص نعمت عسیدان که زهر معنوی است
بدون صوم کند نفس زله بند سکور

2. Explain زله بند - سکور - باحور - دبور - صبا and shew the force of گوشه بر شکنش. Do you read زبور with a fathah or with a zammah? Explain its meaning in either case.

3. What is the metre of the above extract? Scan the first verse.

4. Shew in what way compound adjectives (مرکب) are formed in Persian. Give examples.

5. How are the verbal and the abstract nouns formed in Persian?

6. Write down the مضارع of کافن - سفتن - رشتن - فرستادن - مردن - خفتن - دیدن - هشتن - انداختن - (to sell) فروختن - فروختن - رستن - رستن - ستدن - یارستن - شکوختن - بخشودن - پالودن.

7. Translate into Hindustani and explain the allusions:—

شکر دانم از هر لب انگیزختن
گلایی زهر دیده ریختن

کسے را کہ در گریه آرم چو آب
 بخندانش باز چون آفتاب
 بدستم در از دولت خوش عنان
 طبر زد چنین شد طبرخو چنان

- طبرزد - خوش عنان - شکرانگیختن Explain
 طبرخون.

8. Translate into Persian:—

Hádí was succeeded by the celebrated Hárún arrashíd. When called to the throne, he displayed a love of justice and peace and a zeal for literature and the arts which corresponded to his valour as a military commander.

PERSIAN.

Examiner—MR. BLOCHMANN, M.A.

1. Translate into English:—

ز ه سکندر افلاطون فطنت که دانائی و دارائی
 ازو در پناه هم می بالند - و حبدل پرویز بارید ترانه که
 بمسرانگشت نغمه های مسرت افزایش گوش محنت و غم
 می بالند - بشمیم خلقش سمن را ختن ختن نازنه
 در جیب و دامان - و بنسیم لطفش غنچه را چمن چمن
 خنده در زیر لب پنهان - و بتوفیق زمزمه ثنائیش نطق
 را دم نوازش تقریر - و بتوفیر اجاره دعایش صدف را

کف اجابت پر از گوهر تاثیر - فرمان قضا را امضای
 حکم نافذش در کار - و نسخه تقدیر را بلغ تدبیر مایبش
 بر کنار - شمال گلشن وفاق را تاکید غنچه دل شکفانیدن
 و مصرع کوی نفاق را تهدید غبار بر خاطر نشانیدن -
 در قتل بدعهدان جلاد اجل با شکنه غضبش هم سوگنند -
 و در کارخانه محبتش سر رشته عمر باعشرت ابد هم
 پیوند - نغمه قانون عدالتش ملک نواز و شعله کانون
 سیاستش ظلم گداز ॥

2. Explain پرویز , باغ - بارید - and show the force of ختن ختن and چمن چمن in the above extract.

3. What is meant by تغریس ? Give examples.

4. (a.) Remark on the formation and spelling of the following words خواهم فرست - طلاطم - گفتا - سیدد -
 - حسب الامر مایش - لغایت - پرگنجات - محرب - شجاعت
 . جادوگر .

(b.) Explain the properties of a قصیده , غزل ,
 منغوی رباعی with regard to subject-matter, metre,
 rhyme, length of the poem, &c.

5. Translate into Persian :—

Mír Sayyid Muhammad, son of Mír Sayyid Khán, was born in Jaunpúr in the latter half of the 9th century of the Hijrah. He was a descendant of the Prophet, and bore his name; the fall of the

kingdom of Jaunpúr was in his opinion a sign that the end of the world was approaching ; extraordinary events which looked like miracles, marked his career ; and a voice from heaven had whispered to him the words, "Thou art Imám Mahdí." He went about preaching that he was the promised Mahdí, and gained many adherents ; but pressed by enemies he went to Gujarát, where he found a friend in Sultán Mahmúd I. From Gujarát he proceeded, at the request of the king and to the joy of numerous enemies, on a pilgrimage to Makkah. From there also he seems to have been driven away. He set out for Hindústán ; but when he reached the town of Faráh in Balochistán, where his arrival created a great sensation, he died (911 A. H., or 1505 A. D.) His tomb became a place of general pilgrimage, although Sháh Ismá'il and Sháh Tahmásp tried to destroy it.

HISTORY.

Examiner—MR. GEORGE SMITH, LL.D.

1. What do you know of the connexion of Egypt, previous to the Persian invasion, with any two of these—

Greece,
India,
Palestine?

2. Define strictly the following historical terms—

Nomes.	Medes.
Chaldæans.	Parthians.
Sabæans.	Charta Pergamena.

3. State briefly, and illustrate by an outline map, the territorial and political relations of Assyria and Babylonia during any part of the eighth century B.C. which you may select.

4. What are the principal events in the history of India from the death of Alexander to the Christian era, and on what historical evidence is the record of each based?

5. What was the extent of Iran proper? State in order the names, with the origins, of the ruling dynasties to the close of the second century B.C.

6. What were the causes and results of the battle of Ipsus?

7. Outline a map showing the countries, with their capitals, washed by the Mediterranean at the time that Chundragupta reigned in Magadha.

8. What are the principal facts in the closing century of Jewish history?

HISTORY.

Examiner—REV. W. C. FYFE.

1. Give a geographical outline of Central Greece.
2. State briefly the important changes which took place in the Athenian form of Government from the time of Theseus to the beginning of the Persian war.
3. Mention the principal colonies sent out from Greece to Asia Minor and Italy previous to the year B.C. 277, with the time of their departure, and the geographical position of the cities founded by each respectively.
4. Mention in chronological order the principal events of the wars carried on by Philip of Macedon against the different Grecian states; and indicate the causes which led to the loss of Grecian independence.
5. Describe the principal changes which the Roman government underwent from the time of its first establishment to that of Augustus.
6. Give the dates of the commencement and conclusion of each of the three Punic wars, with a sketch of the most prominent events, and of the principal actors concerned in them. What was the immediate, and what the real, cause of the second Punic war?
7. Sketch the career of Augustus from the death of Cæsar to the commencement of the Christian era. On what principles did he act, and how did he gain the affections of his soldiers?
8. Enumerate the leading events in Roman history from the accession of Theodosius the Great to the overthrow of the Western Empire.

EUCLID, ARITHMETIC, AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner—MR. ALDIS, M.A.

1. The sides of a triangle are 3 ft., 4 ft., and 6 ft. Show that the triangle is obtuse-angled; and if a perpendicular be drawn from the obtuse angle to the opposite side, find the length of each segment into which that side is divided by the perpendicular.

2. A, B, C, and D are four magnitudes of the same kind. How does Euclid determine the ratio compounded of the ratios of A to B and C to D?

Equiangular parallelograms have to one another the ratio compounded of the ratios of their sides.

Illustrate by means of this proposition the algebraical theorem that if $A \propto X$ when Y is constant, and $\propto Y$ when X is constant, then when both X and Y vary $A \propto XY$.

3. Similar segments on equal straight lines are equal to each other.

AB is the diameter of a circle, and BP any chord; BQ bisects the angle ABP; show that BQ divides the area ABP into two unequal parts.

4. Define the inclination of a straight line to a plane.

If two straight lines be parallel, and one of them be at right angles to a plane, the other shall be at right angles to the plane.

5. I pay Rs. 51,000 to a bank for a bill of exchange payable in London. The rate of exchange is 1s. 10½d. for the rupee, and the bank charges me two per cent. on the amount payable in England. How much will my agent in London receive?

6. Simplify—

$$\frac{\frac{y^4 - x^4}{x^4 + x^2y^2 + y^4} + \frac{x^2}{x^2 - xy + y^2} - \frac{y^2}{x^2 + xy + y^2}}{\frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^3 - y^3} - \frac{x^3 - y^3}{x^3 + y^3}} \times \frac{x + \frac{y^2}{x - \frac{y^2}{x + \frac{y^2}{x}}}}{y + \frac{x^2}{y - \frac{x^2}{y + \frac{x^2}{y}}}}$$

and find the value of—

$$\frac{a(m+n) - bm - cn}{x} + \frac{b(n+l) - cn - al}{y} + \frac{c(l+m) - al - bm}{z}$$

given that—

$$\frac{\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} - \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}} = \frac{\frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} - \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}} = \frac{\frac{z}{c} + \frac{x}{a} - \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{a}}$$

and $lx + my + nz = 0$.

7. Solve the equations—

$$(1.) \quad x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 23$$

$$3x + y - 5z = 0$$

$$7x - 3y - 9z = 0.$$

$$(2.) \quad \sqrt{5 - x} + \sqrt{x + 8} = 5\sqrt{2 - x}.$$

$$(3.) \quad 2(x^2 - 3x + 1)^2 + 5(x^2 - 3x + 1) + 3 = 0.$$

Write down the sum and product of all the roots of the equation—

$$x^5 - 7x^2 - 8x = 0.$$

8. Find the sum of n terms of a geometrical progression.

The first term of an A. P. is the same as that of a G. P; the common difference of the one and the com-

mon ratio of the other are both 2; and the sum of 5 terms of each series is the same. Find the 5th term of each series.

9. Prove that the number of permutations of n things taken r together is $n(n-1) \dots n-r+1$.

Ten candidates pass an examination in the first division. Three scholarships of different values are to be given among these men irrespective of their place in the examination. How many different scholarships' lists could be made? How many could be made if the scholarships were of equal value?

10. Assuming that—

$$(x + a_1)(x + a_2) \dots (x + a_n) = x^n + p_1x + p_2x^2 \\ \dots + p_{n-1}x + p_n$$

when $p_r =$ sum of products of $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots a_n$ taken r together, prove the binomial theorem for a positive integral index.

Find the first four terms and the greatest numerical coefficient in the expansion of $(3ax - \frac{2b^3}{x})^{14}$

Write down the coefficient of x^{10} in the expansion of the tenth root of $1 + x$.

Find as far as three places of decimals the value of—

$$\left(1 - \frac{3}{10}\right)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

TRIGONOMETRY AND STATICS.

Examiner—MR. BEEBEE, M.A.

1. Define the sine, cosine, and tangent of an angle, and prove that $\sin A = \sin(180 - A)$, and $\tan A = \tan(180 + A)$. Find all the angles between 0° and

1,000°, which have (1) the same sine as $\sin 30^\circ$ and (2) the same tangent as $\tan 45^\circ$.

2. Prove the following—

$$\cos (A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$$

$$\tan \frac{A + B}{2} = \frac{\sin A + \sin B}{\cos A + \cos B}$$

$$\sin 6A = 4 \sin 2A \sin (60^\circ + 2A) \sin (60^\circ - 2A)$$

$$\tan 4A = \frac{\sin A \sin 2A + \sin 2A \sin 5A}{\sin A \cos 2A + \sin 2A \cos 5A}.$$

3. In a plane triangle prove that—

$$(1) \quad \frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{Area} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$(3) \quad \tan \frac{B - C}{2} = \frac{b - c}{b + c} \cot \frac{A}{2}.$$

4. What are logarithms? What are the advantages of logarithms to base 10? Find the log of 16 to base 8.

Given $\log_{10} 8 = .90309$ and $\log_{10} 8.1 = .90848$, find $\log_{10} 22.5$.

5. In solving a triangle how many and what parts must be known? When the sides a , b , and angle A are given, show in what cases there are two solutions or one.

6. In a triangle ABC given $AB = 1,400$ ft., $AC = 1,300$ ft., and angle $A = 60^\circ$, find the area and angles B and C.

Given $\log 3 = .4771213$ $L \tan 3^\circ 40' = 8.8067422$ and difference for $10'' = 3306$.

7. Define force. Show that forces may be represented by straight lines.

Enunciate the parallelogram of forces. Assuming the proposition to be true for *direction*, prove it for *magnitude*.

8. Find the resultant of two unequal parallel forces acting on a body in opposite directions.

A third force acting at right angles to the parallel forces is compounded with each force successively, and the respective resultants act at right angles. Prove that the third force is a geometrical mean between the two given forces.

9. State the conditions of equilibrium of two forces acting on opposite sides of a lever. Draw figures representing the different kinds of levers, and show in which there is mechanical advantage and in which mechanical disadvantage.

10. Find the relation of the power to the weight in a system of n weightless pulleys, in which each string is attached to the weight.

11. Describe the common steelyard, and show how to graduate it.

The weight of the instrument is 12lbs., and the moveable weight is 1lb., and the bar is marked at equal intervals from one end to the other. The greatest and least weights that can be determined are 144lbs. and 16lbs., how many graduations are there?

12. What is meant by the "centre of gravity?" Show that every body has one and only one centre of gravity.

If a heavy body be suspended by a fine thread from a fixed point, show that the centre of gravity of the body is in the line of the thread produced.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Examiner—REV. R. JARDINE, B.D., D.Sc.

[N.B.—*Candidates may answer either the questions on Reid or those on Abercrombie, but not both.*]

Reid's Inquiry.

1. I think ; I am conscious ; I exist :—these propositions are believed by Reid to be equally certain, and to rest on the same basis. Criticise this doctrine.

2. Compare Reid's distinction between sensation, memory, belief, and imagination, with that which was drawn by the ideal philosophers whom he opposes.

3. What is the fundamental principle of idealism ? Trace its development in Berkeley and Hume. Did Berkeley hold the principles of idealism against which Reid contended ?

4. What is the position of *suggestion* in Reid's system ? How did it cause his system to differ from the then received idealism ?

5. State and examine Reid's description of the sense of Touch.

6. How, according to Reid, is the notion of extension obtained ? What doctrine does he oppose, and on what grounds ?

7. State clearly the relations between the sensation of colour in the mind, and the corresponding constitution or quality of bodies as held by Democritus, the Peripatetics, Locke, and Reid.

8. Show how that, in the "Geometry of visibles," every right line being produced will at last return into itself.

9. Is the correspondence between certain points on the retina of the eye which is necessary to single

vision the effect of custom, or an original property of human eyes? Give and discuss different answers to this question.

Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.

1. Distinguish between physical, efficient, and final causes. Which of them is the proper object of science? What is Abercrombie's theory of the causal judgment?

2. Upon what does the certainty of a science depend, and what are the causes of uncertainty in mental science? Upon Abercrombie's principles is the philosophy of real existence as distinguished from phenomena possible?

3. Abercrombie says, "that the philosophers who supported that theory (viz., Berkeley and Hume) do not appear to have acted upon their own system, but in everything which concerned their personal accommodation or personal safety showed the same confidence in the evidence of their senses as other men." Show the inaccuracy of this criticism.

4. Distinguish between the primary and the acquired powers of vision, showing what knowledge is given by the latter, and how it is given.

5. State and illustrate the conditions of credibility of testimony.

6. What, according to Abercrombie, is Conception? Is this the logical use of Conception?

7. What are *first truths*? Enumerate those recognized by Abercrombie. What influence has a confidence in the uniformity of Nature upon our conception of moral freedom?

8. Distinguish between a process of reasoning and a process of investigation. Upon what circumstances does the certainty of mathematical reasoning depend?

9. Distinguish between imagination, dreaming, somnambulism, and insanity, illustrating *briefly*, in connection with these states, the manner in which reason corrects mental impressions.

LOGIC.

Examiner—MR. GARRETT, B.A.

1. Distinguish the following terms:—psychology, logic: connotation, denotation: quantity, quality: definition, description: final definition, provisional definition: mediate, and immediate inference: distributed and undistributed term.

2. Explain clearly the difference between attributive and abstract terms; and state to what class the following terms belong:—circle, figure, honesty, gold, virtue, subject, possession, Presidency College students, the candidates for this examination.

3. Define division: state the rules of logical division, and examine by their aid the correctness of the following:—

(a.) Mind into states of knowing, states of feeling, and states of willing.

(b.) Man into mind and body.

(c.) Man into vertebrate and invertebrate.

(d.) The inhabitants of a town into men, women, artisans, professional men, lawyers, carpenters, the magistrate, and the poor.

(e.) Nations into progressive and stationary.

4. Show by examples the difference between generic and specific property; inseparable and separable accident. Refer the following predicates of "gold" to their proper heads:—

- (a.) Gold is a metal.
- (b.) Gold is heavier than iron.
- (c.) Gold is found in Australia.
- (d.) Gold is yellow.
- (e.) Gold is, in Latin, *aurum*.

5. (i.) Explain permutation; apply the process to the following examples:—

- (a.) No one can hope for success without industry.
- (b.) Only a man of genius can hope for success without industry.
- (c.) All the greatest nations that the world has ever seen have been disinclined to luxury.
- (d.) All upright men are not indifferent to flattery.
- (ii.) Simply convert the following propositions:—
- (e.) The number of the apostles was twelve.
- (f.) Great is the power of will.
- (g.) There are few persons that possess in a high degree the faculty of governing.
- (h.) A few innocent men were convicted.

6. Define mood, figure. Show that in the 3rd figure the minor premiss must be affirmative; and that in the 4th, neither premiss can be O.

7. Two premisses and a conclusion are given. Show how to determine—

(a) The major, middle, and minor terms; (b) the order of the premisses; (c) the figure; (d) the mood; (e) the validity of the syllogism. Apply your method to the following example:—

No untruthful man is fit for a responsible position;
Some men of strong will have no regard for truth;

Therefore, some of those who are fit for a responsible position are not men of strong will.

8. Examine the following arguments:—

(a.) All animals are either birds, beasts, or fishes:

A bat is not a bird, because it brings forth its young alive; it is not a beast, because it flies in the air; and it is not a fish:

Therefore, a bat is not an animal.

(b.) Of those who go up for the Entrance Examination, about one-half pass; the same is true of the First Arts, and the B. A. Examinations; it is therefore an even chance that any one of the Entrance candidates now present will in four years be a Bachelor of Arts.

(c.) “It is absurd for you, for many years the consistent advocate of the liberties of the people, to turn round now and profess this extraordinary affection for despotic government. Your ancestors, if they were alive, would blush for such a degenerate descendant.”

(d.) “My client is charged with murder. The evidence against him consists of a number of circumstances so trivial, that if you examine each one separately, you must reject it as furnishing no conclusive proof of guilt. I call upon you, therefore, to acquit the prisoner.”

(e.) If I were in your place, I should punish this man severely; but I am not.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—MR. WILLSON, M.A.

1. Distinguish between a chemical element and a compound. Explain what takes place when a candle burns in air, and describe an experiment to show that the materials are not annihilated.

2. Describe how a thermometer is made and graduated. Why is it necessary to observe the height of the barometer in determining the boiling point? How many degrees C. and R. correspond to 98° and -40° F.?

3. Describe the barometer in its simplest form. The pressure of the atmosphere being $14\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. on the square inch, calculate its height in miles, supposing it to be homogeneous, taking mercury to be $13\frac{1}{2}$ times heavier than water, water 770 times heavier than air, and a cubic inch of mercury to weigh half a pound.

4. The volume of a given quantity of nitrogen at 10° C. and 760 mm. is 1,000 litres; calculate its volume at 100° C. and 700 mm., and state clearly the experimental laws used in the calculation.

5. Explain the law of "multiple proportions" illustrating by the compounds of oxygen and nitrogen. Account for this law according to Dalton's Atomic Theory.

6. Explain with symbols the decompositions occurring in the preparation of nitric acid from nitre, and ammonia from quicklime and sal-ammoniac. What are the tests for nitric acid?

7. What are the physical peculiarities of the three allotropic modifications of carbon? Name the principal constituents of coal gas. How many litres of carbon dioxide are formed by the combustion of two litres of olefiant gas?

8. Give in symbols the reactions which occur in the preparation of chlorine from salt. How many

pounds of salt must be used to obtain 50lbs. of aqueous hydrochloric acid containing 20 per cent. of the gas ?

N.B.—The combining weight of sodium is 23.

9. Find the formula, and give the name of the salt having the following approximate percentage composition—

Sodium	...	14·3
Sulphur	...	10
Oxygen	...	19·7
Water	...	56

B. A. Examination,

1874. . . .

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner—MR. LETHBRIDGE, M.A.

[NOTE.—*Every Candidate should attempt to answer the first question, to which will be assigned one-fifth of the marks allotted to this paper.*]

1. State, in as clear and simple language as you can, and in not more than twenty or thirty lines, the chief advantages to be derived by an Indian student from the study of English Poetry.

2. Show clearly how the character of Hamlet is illustrated by the characters of Laertes, Fortinbras, Polonius, Osric, and the king, respectively. Compare the character of Beatrice (1) with that of Benedick, (2) with that of Ophelia.

3. Write very brief notes on any peculiarities of idiom or expression you may notice in the following passages; illustrating them by quotations or by references to modern usage.

(a.) "Good now, sit down, and tell me he that knows."

(b.) "A just seven-night."

(c.) "If my love thou hold'st at aught."

(d.) "The idea of her life shall sweetly creep
Into his study of imagination."

(e.) "What shall become of this? What will this do?"

4. What was the original meaning of the preposition *of*? Trace its changes of meaning in the following passages from your plays:—

- (a.) “. . . . Overhear this speech
Of vantage.”
- (b.) “Take of me my daughter.”
- (c.) “I discharge thee of thy prisoner.”
- (d.) “Being of so young days brought up with him.”
- (e.) “. . . . But of our demands
Most free in his reply.”
- (f.) “Since my soul could of men distinguish.”
- (g.) “The sovereign power you have of us.”
- (h.) “Nay, then, I have an aye of you.”
- (i.) “My custom always of the afternoon.”
- (j.) “*King*.—How fares our cousin Hamlet?
Hamlet.—Excellent, i’faith; of the chameleon’s dish.”
- (k.) “I am a husband if you like of me.”

5. Johnson said of *Comus*:—“It is a drama in the epic style, inelegantly splendid and tediously instructive.” Criticise this statement. What is the real nature of a Mask? With what other Masks has *Comus* been compared?

6. Give a short history of the Sonnet; and explain its metre. What notices of Milton’s life can you gather from his Sonnets?

7. Explain, with notes and illustrations, the following passages:—

- (a.) “Is this a prologue or the *posy* of a ring?”
- (b.) The body of your discourse is some time *guarded* with fragments.”
- (c.) “*Civil* as an orange, and something of that jealous complexion.”

(d.) "*Borachio*.—We are likely to prove a goodly *commodity*, being taken up of these men's bills.

Conrade.—A commodity in question, I warrant you."

(e.) "And the king's *rouse* the heaven shall bruit again."

(f.) "And now no soil, nor *cautel*, doth besmirch the virtue of his will."

(g.) "Your worm is your only emperor for *diet*."

(h.) "And thou shalt be our star of Arcady
Or Tyrian *Cynosure*."

(i.) "The soul grows clotted by *contagion*,
Imbodies and imbrutes."

(j.) "I hate when vice can *bolt* her arguments."

8. Give some account of the etymology or history of the words italicised in the above quotations; also of *vassailers*, *plighted love-lorn*, *all-to ruffled*, *budge*, *buxom*. Whence do we derive the *in* in *nightingale*, the *s* in *island*, the *l* in *could*, the *h* in *rhyme*?

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—REV. M. A. SHERRING, M.A., LL.B.

[In the replies given, great attention should be paid to correctness of language and idiom.]

1. State, in few words, Macaulay's estimate of Milton as a poet.

2. Poesy is a kind of learning, in measure of words for the most part restrained, but in all other points extremely licensed.

Explain this statement, and illustrate its truth.

3. Generalization is necessary to the advancement of knowledge; but particularity is indispensable to the creations of the imagination. In proportion as men know more, and think more, they look less at individuals, and more at classes. They therefore make better theories and worse poems. They give us vague phrases instead of images, and personified qualities instead of men. They may be better able to analyse human nature than their predecessors. But analysis is not the business of the poet. His office is to portray, not to dissect.

State briefly the gist of this passage.

4. There is formed in everything a double nature of good; the one, as everything is a total or substantive in itself; the other, as it is a part or member of a greater body; whereof the latter is in degree the greater and the worthier because it tendeth to the conservation of a more general form.

Express the above in your own words.

5. Explain clearly the following passages:—

(a.) The wisdom of conversation ought not to be over much affected, but much less despised.

(b.) As for the corruptions and moths of history, which are Epitomes, the use of them deserveth to be banished, as all men of sound judgment have confessed; as those that have fretted and corroded the sound

bodies of many excellent histories, and wrought them into base and unprofitable dregs.

(c.) As Aristotle saith, that children at the first will call every woman mother, but afterwards they come to distinguish according to truth; so experience, if it be in childhood, will call every philosophy mother, but when it cometh to ripeness, it will discern the true mother.

(d.) Medicine is a science which hath been more professed than laboured, and yet more laboured than advanced; the labour having been, in my judgment, rather in circle than in progression.

(e.) Poor man reproacheth poor man in the street with impolitic mention of his condition, his own being a shade better. No one twitteth him with ostentation above his means. None jostle with him for the wall, or pick quarrels for precedence.

(f.) He is never out of the fashion, or limpeth awkwardly behind it. The ups and downs of the world concern him no longer. He alone continueth in one stay.

6. Give a short analysis of the style of—

(a.) Bacon; and

(b.) Macaulay.

7. State some of the causes of obscurity of style.

8. Comment on the italicised words in the following sentences:—

(a.) Your majesty has lost all hopes of any future excises by their *consumption*.

(b.) As for such animals as are *mortal* or noxious we have a right to destroy them.

(c.) I have long since learnt to like nothing but what you *do*.

(d.) He aimed at *nothing less than* the crown.

(e.) Arbitrary power I look upon as a greater evil than anarchy itself, as much as *a savage is a happier state of life than a slave at the oar*.

(f.) It has not a word but what the author religiously thinks *in it*.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner—MR. WEBB, B.A.

1. Translate :—

(a.) Turgidus hic epulis, atque albo ventre lavatur,
 Guttare sulphureas lente exhalante mephites :
 Sed tremor inter vina subit, calidumque trientem
 Excutit e manibus, dentes crepuere relecti,
 Uncta cadunt laxis tunc pulmentaria labris.
 Hinc tuba, candelæ: tandemque beatulus alto
 Compositus lecto, crassisque lutatus amomis,
 In portam rigidos calces extendit; at illum
 Hesterni capite induto subiere Quirites.
 Tange, miser, venas, et pone in pectore dextram :
 Nil calet hic. Summosque pedes attinge manusque :
 Non frigent. Ingens si forte pecunia visa est,
 Cor tibi rite salit? Positum est argente catino
 Durum olus, et populi cribro decussa farina :
 Tentemus fauces: tenero latet ulcus in ore
 Putre, quod laud deceat plebeia radere beta.
 Alges, quum excussit membris timor albus aristas :
 Nunc face supposita fervescit sanguis, et ira

Scintillant oculi : dicisque, facisque, quod ipse,
Non sani esse hominis, non sanus juret Orestes.

Explain line 9.

- (b.) Miseræ cognosce procemia rixæ,
Si rixa est, ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum.
Stat contra starique jubet ; parere necesse est.
Nam quid agas, quum te furiosus cogat et idem
Fortior ? Unde venis ? exclamat : cujus aceto,
Cujus conche tumes ? quis tecum sectile porrum
Sutor et elixi vervecis labra comedit ?
Nil mihi respondes ? aut dic, aut accipe calcem.
Ede, ubi consistas ? in quâ te quæro proseuchâ ?
Dicere si tentes aliquid tacitusve recedas,
Tantumdem est: feriunt pariter: vadimonia deinde
Irati faciunt.

2. Translate, with critical and explanatory notes :—
Hæc ego non credam Venusina digna lucerna ?
Hæc ego non agitem ? Sed quid magis Heracleas,
Aut Diomedæas, aut mugitum Labyrinthi,
Et mare percussum puero fabrumque volantem ?
Quum fas esse putet curam sperare cohortis,
Qui bona donavit præsepibus, et caret omni
Majorum censu, dum pervolat axe citato
Flaminiam, puer Automedon, nam lora tenebat.
Nonne libet medio ceras implere capaces
Quadrivio, quum jam sexta cervice feratur
Hinc atque inde patens, ac nuda pæne cathedra,
Et multum referens de Mæcenate supino,
Signator falso, qui se tantum atque beatum
Exiguas tabulis et gemma fecerat uda ?
Occurrit matrona potens, quæ molle Calenum
Porrectura viro miscet sitiante rubetam,
Instituitque rudes melior Locusta propinquas
Per famam et populum nigros efferre maritos.

3. Translate and explain :—

- (a.) An erit qui velle recuset
 Os populi meruisse, et cedro digna locutus
 Linquere, nec scombros metuentia carmina, nec
 thus ?
- (b.) Jure: etenim id summum, quid dexter senio ferret,
 Scire erat in voto ; damnosa canicula quantum
 Raderet ; angustæ collo non fallier orcæ.
- (c.) Pone Tigellinum : tæda lucebis in illa
 Quo stantes ardent, qui fixo gutture fumant,
 Et latum media sulcum diducis arena.

4. Write a brief sketch of Life in Rome in Juvenal's time. What English author has imitated his satire upon it ? Derive and explain *sportula*, *meritoria*, *sestertium*.

5. Translate into Latin :—

- (a.) I was doubtful whether he would do what I had ordered.
- (b.) I will not leave off until I have accomplished it.
- (c.) Socrates was wont to blame that man who first separated utility from nature.

6. Translate into English rhymed verse :—

Carmina Paulusemit: recitatsua carmina Paulus.
 Nam quod emas possis dicere jure tuum.

Quote a passage from Juvenal in illustration of this custom of recitation at Rome.

7. Sed norunt cui serviant leones.

What peculiarity connects itself with the metre of this line ? To whom does *cui* refer ?

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner—REV. L. DEVOS.

1. To what date A. U. C. and A. D. does the first book of Tacitus's Histories refer, and who were successively consuls during that period (*i.e.*, book i.) ?

2. Mention the works Tacitus has written ; what are his great qualities as an historian, and his defects as a writer.

3. Translate as literally as possible :—

“*Exacto per scelera die, novissimum malorum fuit lætitia. Vocat senatum prætor Urbanus ; certant adulationibus ceteri magistratus. Occurrunt patres ; decernitur Othoni tribunicia potestas, et nomen Augusti, et omnes principum honores, adnitentibus cunctis abolere convicia ac probra quæ, premiscuè iacta, hæsisse animo ejus nemo sensit ; omisisset offensas, an distulisset, brevitæ imperii in incerto fuit. Otho, cruento adhuc foro, per stragem jacentium, in Capitolium, atque inde in palatium vectus, concedi corpora sepulturæ, cremarique permisit. Pisonem Verania uxor, ac frater Scribonianus, T. Vinium Crispina filia, composuere, quæsitis redemptisque capitibus, quæ venalia interfectores servaverant.*”

4. Parse in the above passage :—

“*Exacto, adnitentibus, abolere, distulisset, Otho, vectus, corpora, composuere.*”

5. Give the accurate meaning of *scelus*, *nefas*, *facinus*, *flagitium*, in the following sentence :—

“Audentis est quodcumque facinus; flagitium corruptoris aut ignavi ac timidi; scelus atrocis ac jamdudum perversi; nefas impii et sacrilegi.”

6. Translate literally :—

“Omnia deinde arbitrio militum acta. Prætorii præfectos sibi ipsi legere; Plotium Firmum, e manipularibus quondam, tum vigilibus præpositum, et, incolumi adhuc Galba, partes Othonis secutum.”

7. What was meant by “*legio*,” and how was it divided immediately before the time of Marius? And explain the meaning of the following words :

“(a.) Stationarii (milites).

“(b.) Excubitores.

“(c.) Vigiles.

“(d.) Circumitores.

“(e.) Procubitores.

“(f.) Tessera.”

8. Translate into Latin :—

“Who will deny (negare) that I have performed (perficere) what you have enjoined (præcipere) me?”

“When I was thinking of writing this letter to you, intelligence was brought (annuntiatum est) to me that you were gone into Italy.”

“To everything there is a season.”

“Some think one thing, some another.”

“I beg you to forgive (ignoscere) me if I shall say anything with too great freedom.”

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESA CHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. Explain the following *slokas* :—

जनपदे न गदः पद्मादधा-
 वभिभवः कुत एव सपत्नजः ।
 क्षितिर्भूत् फलवत्यजनन्दने
 श्मरतेऽस्मरतेजसि पार्थिवे ॥
 दशदिगन्तजिता रघुणा यथा
 श्रियमपुष्यदजेन ततःपरम् ।
 तमधिगम्य तथैव पुनर्बभौ
 न न महीनमहीनप्रराक्रमम् ॥
 न कृपणा प्रभवत्यपि वासवे
 न वितथा परिहासकथास्वपि ।
 न च सपत्नजनेष्वपि तेन वा-
 गपरुषा परुषाक्षरमीरिता ॥

2. अथ प्रजानामधिपः प्रभाते
 जायाप्रतिग्राहितगन्धमाल्याम् ।
 वनाय पीतप्रतबद्धवत्सां
 यशोधनो धेनुष्टपेर्मुमोच ॥

(a.) Explain the *samāsas* in the compound words of the above *sloka*.

(b.) Give the etymology of जाया and पीत.

(c.) Explain the meaning of वनाय with reference to grammatical rule.

(d.) In what *chhandas* is the sloka composed ?

3.

धर्मार्थं क्षीणकोषस्य क्षीणत्वमपि शोभते ।

सुरैः पीतावशेषस्य कृष्णपक्षे विधोरिव ॥

Quote from the Raghuvansa a passage similar to the above.

4. Bring the following *slokas* into prose order, without changing any words :—

रतेष्टृहीतानुनयेन कामं

प्रत्यर्पितस्त्राङ्गमिवेश्वरेण ।

काकुत्स्थमालोकयतां नृपाणां

मनो बभूवेन्दुमतीनिराशम् ॥

अथाङ्गराजादवतार्य चक्षु-

र्याहीति जन्यामवदत् कुमारी ।

नासौ न काम्यो न च वेद सम्यक्

द्रष्टुं न सा भिन्नरुचिर्हिलोकः ॥

तिस्रस्त्रिलोकीप्रथितेन साङ्ग-

मजेन मार्गे वसतीरुषित्वा ।

तस्मादपावर्त्तत कुण्डिनेशः

पर्वात्यये सोम इवोष्णरश्मिः ॥

5. Change the following sentence so as to make the verb passive :—

तमरण्यसमाश्रयान्मुखं
शिरसा वेष्टनशोभिना सुतः ।
पितरं प्रणिपत्य पादयो-
रपरित्यागमयाचतात्सनः ॥

6. Give the substance of the following *slokas* :—

परस्यरेण क्षतयोः प्रहर्षो-
रुत्क्रान्तवायोः समकालमेव ।
अमर्त्यभावेऽपि कयोश्चिदासी-
देकाक्षरः प्रार्थितयोर्विवादः ॥
तस्यान्वये भूपतिरेष जातः
प्रतीप इत्यागमदृङ्मुखः ।
येन श्रियः संश्रयदोषरुद्धः
सुभावलोलेत्ययशः प्रमृष्टम् ॥
तस्यानीकैर्वि सर्पङ्गिरपरान्तजयोद्यतैः ।
रामास्तोत्सारितोऽप्यासीत् सहप्रलग्न इवार्खवः ॥

7. सुगियं यदि जीवितापहा

हृदये किं निहिता न हन्ति माम् ।
विषमप्यमृतं कचिद्भवे-
दमृतं वा विषमीश्वरेच्छया ॥

Give, in Sanskrit, a short history of the death caused by the touch of a garland, alluded to in the *sloka*.

8. Translate the following into Sanskrit :—

(a.) One little slip the great may lead
 To shame that follows lawless deed :
 Such shame, my lord, as still must cling
 To faults, from low desire that spring.
 Three several sins defile the soul,
 Born of desire that spurns control :
 First, utterance of a lying word,
 Then, viler both, the next and third :
 The lawless love of another's wife,
 The thirst of blood uncaused by strife.

(b.) According to the Hindus, Adisur was the founder of the Sen family, and he reigned about 800 years ago. It is said by some that he was vexed with the Brahmans of Bengal, because they did not know their religious duties. Others say, that during the reign of Buddhist kings, of the family of Pal, the Brahmans had become extinct. Adisur sent to the king of Kanauj, and asked him to send five Brahmans well instructed in the *Sāstras*. He did so. These Brahmans brought

with them five servants, and from these Brahmaus are descended the high-caste Brahmaus of Bengal. From their servants are descended the Kayasthas.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. Translate the following passage into English :—

सेनापतिः । राजानमवलोक्य स्वगतं । कथं
दृष्टदोषापि नृगथा स्वामिनि केवलं गुणायैव संवृत्ता ।
तथाहि देवः

अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्फालनक्रूरपूर्वं
रविकिरणसच्छिष्णु, स्वेदलेशैरभिन्नम् ।
अर्पचितमपि गात्रं व्यायतत्वादलक्ष्यं,
गिरिचर इव नागः प्राणसारं बिभर्त्ति ।

उपगम्य । जयति जयति स्वामी । स्वामिन् !
गृहीतनृगप्रचारं सूचितश्चापदमरण्यं, तत् किमन्य-
दनुष्ठोयताम् ?

राजा । भद्रसेन ! भग्नोत्साहः कृतोऽस्मि
नृगयापवादिना माधव्येन ।

सेना । जनान्तिकम् । सखे माधव्य ! स्थिर-
प्रतिज्ञो भव, अहं तावत् स्वामिनश्चित्तवृत्तिमनु-

वर्त्तिष्ये । प्रकाशम् । देव ! प्रलपत्येष वैधेयः, ननु
प्रभुरेव निदर्शनम् । पश्यतु देवः

मेदश्चैदकृशोदरं लघु भवत्युत्थानयोग्यं वपुः,
सत्त्वानामपि लक्ष्यते विकृतिमत् चित्तं भय-
क्रोधयोः ।

उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यदिषवः सिध्यन्ति
लक्ष्ये चले,
मिथैव व्यसनं वदन्ति ऋगयाम् ईदृग्
विनोदः कुतः ॥

राजा । सेनापते ! आश्रमसन्निकर्षे स्थिताः
स्मः, अतस्ते वचो नाभिनन्दाभि । अद्य तावत्
गाहन्तां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृङ्गैर्मुञ्जस्ताडितं
क्षायाबद्धकदम्बकं ऋगकुलं रोमन्थमभ्यस्रतु ।
विश्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहपतिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पलूले,
विश्रामं लभतामिदञ्च शिथिलज्याबन्धमस्मद्वनुः ॥

सेना । यत् प्रभविष्णवे रोचते ।

राजा । तेन हि निवर्त्तय पूरोगतान् धनु-
ग्राहिणः, यथा च मे सैनिकास्तपोवनं नाभिरुन्धन्ति,
दूरात् परिहरन्ति च, तथा निषेद्धव्याः । पश्य
शमप्रधानेषु तपोवनेषु
गदं हि दाहात्मकमस्ति तेजः ।

स्यर्शनुकूला अपि सूर्यकान्ता-
स्ते ह्यन्यतेजोऽभिभवाद् दहन्ति ॥
सेना । यथान्नापयति स्वामी ।

2. Give the proper meanings of the following words and phrases :—

प्राणसारं, सूचितश्चापदं, वैधेयः, प्रभुरेव
निदर्शनं, व्यसनं, and अपचितं.

3. What is nominative to the verb वदन्ति ?

4. Give the roots of अभ्यस्यतु and नाभिरुन्धन्ति,
and their third person singular, लुङ् and लृट्.

5. Translate the following passage into your own vernacular :—

ततः प्रविशति मातलिर्विदूषकश्च
मात । आयुस्मन्
कृताः शरव्यं हरिणा तवासुराः
शरासनं तेषु विदूष्यतामिदं
प्रसादसौम्यानि सतां सुहृज्जने
पतन्ति चक्षूंषि न दारुणाः शराः ॥

राजा । ससम्भ्रममस्त्रमुपसंहरन् । अय !
मातलिः, स्वागतं देवराजसारथे ।

विदू । भो मणस्सि ! इमिणा अहं पशुमारणं

मारिडु पाविदो, भवं उण इमं साअदेण अहि-
णन्ददि ।

मात । सस्मितम् । आयुष्मन् ! श्रूयताम्,
यदर्थमस्मि हरिणा भवत्सकाशं प्रेषितः ।

राजा । अवहितोऽस्मि ।

मात । अस्ति कालनेमिप्रसूतिर्दुर्जयो नाम
दानवगणः ।

राजा । अस्ति, श्रुतपूर्वो मया नारदात् ।

मात । सख्युक्ते स किल शतक्रतोरवध्य-

स्तस्य त्वं रणशिरसि स्मृतो निहन्ता ।

उच्छेत्तुं प्रभवति यन्न सप्तसप्ति-

स्तन्नैशं तिमिरमपाकरोति चन्द्रः ॥

स भवानात्तशस्त्र एवेदानीं देवरथमारुह्य विजयाय
प्रतिष्ठताम् ।

राजा । अनुगृहीतोऽस्मि अनया मघवतः
सम्भावनया । अथ माधव्यं प्रति भवता किमेवं
प्रयुक्तम् ?

मात । सस्मितम् । तदपि कथ्यते, किञ्चि-
न्निमित्तादपि मनःसन्तापादायुष्मान् मया विकृतो
दृष्टः, पश्चात् कोपयितुमायुष्मन्तं तथा कृतवानस्मि,
कुतः ।

ज्वलति चलितेन्धनोऽग्निर्विप्रकृतः पन्नगः फणां
कुरुते । तेजस्वी संचोभात्प्रायः प्रतिपद्यते तेजः

राजा । युक्तमनुष्ठितं भवद्भिः । विदूषकं प्रति ।
वयस्य । अनतिक्रमणीया दिवस्यतेराज्ञा तद्गच्छ
परिगतार्थं कृत्वा मदचनादमात्यपिशुनं ब्रूहि

त्वन्मतिः केवला तावत् प्रतिपालयतु प्रजाः ।

अधिज्यमिदमन्यस्मिन् कर्मणि व्याष्टं धनुः ।

6. Give the meaning of सप्तसप्तिः and आत्तशस्त्रः
Of what gender is शस्त्र ?

7. Parse शरव्यं, and give its meaning.

8. In what voice is प्रतिपद्यते ? Give its third
person singular, लुङ् and लृट्.

9. Give the root of उच्छेत्तुं. Give its third singu-
lar, लट्, लिट् and लृट्.

10. Why is it प्रतिष्ठतां and not प्रतिष्ठतु.

ARABIC.

Examiner—MOULVI OBAIDULLAH.

1. Translate into English :—

احلما نري ام زمانا جديدا
ام الخلق في حي شخص اعيد
تجلى لى لى فاضانا به
كأنا نجوم القينا سه—ودا

رأينا به—در وآبائ—ه
 لبدر ولودا ويدر ولي—دا
 طلبنا رضا بهترك الذي
 رضينا له فتركنا السجودا
 امير امير عليه الذ—دى
 جواد بخيل بان لا يسجودا
 يحدث عن فضله مكرها
 كان له منه قلبا حسودا
 ويقدم الا على ان يفر
 ويقدر الا على ان يزيدا
 كان ذوالك بعض القضاء
 فـهـا تعط منه نجدة جدودا
 وربما حملة فى الوغى
 ردت بها الذيل السمر سودا
 وهول كسفت ونصل قصفت
 ورمح تركت مبادا مبيدا
 ومال وهبت بلا موعد
 وقرن سبقت اليه الوعيدا
 بهجر سيفك اغمـهـا رها
 تمنى الطلى ان تكون الغمودا
 الى الهام تصدر عن مثله
 ترى مدرا عن ورد وودا

قتلت نفوس العدى بالحديد

حتى قتلت بهن الحديد

2. What is the metre of the above passage?

Explain the form |عيدا| in the first line. Do |عيدا| and |سعودا| rhyme?

3. Write out the first five lines with all vowel points.

4. Inflect the يلى, وابى of امر, مضارع, ماضى.

5. Parse the following forms يبرى - يستحي - يظلم - يتخذ - هب - يياس - ايت.

6. Form the plurals of زكري memory, ارجاف rumour, تصنيف composition, عالم learned, عالم world, فارس, فتى, ارض, صلوة, سنة year.

7. (a.) Do you say ربيع الاول or ربيع الاول or ربيع الاول?

(b.) What is meant by the term خاصيت سلب?

(c.) Explain the phrases عليك زيدا - هلموا - علي يديه.

8. Translate into Arabic—You and I are come. He has not said this. Such are God's orders. By God, I will not open this door. Abú Bakr said, 'Are you all of this opinion?' Whose daughter art thou? In spite of his bravery he was killed.

N.B.—In answering questions 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, you are to put the proper vowel points over every Arabic letter.

ARABIC.

Examiner—MR. BLOCHMANN, M.A.

1. Translate into English :—

ولم تنزل الحرب على حالها حتى اهب الله تعالى ريح
 النصر لاوليائه و ادار دائرة السوء على اعدائه - فاخذتهم
 سيوف الحق يحسونهم بين كل مصار - ومنعطف
 وان و مدخل و مغار - و معتسف و منار - و ملكت
 عليهم البغيلة التي اعدوها حصونا و افيده - فصارت عليهم
 عباية باقية - و اناء الله تعالى على السلطان و اوليائه
 غنائم رحضت الصدور عن رين الحسد لاشتراك الكافة
 في الغنى المقصود - واستوائهم في كفاية الموجود -
 وفتح الله تعالى ناريين فتكما طرز به شعار الاسلام ان لم
 تبلغه راية الحق من لدن عهد النبي سلم الى زمان
 السلطان يمين الدولة عزرا كتب الله له على يده - و صنعنا
 اتاح الله له التوفيق والتيسير من عنده - و وجد في
 بيت بن عظيم حجر منقور دلت كتابته على انه مبني
 منذ اربعين الف سنة فقضى السلطان من جهل القوم
 عجبنا ان كان اهل الشريعة الغراء - والحق المنزل من
 السماء على ان مدة الدنيا سبعة آلاف سنة و انا منها في
 الالف الاخير وكل ما تساندت به الاخبار من امارات
 المعاة موجودة - و بابصار العيون و بصائر القلوب
 مشهودة - واستفتى فيه اعيان العلماء فكل اجمع على

انكار ذلك المنقور - و علي تزيف مثلها من شهادات
 الصخور - و عاد السلطان وراة بتاك الغنم العظيمة
 فكان عدد الارقاء من العبيد و الاماء يزيد علي عدد
 الدهماء - و رخصت قيم المماليك فصار اصحاب الهن
 الخاملة فضلا عن فوتهم من السوتة - يعتقدون عدة
 من تلك الروقة - و ذلك فضل الله الذي اعز به الدين
 و اذل الملحدين ॥

2. Translate into Arabic :—

He saw him one day washing his feet. I did not know whether he came here yesterday or to-day. I am afraid, he will not leave me. Whatever good you do, God will know it. If you do this, you will perish. Amír Timur was born at Kish near Samargand, where his family had been settled for two hundred years. He claimed descent from the same stock with Chingiz Khán; but it is certain that his grandfather was of the tribe of Barlás. Maudúd, the son of Mas'úd, was at Balkh when his father was murdered. Khusrau Malik reigned for 27 years, and died in 1186 A.D.

3. Explain the changes which the second and third persons plural of the مضارع and the ماضى undergo, when used with pronominal suffixes. Translate—they helped me, you have seen me, you order me, he shewed them to you.

4. (a.) Distinguish between ضربته ضرباً and ضربته ضربة.

(b.) Distinguish between لما when followed by the مضارع مجزوم and لما when followed by the ماضى.

(c.) Give examples of the افعال المدح والذم, and shew how they are constructed.

5. State the خالصيت of the bábs افتعال and تفاعل.

N.B.—In answering questions 2, 3, 4, and 5, you are to put the vowel points over every Arabic letter.

PERSIAN.

Examiner—MOULVI OBAIDULLAH.

1. Translate into English:—

الوداع ابي كعبه كاي‌نك وقت هجران آمده
 دل تنوري گشته و از دبدۀ طوفان آمده
 الوداع ابي كعبه كامشب نيك راق گشته خاك
 زانكه چشم از اشك ميگون راق افشان آمده
 الوداع ابي كعبه كاي‌نك هفته در خدمت
 عيش خوابي بوده و تعبيرش احزان آمده
 الوداع ابي كعبه كاي‌نك روز هجرت جان‌گزي
 شمة خاك مدينه حرز درمان آمده
 الوداع ابي كعبه كاي‌نك روز وصلت صبح وار
 دير سر بر كرده و بس زود پايان آمده

مکه میخواستی و کعبه همان مدینه پیش تست
 مکه تمکین و در وی کعبه جان آمده
 مصطفی کعبه است و مهر کتف او سنگ مدینه
 هر کف از بحر کف او زمزم احسان آمده
 گرچه چار ارکان است از هفت طوق و شش جهت
 چار ارکانش ز یاران چار اقران آمده
 حبذا خاک مدینه حبذا عین النبی
 هر دو اصل چار جو و هشت بستان آمده

2. Translate into English and explain the allusions:—

- این مربع خانه نور از خورشید صادقان
 (a.) چون مسدس خوان زنبوران پر افغان آمده
 برخلاف عادت از صاحب فیلسف ای عجب
 (b.) بر سر مرغان کعبه سنگ باران آمده
 دوش آن زمان که خسرو زرین قباي خور
 (c.) در میکشید خلعت عباسیان ببر

3. (a.) What is the metre of the poem in the first question? Scan the second مصرع of the first line, and shew that it would be wrong to read *waz* واز in one syllable.

(b.) Translate—مشک بچین میبرد از حبشه دمبدم و توکرا به
 and explain why poems of this metre are called *دو پاره*.

4. Write out the following words with all vowel

- جان گزاي - شه - احزان - کاینک - الوداع - points—
 راق . Is the spelling اشک usual in Irání Persian? Do you know other words the spelling and pronunciation of which is different in Irání Persian?

5. Explain the terms - دآري - پهلووي - شهرشوب - مطلع - شه بيت - گريز - واسوخت - مٹھوي

6. Who is the ممدوح of Badr i Chách? Explain the word چاچ. What is your opinion regarding Badr i Chách's poems?

7. Translate into English :—

بعد ازین اشتہار رئیس مشایخ کبار از روی حال
 فی الحال خوابی دید - خلاصه و اقعه آن بزرگ والاجنباب
 مظهر کرامتہای بی حساب کہ خوابش بیشک بید اریست
 و بیداریش بعینہ خواب اینست کہ سر حلقہ سلسلہ
 ارادت نشین مسلم الاولیت پیرو مرشد حضرت پیرو
 مرشد یعنی جد بزرگوار شیخ عالی تبار آن ساء
 مرتبت کہ می فرمود خدا را دیدم از من پرسید کہ
 مخدوم زارہا چه حال دارند گفتم در دعا عمرو
 دولت شما مشغولند - جیعہ مرع بمن دادہ رخصت
 کرد و گفت بروید کہ خلق گمراہ میشوند ॥

PERSIAN.

Examiner—MR. BLOCHMANN, M.A.

1. Translate into Persian :—

Humáyún, though restored to his capital, recovered but a small portion of his original dominions, and even that he did not live to enjoy. In less than six months after his return to Dihlí, he met with an accident which occasioned his almost immediate death. He had been walking on the terrace of his library and was descending the stairs. Hearing the call to prayers from the minarets, he stopped, as is usual on such occasions, repeated the creed, and sat down on the steps till the crier had done. He then endeavoured to rise, supporting himself on his staff; the staff slipped on the steps, and the King fell headlong to the ground. He was stunned at the time; and although he soon recovered his senses, the injury he had received was beyond cure. A few days after he expired, in the forty-ninth year of his age, and twenty-sixth of his reign, including the sixteen years of his banishment.

His unsettled reign left little time for internal improvements; and it is marked by no domestic event of importance, except the death of the celebrated Persian historian, Khondmír, who had come to Bábar's Court soon after his invasion of India, and died in the camp of Humáyún during his expedition to Gujarát.

2. Write in Persian a short essay on *one* of the following subjects—

(a.) Give an account of the reign of Mahmúd of Ghazní, *or* of Aláuddín Khiljí, *or* of Jahángír.

(b.) What are the principal differences between the Sunnis and the Shí'ahs?

(c.) Describe any of the feasts of the Muhammadan calendar, as for example the Baqar 'I'sd (بقرعید) or the Shab Barát (شب برات).

INDIAN HISTORY.

Examiner—GEORGE SMITH, LL.D.

1. Describe concisely the Hindoo village community and the relation of different classes to the land in early times. How was the community affected by (1) Mahomedan and (2) British Administration? If you know of any analogies in other countries, state them.

2. Mention the principal facts of the conquest of the Hindoo kingdoms north of the Vindhya at the close of the 12th century A.D. Outline in a map the position of these kingdoms.

3. What do you know of the religious policy and personal beliefs of Akbar, and what was the effect of his reign on the social condition of Mahomedans?

4. Detail and comment on the action towards Mysore of

Lord Wellesley,
and Lord W. Bentinck,

and state the opinion of Sir Thomas Munro on the question.

5. Define the policy of native alliances, and illustrate its history from Lord Wellesley to Lord Hastings.

6. What were the causes, the objects, and the *personnel* of the embassies sent by the Governor-General to the foreign powers of Asia in 1808-9?

7. Mention the principal provisions of the charters of 1813 and 1833, and any of their fruits in the present day.

8. What was the political condition of India when Lord Hastings assumed office, and in what state did he leave it ?

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Examiner—REV. W. C. FYFE.

1. Give a short account of the religion of the Ancient Britons ; and describe the social condition of Britain under the Roman government.

2. Draw a map of Britain in the 7th century, showing the settlements of the Anglo-Saxons. Delineate the character of King Alfred ; and give a short account of the laws and political institutions of the Anglo-Saxons.

3. Name in chronological order the monarchs of the House of Tudor, mentioning the most important event in the reign of each : and briefly review the government of the Tudors.

4. Trace the history of Parliamentary taxation from the reign of Edward I to the year 1688. Indicate how far the principle was recognized by the sovereigns of the House of Stuart ; and show how it influenced their reigns.

5. Describe the social state of England under Queen Anne. What were the chief political and religious divisions in the nation, and how were they connected ? In what sense was Literature a neutral ground on which men of opposite political principles could unite ?

6. Enumerate some of the most important events in the reign of George II; and give a short account of the Rebellion of 1745.

7. Give the geographical position of the following places, and state with what historical events they are connected:—Barnet, Barnockburn, Camperdown, Maida, Naseby, Talavera, Utrecht, Zutphen.

8. Briefly review the progress of Literature and Art in Britain during the present century.

HYDROSTATICS.

Examiner—MR. ALDIS, M.A.

1. Establish the formulæ $W = sV$ and $W = g\rho V$ for the weight of a volume V of homogeneous fluid whose sp. gr. is s and density ρ .

If one inch be the unit of length and one hour the unit of time, find the ratio of the units of weight in the two formulæ.

2. Two heavy fluids of uniform density which do not mix are placed in a bent tube; show that the height of the free surfaces above the common plane of contact will be inversely as the densities.

A tube of small uniform bore is in the form of an equilateral triangle, whose plane is vertical and base horizontal. It is exactly filled with equal volumes of three fluids which do not mix, whose densities are as 1, 2, and 3. Show that in the position of equilibrium each fluid occupies two-thirds of one side and one-third of the other.

3. Investigate the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body.

An upright cylinder is partly filled with water, and afterwards a heavy body is lowered into the water until it floats. Show that the whole pressure on the base is increased by the weight of the body.

Show also, that if the whole pressure on the base be thus doubled, the whole pressure on the side will be quadrupled.

4. Show how to find the *whole* normal pressure on any portion of the surface of a solid immersed in a fluid. Show also how to find the resultant horizontal pressure in any given direction.

A cube whose density is twice that of water is suspended by a string attached to the centre of one of its faces, and hangs so that this point is in the surface of water at rest. Compare the tension of the string with the whole pressure on all the immersed faces of the cube, and with the resultant horizontal pressure in the direction of a diagonal of the upper face.

5. A weight of 22 grs. will sink a Nicholson's hydrometer in a given fluid exactly up to the fixed mark. A weight of 10 grs., together with a solid in the upper cup, will sink it to the same point; but if the solid be placed in the lower cup, a weight of 14 grs. will be required. Compare the sp. grs. of the solid and the liquid.

6. Draw a diagram showing a section of the common barometer, and prove the formula $P = \sigma h$ for the pressure of the air,

For an increase in temperature corresponding to a rise of 1° centigrade of the thermometer the expansion of mercury is $\frac{1}{5550}$ of its volume. If the barometer stands at 30 inches when the temperature is 0° centigrade, find (in inches) to two places of decimals

the height of the barometer for the same atmospheric pressure when the temperature is 30° centigrade.

7. Show by an experiment that "Boyle's law" holds good when air is expanded.

The section of each cylinder of a Hawksbee's air-pump is 1 square inch in area, and each piston works up and down through a range of 4 inches from the bottom. The receiver contains 200 cubic inches of air, and a barometer standing at 32 inches. At what height will the barometer stand after 10 strokes of the pump.

8. Draw carefully four neat diagrams (without any explanations) showing the position of each of the valves of a Smeaton's air-pump after it has been worked for some time, (i) when the piston is near the bottom and ascending, (ii) near the top and ascending, (iii) descending, and (iv) held stationary for a moment in its descent.

9. Describe briefly the construction of the Diving-bell.

How would the indications of a barometer be affected in a descent in a diving-bell?

If a hole were made in the air-supply pipe, near the middle of the outside of the bell, what would happen?

DYNAMICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner—MR. BEEBEE, M.A.

1. Define acceleration, and state how it is measured (1) when uniform, (2) when variable. Prove that the

number expressing an acceleration varies directly as the square of the unit of time, and inversely as the unit of space.

2. Prove the equation, in uniformly accelerated rectilinear motion,

$$s = Vt \pm \frac{1}{2} a t^2.$$

A body is projected vertically upwards with a given velocity; show that the roots of the quadratic equation which determines the time of arriving at a given height are both positive, when they are real, and interpret this result.

3. Prove that the time of running down any chord of a sphere passing through the lowest point is constant. Determine the line of quickest descent from the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle, whose plane is vertical and base horizontal, to the right angle.

4. What inductive facts with reference to the earth's attraction on a body are necessary to establish the equation $W = mg$?

A body is lifted from rest 6 feet vertically in 2 seconds by a constant pressure of 40lbs.; what is the weight of the body?

5. Explain what are meant by the component velocities of a point parallel to any two given directions in the plane of its motion. A stone is projected horizontally from the top of a house 64.4 feet high with a velocity 64.4 feet per second; find the distance and the angle of inclination at which it strikes the ground.

6. Describe how the N.P.D. and R.A. of a body are determined at an observatory, the latitude and the error of the sidereal clock being known.

A star α whose R.A. is $19^{\circ} 35'$ passes over the meridian 2 h. 18 m. sidereal time before another star β ; find the R.A. of β .

7. Show that twice during the year, in every latitude, the sun sets at the point of the horizon opposite to that at which he rises.

The greatest meridian zenith distance of the sun observed at Calcutta throughout the year is 46 degrees, and the greatest M.Z.D. north of the zenith is observed to be 56 minutes; determine the obliquity of the ecliptic and the latitude of Calcutta.

8. Define a sidereal and a mean solar day. Prove that the mean tropical year contains one more sidereal days than mean solar days, and hence, or otherwise, calculate the ratio of a sidereal to a mean solar day.

9. Explain the changes of phase of the moon in the course of a synodic period. The synodic period being 29.53 days, calculate the sidereal.

10. Account for the apparent motion of an inferior planet in consequence of the earth's motion. Venus is an evening star and stationary; find which way she will begin to move.

MENTAL SCIENCE.

Examiner—MR. GARRETT, B.A.

1. Explain the doctrine of the Relativity of Knowledge. Is it equally applicable to mind and to matter? Hamilton uses the two phrases,—“all our knowledge is relative,” “and all our knowledge is of the relative:” do you see any difference in the meaning?

2. Define (so far as they are capable of definition) the terms Metaphysics, Mind, Self, Substance, Object, Faculty, Immediate Knowledge, Representation, Redintegration, Hypothesis.

3. Mark clearly the distinction between Hamilton's and Reid's views of Consciousness. By what arguments does the former show that we are conscious of the external world? Explain the following:—"We must distinguish in Consciousness two kinds of facts,—the fact of Consciousness testifying, and the fact of which Consciousness testifies."

4. Comment on the following passages, as illustrating particular doctrines of Sir W. Hamilton:—

(a.) "The object perceived is the non-ego,—the non-ego modified and relative, it may be, but still the non-ego."

(b.) "The older conceptualists assert on the other hand, that it is possible to conceive a triangle neither equilateral nor rectangular, but both at once."

(c.) "The object and the act of imagination are identical."

(d.) "The perception of colour involves the perception of extension."

(e.) "The peculiarity of feeling is that there is no object different from self."

(f.) "The more perfect, the more pleasurable the energy; the more imperfect, the more painful."

5. Distinguish and illustrate the three forms of the Representative doctrine of Perception. How, would you classify the *species sensibiles* of Lucretius the Ideas of Berkeley, and the Mental Modifications of Brown?

6. What do you consider the distinguishing characteristic of Natural Realism? State concisely your reasons for or against the position that Reid was a Natural Realist.

7. What account is given of Primary Qualities by Des Cartes, Locke, Reid, and Brown? What difficulty, according to Sir W. Hamilton, is found in explaining the origin of our notion of Extension?

8. Explain fully the law of the Conditioned, and show its relation to Sir W. Hamilton's doctrine of Causality.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—REV. R. JARDINE, B.D., D. SC.

1. State and examine the Psychological theory of Instinctive Action.

2. Are there in human nature original Desires not resolvable into the general Desire of Pleasure? Answer fully, giving reasons for your answer.

3. Explain clearly the relations between Association and Habit.

4. Explain the influence of Association in originating a moral sense according to the theories of James Mill, Hartley, and Mackintosh, specifying in each case the original elements which are the subjects of the Association, and the nature of the faculty which is its result.

5. Give reasons for and against the analysis of the moral faculty into intellectual and sentimental elements.

6. What is the essential nature of Virtue? State the answers to this question which have been given by Reid, Shaftesbury, Jonathan Edwards, and Butler.

7. According to Bentham, "the Deontologist is but an arithmetician whose cyphers are pains and pleasures." Criticise this ethical theory, and point out the additional elements which have been, by succeeding philosophers, introduced into it. Criticise the theory thus amended with reference to its consistency and adequacy.

8. Define clearly the question disputed between Libertarians and Necessitarians. Distinguish between different senses in which the Freedom of the Will has been held. In which of these senses of freedom have we an adequate condition of man's being *moral*? How, if at all, does this differ from Moral Necessity?

9. What is the argument *à priori* for the existence of God, and by whom has it been elaborated? Examine its validity.

GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner—MR. ALDIS, M.A.

1. Define a parabola, and prove from the definition that the latus rectum is 4 AS.

The latus rectum of a parabola is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; show that a point whose distance from the vertex is 5 inches and from the focus $4\frac{1}{3}$ inches lies on the curve.

2. Draw a pair of tangents to a parabola from an external point.

Prove that the parameter of any diameter is four times the distance of its extremity from the focus.

3. Show how to draw an ellipse with given semi-axes by means of a pencil and string.

In the ellipse prove that $CN \cdot CT = CA^2$. What is the "auxiliary circle" of the ellipse? And why is it so called? What is the relation between the ordinates of this circle and those of the ellipse?

4. What are conjugate diameters? If CP and CD be semi-conjugate diameters of an ellipse, prove that $CP^2 + CD^2 = CA^2 + CB^2$.

If O be an external point and two tangents OQ OQ' be drawn to the ellipse, and CO intersect QQ' in V and the ellipse in P ; if CV be 4 inches and CO be 9 inches and QQ' be $6\sqrt{5}$ inches, what will be the length of CP , and what the length of the semi-diameter parallel to QQ' ?

5. In the ellipse if the normal PG produced meets the conjugate diameter in F , prove that $PF \cdot PG = BC^2$.

An ellipse is described whose semi-axes are CB and CS . Show that any circle which touches the original ellipse at the extremities of a double ordinate will intersect the above ellipse at the extremities of a diameter of the circle.

6. Define the hyperbola (i) by a property of the focus and directrix, (ii) by a property of both foci, and (iii) as a section of a right cone.

In the hyperbola SY . $S'Y' = BC^2$.

7. What is meant by the "Asymptotes" to a hyperbola?

In the hyperbola $QV^2 : PV \cdot VP' :: CD^2 : CP^2$.

8. If a sphere touches both a cone and a plane cutting the cone, show that the point of contact with the plane will be the focus of the section of the cone by the plane.

Show that in one case there will be only one focus.

A plane through the axis of a cone intersects the surface in straight lines OA, OB; and a plane perpendicular to this plane intersects it in a straight line AB. If $OA = a$ $OB = b$ and $AB = c$, find the distance between the foci of the section.

OPTICS.

Examiner—MR. BEEBEE, M.A.

1. Enunciate and explain the law of refraction. If ${}_a\mu_b$ denote the index of refraction from a medium a into a medium b , prove that ${}_a\mu_c = {}_a\mu_b \cdot {}_b\mu_c$.

2. A luminous point is placed between two plane mirrors inclined at a given angle; trace the course of the pencil by which an eye, placed in the plane passing through the point and perpendicular to the mirrors, would see the third image of either series.

Determine the number and position of the images when the angle between the mirrors is 60° .

3. Find the deviation of a ray of light which is reflected once at each of two plane mirrors in a plane perpendicular to their line of intersection.

Describe Hadley's sextant, showing how it may be used to measure the angular distance between two distant objects.

4. Find the deviation of a ray of light refracted through a prism in a principal plane.

Show that if the angle of a prism be greater than twice the critical angle for the medium of which it is composed, no ray can pass through.

5. Find the distance of the geometrical focus from the centre after direct refraction at a spherical surface.

A sphere of glass, of radius R , has a concentric spherical cavity of radius r . A pencil of parallel rays is directly refracted through the shell. Show that the distance of the geometrical focus from the centre of the spheres after emergence is—

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu}{\mu-1} \cdot \frac{Rr}{R-r}$$

6. Show that a pencil of parallel rays directly incident on a thin lens will converge or diverge after refraction according as the lens is thickest or thinnest at the axis.

An equi-convex lens of glass of 10 feet radius is presented towards an object 100 feet distant; find the position of the image.

7. Explain the nature of the defects in vision called long and short sight. A person can read a book distinctly at the distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; find the focal length and the nature of the lens which will enable the person to read distinctly at a distance of 10 inches.

8. Describe Galileo's telescope, and trace the course of the pencil of rays by which a distant point near the axis is viewed.

9. Describe the method of obtaining a pure solar spectrum, and show how it may be viewed through a telescope.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—MR. W. G. WILLSON, M.A.

1. How many grams of potassium chlorate would be required to fill with oxygen a gas-holder of 10

litres capacity, the temperature of the room being 30° C., and the barometer standing at 740 mm., the weight of a litre of hydrogen at 0° C. and 760 mm. being 0.08936 grams?

2. Describe the most exact methods of determining synthetically the composition of water, (1) by volume, (2) by weight.

3. Explain the bleaching action of chlorine, and state what is meant by *nascent* condition. What is the formula of bleaching powder, and how is it prepared?

4. How is hydrofluoric acid obtained, and what is its most remarkable property? State the general relations which the Halogens group exhibit amongst themselves, and the property which distinguishes them from other elements.

5. Describe the decompositions by which sulphuric acid is prepared. What are the tests for a sulphate in solution?

How many tons of chamber vitriol containing 70 per cent. of pure acid can be prepared from 200 tons of pure iron pyrites, the combining weight of iron being 56?

6. How is hydrogen sulphide prepared? Explain, giving examples, how it may be used to separate the metals into groups.

7. Write down the reactions which occur in the preparation of the different hydrogen phosphates from the corresponding silver salts. Exhibit by means of symbols the general chemical relations of the arsenic, phosphorous, nitrogen, and antimony compounds.

8. Explain the law connecting the specific heats and atomic weights of the metals, and point out the use of this law in determining the atomicity of a metal in a doubtful case.

The specific heat of mercuric oxide is 0·048, and the atomic weight of mercury is 200; find the atomic heat of oxygen.

9. Give the reactions which occur in the manufacture of sodium carbonate.

Required 500 tons of soda crystals ($\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$); what will be the weight of salt and pure sulphuric acid needed, the combining weight of sodium being 23?

10. How do cast-iron, steel, and wrought-iron differ in their composition and properties?

Find the formula and give the name of a salt having the following percentage composition:—

Water	-	-	-	-	45·32
Oxygen	-	-	-	-	23·02
Sulphur	-	-	-	-	11·51
Iron	-	-	-	-	20·14

PHYSICS.

Examiner—MR. BLANFORD.

1. What is the coefficient of absolute expansion for a liquid? How did Dulong and Petit determine this coefficient for mercury?

2. Describe the gridiron compensation pendulum. The coefficient of linear expansion for gold is 0·0000147, and for zinc 0·0000294; calculate the ratio of the lengths of the rods in a compensation pendulum made of these metals.

3. What is latent heat ?

If one pound of ice at 0° C. be mixed with two pounds of water at 82° C., the ice melts, and the temperature of the mixture becomes 28° C.; find the latent heat of fusion for ice.

4. Define specific heat; what is the unit in which it is measured ?

The specific heat of alcohol is 0.54741; one ounce by weight of alcohol at 15° C. is mixed with eight ounces of water at 80° C.; calculate the temperature of the mixture.

5. Explain generally the mode in which Joule obtained the mechanical equivalent of the thermal unit.

If the mechanical equivalent of a thermal unit on the centigrade scale be 1,395 foot-pounds, through what space must a pound of water fall so that the arrested motion may heat it through one degree of Fahrenheit's scale ?

6. Describe the pithball electroscope. How could Coulomb's torsion balance be used for the same purpose ?

7. What is meant by induction in Statical Electricity ? Compare it with induction of Current Electricity, and show that the latter may be explained by the former.

8. Describe a machine by means of which a current may be obtained from a magnet. Explain the phenomenon on Ampère's theory of magnets.

9. How may heat be used to separate the electric fluids, that is, to produce a current ?

10. Describe the experiments by which Coulomb proved that the forces exhibited by magnets vary inversely as the square of the distance.

Show that the hypothesis of a small magnet of great power at the centre of the earth would explain some of the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism.

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner—MR. BLANFORD.

1. What is a natural class? If all animals were divided into two classes, aquatic and terrestrial, would the classification be a natural one? Give reasons for your answer.

2. How are the bones of the pectoral limb (fore-leg) arranged in the horse, elephant, or camel?

3. In what points of structure do monotremes resemble birds?

4. Name the orders into which cartilaginous fishes have been divided; give the distinctive marks of each order.

5. Describe the respiratory apparatus in lamelli-branchiate mollusca.

6. Give some account of the common white-ant, its habits and metamorphoses. Name the order to which it belongs.

7. Describe, as much in detail as possible, the nervous system of an insect.

8. Describe the respiratory organs in each of the orders into which the arachnida are divided.

9. Describe the myriapoda. Mention any Indian members of the class with which you are acquainted, and place them in their proper orders.

10. To what division of the Crustaceæ do the lernææ belong; why are they placed in this class?

COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner—MR. W. G. WILLSON, M.A.

1. How may living beings be distinguished from inorganic bodies, and what artificial distinctions serve to separate plants from animals?

2. Describe an experiment to illustrate the phenomenon of endosmose, and point out the analogy to absorption in living bodies.

3. Name the various portions of the Alimentary Canal, and describe the Mucous Membrane.

4. Describe the Liver and the Pancreas, and state the action of their secretions in the process of digestion.

5. Describe the structure and function of the Kidneys in mammals.

6. Draw theoretic figures to illustrate the circulation in mammals and reptiles, indicating the course of the blood by arrow heads. Write the names of the principal parts in the margins of your paper, and draw lines from the names to the corresponding parts of the diagram.

7. Describe the respiratory apparatus in mammals. What are the principal varieties of respiratory apparatus met with in the animal kingdom?

8. Draw a rough outline of a human skeleton. Write the names of the *principal* bones in the margins of your paper, and draw lines to the parts to which they belong.

B. L. Examination,

1874.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner—MR. CLARKE.

1. What do you understand by the expressions Positive Law, Moral Law, Law of Nature, Equity? What is the fundamental distinction between Law and Religion?

2. What is meant by delegation of sovereignty? Give some examples of it that occur to you. On what principles is sovereignty delegated in India?

3. Enumerate and comment on the grounds of non-liability to secondary obligations of persons who commit breaches of primary obligations. A, a sane man, murders B and is hanged. C, a mad man, murders D and is removed to a lunatic asylum. What is the reason for this different mode of treatment?

4. "Ignorance of fact excuses all liability, whereas ignorance of law excuses none." Explain and give an illustration of this rule. What is the reason for it?

5. What is allegiance? Give a brief account of its historical origin. Distinguish between natural and local allegiance.

6. What are the different kinds of rights according to Blackstone? Give some account of the right of personal security. How is it determined?

7. What were the circumstances which led to the establishment of the Supreme Court of Calcutta? Give a brief sketch of the first 8 years of its history and of the restrictions which were imposed on its powers by the Act of 1781.

8. What are the distinctive peculiarities of the joint estate of a Hindu family according to the Dayabhaga and the Mitakshara treatises?

9. Trace the steps by which the position of Hindu widows has been ameliorated under British rule.

10. What is a Hindu widow's power of alienation under the Mithila and Bengal Schools respectively?

11. What is the rule against perpetuity in the Hindu Wills Act? X, a Hindu, makes a will, by which he leaves a lakh of rupees to Y for life, and, after his death, to the eldest son of Z. At the death of the testator Z had no son. Y dies, and shortly after his death a son is born to Z. What becomes of the legacy?

12. What persons are (1) capable of making wills under Act XXI of 1870, and (2) incapable? What is the general test of the validity of a will? A, a superstitious person who has not long to live, is pressed by B, who professes to have supernatural powers, to make a will in favour of C, on the ground that if he fails to do so he will endanger his eternal salvation. Would this be a valid will? Give reasons.

LAND TENURES, &c.

Examiner—MR. FORSYTH.

1. What is the Court of Wards, and over whom does its superintendence extend? How are the lands of those subject to it to be managed?

2. What are the provisions of the Regulations regarding the validity of *lakhiraj* grants ?

3. What was the principle of the permanent settlement ? State the course of legislation framed for carrying it into effect. Give dates.

4. What is the effect, under Act XI of 1859, of a sale for arrears of revenue of permanently-settled estates on the under-tenures ?

5. What presumption arises when a ryot's rent has not been changed for twenty years prior to the commencement of a suit for rent ? When do ryots acquire rights of occupancy, and on what grounds are ryots having rights of occupancy liable to an enhancement of rent ?

6. Who is entitled to redeem a mortgage, and within what time must the suit be brought, (1) when the property is moveable, (2) when it is immoveable ? What is the effect of a condition (inserted in a mortgage deed) enabling the mortgagee to sell without applying to the Court.

7. State the remedies of the mortgagee and the decree sought (1) in the case of a simple mortgage, (2) in case of mortgage by *bye-bil-wufa*.

8. Who may present a document for registration, and within what time from its execution ?

9. From what time does a registered document operate ? What is the effect of non-registration as regards documents required by law to be registered ?

10. Is a Judge to dismiss a suit as barred by limitation when limitation has not been set up as a defence ? A sues B in Calcutta on a contract made in

London, are the rules of limitation of English or Indian law applicable ?

11. When will the operation of the Limitation Act be affected by (1) a promise or acknowledgment in writing, (2) by part payment of principal ?

HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN LAW.

Examiner—MR. FORSYTH.

1. When and under what school of Hindu law does succession by survivorship take place ? How far does it interfere with the widow's right ?

2. Distinguish between agnatic and cognatic relationship. State the order of succession prevailing in Bengal.

3. In what order do brethren inherit ? What difference is there between brothers of the whole and brothers of the half-blood as regards their right of succession. What between sons of brothers of the whole and half-blood respectively. Give reasons.

4. What was the effect of Act XXI of 1850, and how did it differ from the provisions of Regulation VII of 1832. What effect in Bengal has the unchastity of a Hindu widow on the estate which she inherits from her husband ?

5. To what extent does heirship by right of primogeniture prevail in Hindu law ? What is the effect of custom ?

6. What is *Stridhun* ? How does it descend ? How long does it preserve that character in its devolutions ?

7. Of how much of his property can a Mahomedan testator dispose by will? A has two sons, B and C. B has one son, D. B dies in A's lifetime. What becomes of A's estate? Distinguish between sharers and residuaries.

8. What are the respective shares (1) of a widow in her husband's estate, (2) of a husband in his wife's estate, (3) of an only daughter? A dies leaving father, mother, and ten daughters. State the respective shares of each individual.

9. When there are more sharers than shares, what is done to satisfy the claimants, and in what cases? Show how in the case of husband, father, mother, and daughter there are more sharers than shares, and how this can be rectified.

10. To what property does the right of pre-emption apply, and who may claim it?

11. What incidents are requisite to render a gift valid? Under what circumstances cannot a valid gift be resumed?

12. Is there any presumption in Mahomedan law as to survivorship in the case of two or more persons who perish simultaneously by a sudden death? How does English law deal with the subject?

CONTRACTS AND TORTS.

Examiner—MR. CLARKE.

1. What is meant by consideration? And what is the legal rule with respect to it laid down in the Indian Contract Act? A promises verbally to give

his nephew B the money for a six months' trip to England, but changes his mind afterwards, can B make him fulfil his promise? Give your reasons.

2. What is the principle of a tender, and what is requisite to make it valid?

3. Give some account of Trespass, Waste, and Nuisance. Explain the maxim *sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*.

4. "Suits founded on certain violations of personal rights die with the person." What is the meaning of this? How has the rule been relaxed in English law?

5. A goes into a shop and orders a coat to be made for him. What is the legal relation that has arisen between A and the shopman? And what is the rule of law if (1) there is a dispute about the price afterwards, and (2) if the coat does not fit and A refuses to take it?

6. How does Blackstone define a libel? What was the old rule as to alleging the truth of a libel on an indictment or criminal information for publishing it, and how has it been changed? In what way has the English law been modified with respect to editors and proprietors of newspapers who have published a libel.

7. What is a bailment, and where is a contract of bailment voidable at the option of the bailor? Give illustrations. What is the rule as to negligence in bailees according to the Indian Contract Act, and how does it differ from the law previous to the passing of the Act?

8. A contracts with B to sing at a concert. On the evening of the concert A is taken ill, and cannot sing. Has B any remedy against A? And would he have any if he discovered that A's illness is owing to repeated intoxication? Discuss the principle of law involved in these cases.

9. Give the principal rules which determine partners' mutual relations where there is no special contract to the contrary.

10. What are the consequences of notice given to an agent? When may an agent be indemnified by his principal for acts done by him?

11. Explain the terms "drawer," "drawee," "payee," "acceptance," "acceptance for honour," "endorser," "endorsee" in connection with a bill of exchange. What is the use of bills of exchange in mercantile affairs?

12. When may a Court dissolve a partnership at the suit of a partner?

PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE.

Examiner—MR. CLARKE.

1. What persons are disqualified from suing in a Civil Court? Who are the recognized agents of parties who can make applications to a Civil Court?

2. State the rules as to attachment before judgment in Civil Courts. When can it be withdrawn? How does it affect the rights of persons not parties to the suit?

3. What measures are required in certain cases preliminary to the issue of the warrant for the execution of a decree ?

4. How can a defendant committed to prison in execution of a decree obtain his release ?

5. Give an account of the steps to be taken in a reference to arbitration. When may a Court remit the award to the reconsideration of the arbitrators, and when set it aside ?

6. What are the rules in the Code of Civil Procedure as to mesne profits, declaratory suits, and appeals from interlocutory orders ?

7. What is the law as to the exclusion and admission of evidence to explain or amend ambiguous documents. Give illustrations.

8. When can an admission be proved by or on behalf of the person who makes it or by his representative in interest ?

9. What do you understand by estoppel ? Explain estoppel of tenant, estoppel of acceptor of bill of exchange, estoppel of bailee.

10. When are statements made by a man who is dead admissible in evidence ? A is being tried for a murder. C met D coming from the scene of the murder and heard from him the details which D had just witnessed, no one else being present. At the trial C is asked to relate to the Court what D told him. Is it admissible, and would the death of D previous to the trial have any effect on its admissibility ? Give your reasons.

11. Where are the opinions of third persons relevant facts ?

12. What do you conceive to be the use of a law of evidence? How far does it aid a judicial functionary in the discovery of truth?

CRIMINAL LAW.

Examiner—MR. FORSYTH.

1. How far is intoxication an excuse for crime generally, and when the act done is not an offence unless done with a particular knowledge or intent?

2. What exceptions and qualifications are there to the right of private defence of the body and property? Under what circumstances is a man justified in causing death to a wrong-doer in defence of his property?

3. What are "an unlawful assembly" and "rioting?" A member of an unlawful assembly in prosecution of the common object of that assembly commits an offence. Can the other members of the assembly be punished for that offence?

4. What elements make up the crime of murder. In the following cases what offences has A committed? A intending to kill B kills C by mistake. A kills B in a duel. A arrested by B, a bailiff, kills B. Give reasons.

5. What is an illegal gratification, and who can be guilty of receiving it? What is the crime of giving false evidence?

6. Distinguish between theft, robbery, and dacoity. Define extortion, criminal breach of trust, and cheating.

7. What is forgery ? Can a man forge his own name ? If so, how ?

8. Under what circumstances may a summons or warrant issue ? Who may act without complaint ?

9. State shortly the procedure to be observed by a Magistrate in the trial of warrant cases.

10. What are the respective duties of a Judge and Jury in a criminal trial ? How does a trial by Jury differ from one by assessors ?

11. On what grounds is an appeal admissible (1) generally, (2) from the conviction of a jury ? Can there be an appeal from an acquittal ? If so, under what circumstances ?

12. Upon what principles should the charge be framed, and what is the effect of errors in the charge ? When may a man be tried at the same time for more than one offence ?

L. C. E. Examination,

1873.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner—MR. W. G. WILLSON, M.A., L.C.E.

1. Find correctly to 5 places of decimals the value of each of the following—

$$\frac{97.6237}{0.031} ; \quad \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{1 + \sqrt{3}}.$$

2. I invest in the Government $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan, which is at 11 per cent. premium. Supposing that the loan is to be paid off at par in 6 years, calculate what interest I get for my money.

3. If 120 men, in 3 days, of 4 hours each, can raise an embankment 30 yards long, 2 feet broad, and 4 feet high; how many men will be required to raise an embankment 50 yards long, 6 feet high, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards broad, in 9 days, of 5 hours each?

4. 40lbs. Troy of standard gold, containing 11 parts in 12 of pure gold, is coined into 1,869 sovereigns; calculate in grains to 5 places of decimals the weight of pure gold in a sovereign (175lbs. Troy = 144lbs. Av.)

5. A man buys 27 sheep for Rs. 90, and sells 12 at a loss of 3 per cent.; at how much a piece must he sell the remainder, in order that he may gain $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the whole purchase?

6. A cistern is to be filled from three cocks; the first can fill it in 8 hours, the second in 10 hours, and the third in 14 hours; in what time will they together fill it?

7. Simplify—

$$(1) \frac{\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a}}{\frac{a}{b} - \frac{b}{a}} \div \frac{\frac{a^2}{b^2} - \frac{b^2}{a^2}}{\left(\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2}; \quad (2) \frac{9x^3 - 3x^2y - 6x^2 + 2xy}{6x^4 - 3xy^2 - 4x^3 + 2y^2};$$

$$(3) \frac{\left\{ \frac{a^4 - b^4}{a - b} + 2ab(a + b) \right\}^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\left\{ (a - b)^2 + 4ab \right\}^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

8. Solve the equations—

$$(1) \frac{x}{3} + \frac{3}{x} = \frac{x}{12} + \frac{12}{x}; \quad (2) \begin{matrix} x^2 + xy = 15 \\ xy - y^2 = 2 \end{matrix}; \quad (3) \begin{matrix} x^2yz = a \\ xy^2z = b \\ xyz^2 = c \end{matrix}$$

9. Find, and explain the meaning of, the sum of the series—

$$a + ar + ar^2 + \dots ad \text{ inf.}$$

r being a proper fraction. Sum to *six* terms and to infinity the series—

$$3\frac{3}{8} + 2\frac{1}{4} + 1\frac{1}{2} + \dots$$

10. Out of a party of twelve how many sets of *not more* than five can be made up? How many times will any one person be chosen?

11. Expand $(2x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 3y^{\frac{1}{3}})^5$, and find the co-efficient of x^4 in the expansion of $(1 + x + x^2)^{-1}$.

Find the cube root of 999 correctly to 8 places of decimals.

GEOMETRY.

Examiner—MR. W. G. WILLSON, M.A., L.C.E.

1. On a given right line describe a segment of a circle containing an angle equal to a given angle.

Given of a triangle the base vertical angle, and area, construct it.

2. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

Show that the lines which bisect two angles of a triangle externally, and the remaining angle internally, meet at a point.

3. Construct a rectilinear figure equal to a given one and similar to another given one.

4. From a given point without a plane draw a line perpendicular to the plane.

5. Define a tangent to a curve, and show that the intercept on the tangent to a conic section between the point of contact and the directrix subtends a right angle at the focus.

6. In the parabola prove that— $PN^2 = 4AS \cdot AN$.

The latus rectum of a parabola is 4 inches; find the area of the portion cut off by the double ordinate whose abscissa is 4 inches.

7. In the ellipse prove that— $PN^2 : AN \cdot A'N :: BC^2 : AC^2$.

The axes of an ellipse are 12 feet and 8 feet; calculate the lengths of the ordinates at distances 1, 2 and 3 feet from the centre respectively.

8. If the normal to an ellipse at P meet the axes in G and g, and the diameter parallel to the tangent at P in F, prove that— $PF \cdot PG = BC^2$; $PF \cdot Pg = AC^2$.

9. In the hyperbola show that the intercepts of any chord between the curve and the asymptotes are equal, and that the intercept on a tangent made by the asymptotes is bisected at the point of contact.

10. Show that the section of a cone by a plane, which meets one sheet only, and is not parallel to a generating line, is an ellipse.

TRIGONOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Examiner—MR. W. G. WILLSON, M.A., L.C.E.

1. Prove the fundamental formula for the cosine of the difference and the formula for the difference of the cosines of any two angles.

Express $\sin 2A$, $\cos 2A$ and $\tan 2A$ in terms of $\tan A$.

2. If $\tan A = \frac{1}{2}$, $\tan B = \frac{1}{3}$, $\tan C = \frac{1}{4}$, find $\tan (A+B+C)$.

If A , B , C be the angles of a plane triangle, shew that—

$$(1) \tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C.$$

$$(2) \cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C + 2\cos A \cos B \cos C = 1.$$

3. In a plane triangle prove that—

$$(1) \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R;$$

$$(2) c : a + b :: \cos \frac{A+B}{2} : \cos \frac{A-B}{2};$$

$$(3) (s-a) \tan \frac{A}{2} = (s-b) \tan \frac{B}{2} = (s-c) \tan \frac{C}{2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}{s}} = r.$$

4. When two sides and the included angle of a triangle are given, and it is required to find the base angles and the third side, shew the practical advantage in calculating the third side from the relation (2) in the last question.

The sides of a triangle are 831, 536, and the included angle is $16^{\circ} 28' 40''$; find the base angles and the third side.

5. When the three sides of a triangle are given, and it is required to find the angles, shew the advantages in calculating from the relations (3) in question (3).

The sides of a triangle are 15.32, 21.56 and 16.22; find the angles.

6. In order to measure the height of a house standing on the opposite bank of a river, I measure a base of 50 ft. in line with a side of the house, and from the extremities of this base find the angles of elevation of the top of the house to be $25^{\circ} 10'$ and $36^{\circ} 14'$; what is the height of the house and its distance from the nearest station?

7. The sides of a triangle in chains are 17.28, 13.2 and 14.62; find its area in acres, roods and perches.

8. If a block of marble, which measures 5 ft. 3 in. \times 4 ft. 4 in. \times 3 ft. 7 in., weigh 5 tons; calculate in feet to 5 places of decimals the side of a cube, of the same material, which weighs 23 tons.

9. What weight of gunpowder will be required to fill a vessel whose shape is a frustum of a cone 2 ft. high, and having for its extreme sections circles of 1 ft. and 1 ft. 6 in. in diameter (30 cubic inches of powder = 1lb).

10. Find the weight in tons of a hemisphere of lead 3 ft. 9 in. in diameter, the specific gravity of lead being $11\frac{1}{3}$ (a cubic fathom of water = 6 tons).

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner—MR. W. G. WILLSON, M.A., L.C.E.

1. When three forces meeting at a point are in equilibrium, each force is proportional to the sine of the angle between the lines of action of the other two.

A weight of 25 lbs. hangs at rest, attached to the ends of two strings, the lengths of which are 3 and 4 feet; the other ends of the strings are fastened at two points in a horizontal line, distant 5 feet from each other; find the tension of each string.

2. Two equal forces are inclined at a given angle; find the magnitude of their resultant.

Two rafters, AB and AC, are each 25 feet long, and their feet are tied by an iron rod BC whose length is 40 feet; a weight of one ton is suspended from A; find the strain it produces on the tie, the weight of the rafters being neglected.

3. Find the position and magnitude of the resultant of two like parallel forces acting on a rigid body. A bar of uniform section, 10 ft. long and weighing $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., is suspended at its extremities in a horizontal position, and carries a weight of 4 cwt. suspended from a point distant 3 ft. from one extremity; find the pressures on the points of support.

4. A lever of any form is acted on by any two given forces in the plane of the lever; find the condition of equilibrium and the pressure on the fulcrum, neg-

lecting the weight of the lever. Explain how to solve the same problem when the weight of the lever is taken into account.

5. Show that the force P , which will just support a weight W on a rough inclined plane of inclination α is—

$$P = W \frac{\sin (\alpha - \phi)}{\cos (\theta + \phi)}$$

where θ is the inclination of the force to the plane, and ϕ the angle of friction. Hence find the direction and magnitude of the least force which will support the weight.

6.* Prove the equation in uniformly accelerated motion $s = Vt + \frac{1}{2}at^2$.

A falling body describes one-third of the entire height in the last second; find the height and time of descent.

7. Define the units in the equation $P = ma$. If the unit of mass be the mass of 1 lb. Avoirdupois, determine the mass of a body which gravitates with a force equal to the unit force ($g = 32$ feet per second).

8. A weight of 7 lbs. is drawn along a smooth horizontal table by a weight of 1 lb. hanging vertically, the weights being connected by a string passing over a pulley placed at the edge of the table; determine the tension of the string and the space described in 4 seconds.

9. A particle is projected at a given angle and with a given velocity up an inclined plane of given inclination; find *when* and *where* the particle strikes the plane.

10. A goods train of 200 tons, moving at 20 miles per hour, meets, on a single line of rails, a passenger

train of 50 tons moving in the opposite direction with a velocity of 40 miles per hour. If the elasticity of the engines shocking against each other be represented by $\frac{1}{4}$, find the motion of each train after the shock.

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner—MR. W. G. WILLSON, M.A., L.C.E.

1. Distinguish between the whole pressure of a liquid on any surface and the resultant pressure.

A river wall, 200 yards long, is built in courses of masonry of one foot high; the water rises against it to a height of 6 fathoms; calculate the pressures against the 1st, 18th and 36th courses.

2. Determine the centre of pressure of a rectangle immersed in a liquid with one side in the surface.

Water rises to different heights h and h' at each side of a vertical rectangular flood-gate, which can turn round its base whose length is a . Prove that the horizontal force P , applied perpendicularly to the gate at a height H from the base, which will prevent its turning is

$$P = \frac{w a}{6 H} (h^3 - h'^3)$$

3. Find the resultant pressure of a liquid on the surface of a solid.

A ship sailing from the sea into a river sinks two inches, but after discharging 40 tons of her cargo rises an inch and a half; determine the weight of the ship and the cargo together, the horizontal section of the ship for two inches above the sea being invariable. (Specific gravity of sea-water = 1.025.)

4. Describe the barometer. If h be the difference of level between the mercury in the tube and in the cistern, k the co-efficient of expansion of mercury $t^{\circ}\text{C.}$, its temperature and σ the density of mercury at 0°C. , prove that the pressure of the atmosphere is given by—

$$H = g \sigma (1 - kt) h.$$

5. Describe Nicholson's Hydrometer. When a certain solid, whose weight is 2oz., is placed in the upper cup, a weight of $1\frac{1}{2}\text{oz.}$ must be placed in the upper cup to sink the instrument in water to a given depth; when the solid is placed in the lower cup, a weight of 3oz. must be placed in the upper cup to sink the instrument to the same depth; find the specific gravity of the solid.

6. Determine the density of the air in the receiver of an air-pump after n strokes. A bladder, $\frac{1}{8}\text{th}$ filled with atmospheric air, is placed under the receiver of an air-pump, the capacity of the receiver being twice that of the bladder. Show that it will be fully distended before the completion of the 6th stroke.

7. Show that *thin* lenses may, according to their action on parallel rays, be divided into two classes, three concave and three convex. Draw diagrams of these lenses, and name them. Find the focal length of an equi-convex lens of glass ($\mu = 1.83$), the radius of whose surfaces is 12 inches.

8. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil after direct refraction at a plane surface. The image of a stick immersed in water is inclined to the horizon at an angle of 45° ; find the inclination of the stick. (μ , from air into water, $= \frac{4}{3}$.)

9. Explain how vision of distant objects is aided by the use of the telescope, pointing out the functions of the object-glass and eye-glass respectively.

Explain the principle of the compound refracting microscope, and trace the course of the pencil of rays by which a point of a near object is viewed.

10. Describe the experiment by which Newton analyzed sun-light. Describe and account for Fraunhofer's lines, and give a short explanation of the principles of spectrum analysis.

ROADS AND RAILWAYS.

Examiner—MR. G. POTHECARY, C.E.

1. What are the principal points to be noted in making a "reconnaissance" for a trunk line of road? Give a specimen page of note-book.

2. Give a section of a 12-ft. road running round a rocky hill face, the slope of which is 1 to 1, and take out quantities of work in a length of 100 ft.

3. What means are adopted for passing drainage across such a road as that in previous question?

4. What means are adopted for facilitating the passage of traffic across sandy beds of rivers, where expense renders bridging out of the question?

5. What velocities are allowed through road bridges?

(a) With unprotected floors; (b) with dry rubble pitching; (c) with pucca masonry.

6. Give an elevation and section, with figured dimensions, of a bridge carrying a 20-ft. road over a double line of metre-gauge railway, height of embankment 18 ft.

7. What is the object of reversing stations as used on the ghâts on the Bombay coast? What means are adopted on sharp inclines to prevent accidents in case the momentum of the train overcomes the break-power?

8. Describe the Fell railway system as used on the Alps. What were the heaviest gradients adopted?

9. How are locomotive boilers usually fed? Describe Giffard's injector and its principle.

10. Give sketches and descriptions of the different kinds of permanent way in use in this country, and state weights of rails per yard.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING—I.

Examiner—MR. G. POTHECARY, C.E.

1. Give a plan of a brick-field, showing the arrangement of pugmills, kiln, tables, &c. What are the principal points to be attended to in setting up a moulding table?

2. Give the meaning of the following terms:—Curf, Strike, Sounding-post, Skintling, Hack.

3. What are the respective advantages and disadvantages of flame and clamp kilns? State which system is most suitable in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and why?

4. What was the cause of the failure of the stone first used in the front pillars of the new High Court,

Calcutta? What were the characteristics of the stone first used, and that afterwards substituted? And how was the change carried out?

5. State the proportions of ingredients in soorkey and sand plaster, how is each used, and what precautions are taken to ensure good work?

6. In order to carry off roof drainage, it may be necessary to run a 9-inch pipe down the centre of a wall 2' 7" in thickness, built with 10" \times 5" \times 3" bricks in English bond, give sketches of three consecutive courses, showing how the bond should be arranged.

7. Name the different limestones in use in Bengal; in what proportions are they used with soorkey and sand? and what are the practical methods adopted for ascertaining the best proportions?

8. Have the attempts to manufacture cement in this country been attended with success? Describe the system adopted and the material used.

9. What precautions are necessary in stacking timber, both beams and planks? And what practical means are used for preserving posts buried in the ground from insects and decay?

10. Give a sketch of a wrought-iron grated door, 6' by 3', with iron framing; give all dimensions and take out the weight in cwt.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING—II.

Examiner—MR. G. POTHECARY, C.E.

1. Give a section of an anicut or weir across a river with a sandy bed.

2. With what object are anicuts constructed? And what precautions are taken to prevent silting on their up-stream side?

3. Describe the ordinary method of sinking foundation wells in river-beds: give a sketch of a 4-well rectangular block, and show how bond-plates and tie-rods are used.

4. Give the formula for ascertaining the height to which the backing of an arch should be built. In a brick arch of 60 ft. span, rise 15 ft., thickness of arch 4 ft., state to what height the backing should be built to ensure stability when the centres are struck.

5. What safe loads per ft. super are usually allowed on different kinds of soil?

6. What precautions are adopted for ensuring a good foundation in a soft spongy subsoil?

7. In a surcharged vertical retaining wall with a rectangular section and horizontal bed, height of wall 20 ft., bank above wall 5 ft., weight of earth 100lbs. per c. ft., calculate the thickness of wall.

8. State how you would modify the figure of the above retaining wall without diminishing its stability.

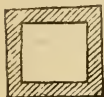
9. Under what circumstances is the screw-pile most advantageously used? Describe the process of screwing, and show by a sketch the manner in which the capstan is attached and power applied.

10. What is the best section for an architrave girder to carry a wall 2 ft. thick over an opening of 20 ft.; height of wall above girder, 10 ft.; weight of masonry may be taken at 110lbs. per c. ft.; calculate strength of girder and state reasons for using form of girder selected.

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Examiner—MR. G. POTHECARY, C.E.

1. Explain the following terms:—(a) Factor of safety; (b) Modulus of elasticity; (c) Moment of inertia; (d) Point of contrary-flexure.



2. Give the formula for the moments of inertia and resistance in a hollow beam of the section given in margin.

3. What is meant by live and dead load on a bridge? How do you arrive at the factor of safety for the mixed load, that for live and dead load being given?

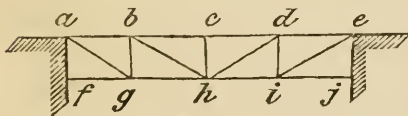
4. What are the tensile and crushing strengths of first class building bricks, mortar, and cement?

5. What is the most economical form of cantilever? (a) with an evenly distributed load; (b) with load concentrated at the extremity.

6. In the case of a cylindrical chimney shaft, 100 ft. in height, 12 ft. external, and 10 ft. internal diameter, what tensile strength of mortar is necessary at base to ensure stability? weight of masonry may be taken at 110lbs. per c. ft., pressure of wind at 50lbs. per ft. super.

7. What is the best section for a cast-iron flanged girder, and why? Under what circumstances are cast-iron girders most advantageously used?

8. In a framed girder of the construction shown



in margin 40 ft. span, depth between neutral axes of flanges 4 ft., uniform load

one ton per foot run, state what bars are in compression and in tension, show what the sectional area of upper flange should be at d , and what is the strain in tons on the bar $d h$.

9. In a "Clark's Patent" roof of 20 ft. span, rise 5 ft., thickness of ring 1 ft., tie-rods 6 ft. apart; calculate the strength of tie-rods, disregarding resistance of side-walls.

10. A beam of uniform and equal section spans an opening of 100 ft., it is fixed at one end, but supported only at the other; show by a diagram the moments of rupture at every 5 ft. of the girder, and show by full and dotted lines when the strains are positive and negative.

CARPENTRY AND MECHANISM.

Examiner—MR. J. M. SCOTT, M.A., L.C.E.

1. Sketch and describe a Queen post truss, and explain the nature of the strains on each part. How is it that the rafter is subjected to two distinct kinds of strain?

2. What are the characteristics of a good system of centering? At what height above the springing are the stones of the arch considered to commence to press upon the centre, and when is the whole weight of the stone resting on the centre?

3. Describe the system of centering commonly used in India, and point out its advantages.

4. Make a free hand sketch of a plain fished joint for a tie beam. State the proportions between the

cross area of the fish pieces and the tie, and show how the position of the bolt holes is determined.

5. What are built ribs, and laminated ribs, and what are their strengths as compared with solid ribs of the same depth?

6. Explain clearly what is meant by the modulus of a machine.

The diameter of the piston of a steam-engine is 80 inches, the pressure of the steam 12lbs. per square inch, the length of stroke is 10 ft., and the number of strokes per minute is 11. If this engine raise 55 c. ft. of water per minute from a depth of 250 fathoms, what is its modulus?

7. Show that the angular velocities of two eccentric wheels moved by a cord wrapping over each, are inversely as the perpendiculars let fall upon the cord from the centres of motion.

8. Describe any form of cam, and give the geometrical construction to find the shape of a cam in which the velocity ratio of the wheel and the rod may be constant.

9. What is the object of any form of parallel motion? Describe and sketch Watts' parallel motion.

10. Explain the action of the forcing pump. What is the object of the air chamber?

HYDRAULICS.

Examiner—MR. J. M. SCOTT, M.A., L.C.E.

1. There are two distinct formulæ for calculating the discharge from a rectangular orifice:—What are

they? Explain by a diagram the different results obtained by the two formulæ.

2. Describe the weirs used on the Manchester waterworks to prevent the water in time of floods, when it is charged with silt, from flowing into the service mains of the town.

3. Describe and sketch the forms of falls used on the Ganges and the Baree Doab Canals respectively.

4. Explain the principle adopted in the modérateur lamp to obtain a constant supply of oil with the variable action of the spring which regulates the supply.

5. Explain the systems adopted in Bengal and Madras respectively for the foundations of weirs or anicuts.

6. A weir 1,000 ft. long discharges 4,500 cubic feet of water per second. What is the depth of water flowing over the crest, if the coefficient be taken as 0.665?

7. Find the diameters of two equal pipes which with the same fall and head will discharge as much water as a single pipe 3 ft. in diameter 5,000 ft. long with a fall of 2 ft. per mile and a head of 80 ft. at its upper extremity.

8. There are two distinct systems of house drainage besides the dry-earth system. What are they,—which is used in Calcutta,—and in your opinion which is best adapted for an Indian city?

9. What precautions must be taken with regard to bends in water pipes, either in a vertical or horizontal direction?

10. Describe the construction and use of the traps used in the Calcutta drainage works.

GEODESY.

Examiner—MR. J. M. SCOTT, M.A., L.C.E.

1. Explain the principle of the vernier scale and give a sketch of the vernier usually attached to the 7-inch Everest theodolite.

2. What is the meaning and advantage of repeating an angle, and how is it accomplished?

3. Describe Gale's traverse system, and show the three conditions that must be fulfilled in any complete circuit. What are bases of verification?

4. What is meant by reduction to the sea-level, reduction to the horizon, and reduction to the centre, and how is the last effected?

5. Describe the box sextant and its adjustments.

6. What is meant by the variation of the compass, and how may its amount be ascertained?

7. Explain clearly the principle and use of contour lines and the method of laying them out.

8. Two straight portions of a railway intersect at an angle of $125^{\circ} 30'$. It is intended to connect them by a curve of 35 chains radius. Calculate tangent, secant, length of curve, and angle for a chord of 1 chain, and explain how the curve would be laid out?

9. If the following survey were made with a compass having 23° W. variation, and plotted on a plan by the true meridian without being reduced to

it, what would be the magnitude of the error in the position of the last point ?

- | | | | | | |
|----|----|------|-----|-----|-----------|
| 1. | S. | 30°W | ... | ... | 4 chains. |
| 2. | N. | 50°W | ... | ... | 8 „ |
| 3. | N. | 50°E | ... | ... | 9 „ |
| 4. | N. | 53°W | ... | ... | 8 „ |

10. On a map at a scale of $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch to 1 mile what will be the length of the side of a square containing 1,000 acres ?

CHEMISTRY AND HEAT.

Examiner—MR. J. M. SCOTT, M.A., L.C.E.

1. How is charcoal obtained,—for what purpose is it used in sugar manufacture, and how does it act as a disinfectant ?

2. Explain the difference between the action of sulphurous acid and chlorine as bleaching agents.

3. What is the action of water on leaden pipes, and how may the presence of lead in water be ascertained ?

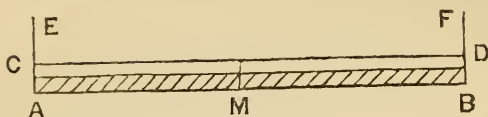
4. What is “Aqua-regia” and on what does its solvent action upon metals depend ?

5. Describe Bessemer’s process for the manufacture of cast steel.

6. How are the fixed points determined on a Thermometric Scale, and why should the freezing point be found first ?

7. How has the expansive power of wrought iron been made use of to restore to their true position walls that have gone out of the perpendicular ? How are the tires of railway carriage wheels put on ?

8. Two bars, AB and CD, are joined at their



middle point M, and are exactly 10 feet long at 62°F . The bar AB is brass, whose coefficient of expansion from 32° to 212° is 0.0018928. The other CD is iron, whose coefficient of expansion is 0.001156. The depth CA is 1.725 inches,—what must be the length of the tongue AE that the points E and F may be at a constant distance for all temperatures?

9. State Boyle and Mariotte's law of the dilatation of gases, and describe any experiment by which its truth may be demonstrated.

10. Describe the wet and dry bulb Hygrometer, and give Dr. Apjohn's formula by which the hygrometric state of the air may be obtained.

MINERALOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner—MR. J. M. SCOTT, M.A., L.C.E.

1. What is the difference between the features as regards situation, that are exhibited by Volcanoes on islands and on continents? Give examples of each.

2. The moisture in the air may be divided into Hygrometrical moisture, and rain or snow. What laws regulate the distribution of each?

3. Mention some of the localities in India where there are any valuable mineral deposits, naming the minerals so occurring.

4. What are the effects of elevation above the sea-level on the temperature and rainfall of a place?

5. What is the difference between the laws of the distribution of temperature in deep sea-water, and on the surface of the sea in different parts of the globe?

6. What is the mean specific gravity of the earth, and what assistance is afforded by the knowledge of this fact to form a conclusion as to the condition of the interior of the earth?

7.* Name the principal *physical* divisions of Hindustan Proper, and describe the course of the Ganges, mentioning the tributaries it receives, and describing the character of the country through which it flows.

8.* Point out what effects the geographical characters of India have had upon its history.

DRAWING.

Examiner—MR. H. H. LOCKE.

1. Draw a plan and an elevation of a cube of 3' 3", which has all its angles cut off in such a way that the "true form" of such section is an equilateral triangle of 16" side. Scale $\frac{1}{12}$.

2. Draw, full size, a single square-thread screw, from the following data:—Diam. at top of thread

* *N.B.*—Double marks will be given for these questions.

$2\frac{3}{4}$ " ; diam. at bottom of thread $1\frac{3}{4}$ " ; pitch 1" ; depth of thread $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Your drawing is to shew 4 revolutions of the helix.

3. Make an isometrical drawing of the solid described in question No. 1 above ; using the same scale.

4. A cylindrical pipe $3\frac{1}{2}$ " diam. has to turn an angle of 135° , towards the right. After continuing in its new course for 10" (measured along the axis) it turns again to the right, at a right angle. Draw, full size, the *development* of the intermediate portion between the two elbows.

5. Draw in what is called "parallel perspective" the solid described above, in the first question ;— distance of station point from plane of picture 10' ; height of Horizontal line 6' ; nearest face of cube 5' within the picture, and its nearest vertical edge 4' to left of point of sight. Scale $\frac{1}{1\frac{1}{2}}$.

6. Give an elevation of the common form of column base which consists of an upper and lower *torus* separated by a *scotia* and *fillets*. Diam. of column which the base is intended to support, 4'. scale $\frac{1}{1\frac{1}{2}}$.

N. B.—All working lines to be left in—"Inking-in" not required, but a clear and definite pencil line is necessary.

Honor Examination,

1874.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner—MR. LETHBRIDGE, M.A.

1. Turn the following passages into modern English prose; adding an explanatory note wherever you make any important change in word or construction:—

- (a.) For every wight that loveth chyvalry,
And wold, his thankes, have a passant name,
Hath preyed that he mighte be of that game;
And wel was him, that therto chosen was.
For if ther felle to morwe such a caas,
I knowe wel, that every lusty knight
That loveth paramours, and hath his might,
Were it in Engelond, or elleswhere,
They wold, here thankes, wilne to be there.

- (b.) He by and by
His feeble feet directed to the cry ;
Which to that shady delve him brought at last,
Where Mammon earst did sunne his threasury :
There the good Guyon he found slumbring fast
In senselesse dreame ; which sight at first him
sore aghast.

2. (a.) Describe generally the condition of the English language at the time of Chaucer.

(b.) What are the chief points in which Chaucer's English differs from earlier forms of the language? Account for and illustrate some of the points of difference.

(c.) Give an historical account of the principal adverbial forms in Chaucer, with illustrations from Shakspeare.

3. The pronoun *he, she, it*, is sometimes regarded as personal. Criticise this classification; give Chaucer's declension, and illustrate some of its forms by references to later writers.

4. Explain the following passages, adding notes on the words and phrases underlined:—

(a.) A vernicle hadde he sowed on his cappe.
His walet lay *by forn* him in his lappe,
Bret-ful of pardoun come from Rome *al hoot*.

(b.) And so *by fil*, that in the *cas* thei founde,
Thurgh girt with many a grevous blody
wounde,
Two yonge knightes *liggyng by and by*,
Bothe in *oon* arnes clad ful richely.

(c.) Great *guerdon*, well I wote, should you
remaine.

(d.) Nought *feard* their force, that fortilage to
win,
But wisdomes powre and temperaunce's
might:
By which the mightiest things *efforced bin*.

(e.) And *assayed*.
To *stanch* the blood by *breathing of* the vein.

(f.) His navy's *moulted* wings he *imps* once
more.

- (g.) To compass this the *triple bond* he broke.
- (h.) But wisdom of her sons
Shall not the less, though late, be justified.
- (i.) These were the *lurking* Satyrs, a wild brood
of *gamesome* Deities.
- (j.) More remote and *buxom-brown*,
The Queen of vintage bow'd before his
throne.
- (k.) *Sit thee* by the *ingle*, when
The *sear faggot* blazes bright,
Spirit of a winter's night;
When the *soundless* earth is *muffled*,
And the cakèd snow is *shuffled*
From the ploughboy's heavy *shoon*.

5. Give the substance of Spenser's legends of Sabrina, Leyz Ferrex and Porrex; and cite references to these legends in other writers. What historical allusions are contained in the names *Cassibalane*, *Bunduca*, *Troynovant*? Discuss Spenser's derivations of the words *Germany*, *Mercia*.

6. Identify the most important personages referred to in Absalom and Achitophel. Describe the characters of Achitophel and Zimri respectively; and illustrate them by references to the lives of the persons satirised.

7. What were the leading ideas of Wordsworth's theory of English poetic style? How far, judging from those of his works which you have read, did he carry out this theory in practice? Give full illustrations.

8. Give some account of Campbell's most popular lyrical poems, and the events which suggested them.

Compare or contrast the style of his lyrics with those of (1) Wordsworth, (2) Shelley.

9. Explain the following words, dwelling especially on their history :—*Orchard, ago, bridegroom, swynke, pitance, vermeill, weed, sprent, quick, fee.*

THE DRAMA.

Examiner—MR. LETHBRIDGE, M.A.

1. How far are Shakspeare's Romans true to their national character? How do the Romans of *Coriolanus* differ from those of *Julius Cæsar* and *Antony and Cleopatra*? Point out some anachronisms in these plays.

2. Compare the genius of Marlowe with that of Shakspeare. How does Shakspeare appear to be indebted to the dramatists that immediately preceded him?

3. Give some account of the Stage in the time of Shakspeare.

4. Explain the following passages, adding notes on the words and phrases underlined :—

(a.) For *wot* you not that I have *made him sure*
unto our cousin?

(b.) And, *Midas-like*, he *jets* it in the court.

(c.) As a putrefying branch
That *deads* the royal vine, whose golden leaves
Empale your princely head.

(d.) Even like a *fawning greyhound* in the leash,
To let him *slip* at will.

- (e.) One that feeds
On objects, arts, and imitations.
- (f.) On our *former* ensign
Two mighty *eagles* fell.
- (g.) I'll set a *bourn* how far to be beloved.
- (h.) Labienus
(This is stiff news) hath, with his Parthian force,
Extended Asia from *Euphrates*.
- (i.) Our ills told us
Is as our *earing*.
- (j.) When Tarquin made a head for Rome.
- (k.) Thou wast a soldier
Even to Cato's wish.
- (l.) With whom he may *articulate*.
- (m.) Our veil'd dames
Commit the war of white and *damask*, in
Their nicely-*gawded* cheeks, to the wanton
spoil
Of Phœbus' burning kisses.
- (n.) I have not heard the name of Artevelde
Since that usurper Jacques *died the death*.
- (o.) We'll have the terms *engross'd*.
- (p.) I have already tried the *chalybeate* waters.
- (q.) And both the mighty Lumina by no Male-
ficus *affronted*.
- (r.) The *Rhinegrave* stands but four days' march
from here.

5. Give the history of the words *can*, *may*. Distinguish clearly between the indicative and the conditional meanings of *might*, with illustrations from your plays.

6. Give a full account of the use of the Noun Absolute in English; and compare it with the Redundant Pronoun.

7. Illustrate from your plays the Elizabethan meanings of (1) *of*, (2) *to*, (3) *but*; shewing clearly in each case the connexion between the various shades of meaning.

8. Describe the condition of Flanders and the Flemings in the time to which Philip Van Artevelde refers. Give a careful account of the plot of the play.

9. Explain historically and otherwise the following words and phrases:—*The antic hay—to the proof—glozing—bandy—larded with pearl—hoy—runagates—beholden—mortised—speculum astrologicum.*

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—REV. M. A. SHERRING, M.A.

1. State some of the chief distinctions between the grammatical usages of Hooker and those of modern times, giving illustrations of your observations.

2. (a.) "In laws," he says, "that which is natural bindeth universally; that which is positive, not so." Why is this?

(b.) Show that, "the case of man's nature standing as it doth, some kind of regiment the law of nature doth require."

(c.) How does Hooker prove the following statement?—"See we not plainly that obedience of creatures unto the law of nature is the stay of the whole world?"

3. (a.) What were the sentiments on poetry current in England in the days of Sir Philip Sidney, which his essay was intended to correct?

(b.) What are some of the moral influences which he believes poetry to produce upon the mind?

4. On what properties does beauty, in the opinion of Burke, depend?

5. Criticize his theory that terror is associated with everything that is sublime.

6. In his delineations of the characteristics of Nature, what peculiarities and excellencies does Ruskin, as a writer, exhibit?

Illustrate your observations by an analysis of one of the following essays:

1. Leafage of Trees.
2. The Charm of Flowers.
3. Stones.
4. The Mystery of Clearness.

7. Give a condensed statement of his remarks—

1. On the virtue of restraint;
2. On the sacredness of home.

8. What is the important distinction he draws between 'Great and Mean Art'?

9. Explain the following passages, writing brief explanatory notes on the italicized words:—

(a.) That *numbrous kinde* of writing what is called verse.

(b.) The *pillers* of *manlyke* liberty.

(c.) Hitting *jump* that indivisible point or centre wherein goodness consisteth.

(d.) All *manner* laws.

(e.) They got not so much as to *quite* their charges.

(f.) What one amongst them commonly doth not *stomach* at such contradiction?

(g.) The works of nature are all *behoveful*.

10. Write a short account of the condition of English literature in the latter half of the sixteenth century.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—REV. M. A. SHERRING, M.A.

1. (a.) What is the estimate which Coleridge forms of Pope and his school of poets?

(b.) What is the judgment he passes on the poets Bowles and Cowper?

2. How does he sustain the following assertions?—"Of all trades, literature at present demands the least talent or information; and of all modes of literature, the manufacturing of poems." Criticize these statements, and give your own views upon them.

3. What important distinctions does Coleridge draw between pointing out the defects of a work, and exhibiting its beauties? And what does he say respecting the proper province of a critic?

4. (a.) How does he show that, while "'tis conscience that makes cowards of us all," "it is conscience too which makes heroes of us all?"

(b.) What does he mean by "a lazy half-attention amounts to a mental yawn?"

(c.) Explain and criticize the following statement:—"We cannot give up our reason without giving up, at the same time, our individual personality."

5. There are two kinds of relation in which objects of mind may be contemplated: the first is that of law; the second is that of theory. State briefly what Coleridge says of each of these.

6. (a.) What is Mill's definition of grammar?

(b.) What, according to him, is the subject-matter of universal grammar?

(c.) What is his meaning in this sentence?—"With the wise man, a word stands for the fact which it represents; to the fool, it is itself the fact."

7. (a.) Criticize his assertion, that, in the operations of the intellect, it is much easier to go wrong than right.

(b.) What distinction does he draw between the *form* and the *substance* of ancient classical writings?

(c.) What does he mean by the "wisdom of life" as applied to the literature of the classical languages?

8. Mill mentions three main ingredients of human culture. State them.

9. Give a summary of Mill's views on the importance of the study of logic.

10. What does he say is the object of the study of history ?

11. What is the advantage which, in his estimation, Britain has over other European countries in point of morals ?

12. (a.) Give a brief outline of the plot of *Ivanhoe*.

(b.) What are the chief characteristics of Sir Walter Scott as a novelist ?

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.

Examiner—REV. M. A. SHERRING, M.A.

1. Trace the changes which the English words *of*, *off*, and *over* have undergone in the Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, and Gothic languages.

2. Applying Grimm's law, state what the letters *p*, in Sanskrit, and *t*, in Greek, severally become in the Gothic and Low German languages ; and also what the letter *h*, in Modern High German, becomes in Sanskrit and Greek.

3. What is meant by *strong* and *weak* verbs ? Give illustrations of both. In what manner did all strong verbs of the Aryan languages originally form their perfect tense ? Give instances in support of your answer.

4. (a.) What part of speech was the definite article originally ?

(b.) What was its primitive form in the masculine and feminine genders ?

(c.) Analyze the word *what*.

(d.) When did the English indefinite article come into use ?

5. Show that the suffix *ká*, in the Sanskrit *haim-anti-ká*, “winterly,” is the same as the suffix *y* in *stony* and *mighty*.

6. Give the meanings of the two elements composing the words *mother* and *daughter* ; and trace the words through as many languages as you are able.

7. (a.) Analyze the words *foremost* and *former*.

(b.) Trace the second syllable in *greatest* through the Gothic, Greek, and Sanskrit languages.

8. What are the chief characteristics philologically of the Indo-European family of languages as distinguished from the other great families of languages ?

Into how many branches is it divided ? State them.

9. Mention the three principal branches into which the Semitic languages are divided.

10. Point out the fundamental distinctions in the tenses of the Semitic verb as compared with the tenses of the verb of the Aryan languages.



FOR AN ENGLISH ESSAY.

Examiner—MR. LETHBRIDGE, M.A.

One subject *only* to be chosen.

(a.) The nature and causes of the chief irregularities in Elizabethan English.

(b.) The influence on English literature exerted by its greatest leaders.

SANSKRIT.

Poetry and Rhetoric.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESA CHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. What are the characteristics of पद्य or poetry? What are its principal divisions, in respect of versification, and on what principle have these divisions been made? Illustrate your answer by examples, original or quoted.

2. Describe the metre in which Canto XI. of *Kirātārjunīya* is written, and shew by reference to the canons of Rhetoric, that *Kirātārjunīya* is a *Māhākāvya*.

3. What is your opinion regarding the authorship of the *Kārikās* (कारिका) and *brittis* (वृत्ति) in *Kāvyaṣprokāsa*? Give reasons for your answer.

4. पाण्डुच्छायेपवनवृतयः केतकैः सूचिभिन्नैः
नीडारमैर्गृहवलिभुजामाकुलग्रामचैत्याः ।
त्वय्यासन्ने परिणतफलश्यामजम्बवानान्ताः
सम्पत्सुप्रन्ते कतिपयदिनस्थायिहंसा दशार्णाः ॥

(a.) What is the gender of पाण्डु, in the above *sloka*?

(b.) Give a synonym of सूचिभिन्नैः, taking care that the synonym be not a compound word.

(c.) What is the meaning of भिन्न here? Is it used in its primary or secondary signification? According to what वृत्ति does it bear its meaning here? To what particular division does the वृत्ति belong?

(d.) What is the meaning here of the 7th (सप्तमी) विभक्ति in आसन्ने? Explain clearly its अन्वय or relation.

(e.) What different meanings have been proposed of परिणतफलश्यामजम्बूवनान्ताः? Which do you prefer and why?

(f.) Why was दशार्ण so called? What was its capital? Describe the boundaries of the country.

(g.) Is the above *sloka* chargeable with any of the following rhetorical defects:—अभवन्मतयोग, अधिकपदता, प्रसिद्धिविरोध, अविशेषे विशेष, अपुष्टार्थता and च्युतसंस्कारः?

If so, can you offer any justification?

5. Explain :—

कस्मिन्नपि मते सत्ये हताः सर्वमतत्यजः ।

त्वद्दृष्ट्वा व्यर्थतामात्रमनर्थस्तु न धर्मजः ॥

वैशद्यहृद्यैर्मृदिमाभिरामै-

रामोदिभिस्तानथ जातिजातैः ।

आनर्चं गीत्यन्वितघट्टपदैः सा

स्तवप्रसूनैस्तवकैर्नवीनैः ॥

अजिह्वमोजिष्टममोघमक्लमं

क्रियासु बङ्गीषु पृथङ्दियोजितम् ।

प्रसेहिरे सादयितुं न सादिताः

श्रौरौघमुत्साहमिवास्य विद्विषः ॥

6. असमानमिवौजांसि सदसा गौरवेरितम् ।

नाम यस्याभिनन्दन्ति द्विषोऽपि स पुमान्
पुमान् ॥

(a.) Is the above *sloka* a चित्र or a ध्वनि ?

(b.) Is the phrase पुमान् पुमान् chargeable with
the rhetorical defect कथितपदत्व ?

(c.) Give the etymology of पुमान् ।

7. Illustrate the following *sloka*, by means of
parallel passages :—

न देवा दण्डमादाय रक्षन्ति पशुपालवत् ।

यन्तु रक्षितुमिच्छन्ति सुबद्धा योजयन्ति तम् ॥

8. Explain the *Vedic*, *Maimānsik*, and *Paurāṇik*
allusions in the following *slokas* :—

ग्रावोन्मज्जनवत् यज्ञफलेऽपि श्रुतिमत्यता ।

का अद्वा तत्र धीवद्वाः कामाधा यत्खिलीकृतः ॥

प्रलापमपि वेदस्य भागं मन्यव्यमेव चेत् ।

केनाभाग्येन दुःखान्न विधीनपि तथेच्छतः ॥

दमनादमनाक् प्रसेदुषस्तनयां तथग्रगिरस्तपोधनात् ।

वरमाप स दिष्टपिष्टपत्रितयानन्यसदृग्गुणोदयाम् ॥

9. जयमत्रभवान् नूनमरातिष्वभिलाषुकः ।

क्रोधलक्ष्म क्षमावन्तः कायुधं क तपोधनाः ॥

यः करोति वधोदर्का निःश्रेयसकरीः क्रियाः ।

ग्लानिदोषच्छिदः स्वच्छाः स मूढः पङ्कयत्यपः ॥

(a.) Why is जयं used with the 2nd विभक्ति, and not with the 6th ?

(b.) If a final verb be inserted in the 1st line of the 1st *sloka*, will it be in the 2nd or 3rd person ?

(c.) Is the opposition or विरोध between क्रोध and क्षमा, alluded to in the first *sloka*, on आश्रयैक्ये or आलम्बनैक्ये ? Is क्षमा a रस or a भाव according to *Kāvya-prakāśa* ? What is your own opinion ?

(d.) Give the etymology of निःश्रेयस and पङ्कयति.

(e.) Point out any rhetorical figures or अलङ्कार in the above *slokas*.

10. यथेववादयः शब्दा यत्परास्तसैव उपमानता-

प्रतीतिरिति यद्यप्युपमानविशेषणान्येते, तथापि
शब्दशक्तिमहिम्ना अत्यैव षष्ठीवत्सम्बन्धं प्रति-
पादयन्तीति तत्सङ्गावे औती उपमा ।

Explain the above passage and illustrate by
quotations the use of the word वा in the sense of
resemblance.

11. Give the different meanings of इव in the
following :—

परदृष्टिषु मत्सराणां
किमिव ह्यस्ति दुरात्मनामलङ्घ्यम् ।
उपकार इवासति प्रयुक्तः
स्थितिमप्राप्य गृहे गतः प्रणाशम् ।
कृतशक्तिरधोमुखो गुरुत्वा-
ज्जनितब्रीड इवात्मपौरुषेण ॥

SANSKRIT.

Prose and the Drama.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESA CHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. To what species of dramatic composition does
Uttarārāma-charita belong? What is its principal
rasa ?

2. यं ब्राह्मणमियं देवी वाग्वशेनवानुवर्त्तते ।
उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्प्रणीतं प्रयोक्ष्यते ॥

Point out any grammatical mistakes in the above *sloka*. Some read ब्रह्म॥णं for ब्र॥ह्मणं in the 1st line. Which reading do you prefer and why ?

3. Trace the parentage of the ten princes mentioned in *Das'akumāra-charita*.

4. The *Das'akumāra-charita* is remarkable for its idiomatic Sanskrit. Prove this by quotations.

5. "The introduction to the *Das'akumāra-charita*," says Professor Wilson, "is commonly attributed to Dandi himself; but as it is somewhat less ambitiously written, and as the incidents related are, in one or two cases, briefly repeated in the body of the work, and with some contradictions, doubts have been started as to the accuracy of the attribution. If not the composition of the same hand, it must be one of nearly the same time and the same school, and may be regarded as the work of one of the author's disciples." Comment upon this.

6. Is the short scene that follows the 5th Act of the *S'ākuntala* an अङ्कावतार or a प्रवेशक ?

7. रक्षिणौ । (पुरुषं ताडयित्वा) अले कुम्भिलआ
कधेहि कहिं तुए एशे महामणिभासुले उक्चिखं-
णामाखले लाअकीए अङ्गुलीअए शमाशादिदे ?

In what dialect is the above passage written?

Some read कुम्भिलए for कुम्भिलआ. Which do you prefer, and why?

8. (a.) Render into English the Sanskrit portion of the following, and the rest into Sanskrit :

(b.) Professor Wilson reads मज्जटा for मङ्गर-जटा in the 3rd line of extract 3. Which do you prefer, and why? Do you think it necessary to make any alteration in the reading of Extract 3.

(१) त्रिजटा । कण्ठिमादामह सामी क्व
संपदं सब्बतोमहं णाम अट्टालअं आरुहिअ तीए
रक्खसकुलकालरत्तीए अधिट्ठिदं असोअवणिअं
ज्जेव पलोअन्तो चिट्ठिदि । अस्सं अ इहिमुहं पउ-
त्ताए एसा पउत्ती सुद्धा एदं णअरबुत्तन्तं अणुहविअ
किं वि दुस्साअन्ती सामिनी वि पडिवोहेडं तहिं
ज्जेव पत्थिदेत्ति ।

माल्य । वत्से स्त्रीत्वेऽपि वर सा खलु देवी
मन्दोदरी यन्मतिः प्रतिबोधनायेत्ताम्यति ।

(२) शर्विलकः । भवतु बीजं प्रक्षिपामि,
(तथा कृत्वा) निक्षिप्तं बीजं न क्वचित् स्फारीभवति,
अये परमार्थदरिद्रोऽयं ! भवतु गच्छामि ।

विदूषकः । उत्स्रज्जायते,—भो वयस्स सन्दी

विअ दिज्जदि, चार विअ शेक्खामि ता गेन्दु भवं
एदं सुवस्सभण्डअम् ।

शर्वि० । किंनु खल्वयमिह मां प्रविष्टं ज्ञात्वा
दरिद्रोऽस्मीति उपचसति, तत् किं व्यापादयामि,
उत लघुत्वादुत्सन्नायत ? दृष्ट्वा अये जज्जरस्नान-
शाटीनिवद्धं दीपप्रभयीद्दीपितं सत्यमेवैतत् अल-
ङ्करणभाण्डम् ! भवतु गृह्णामि ; अथवा न युक्तं
तुल्यावस्थं कुलपुत्रजनं पीडयितुं, तद्गच्छामि ।

विदू० । भो वयस्स साविदोऽसि गोबह्मणकामए
जइ एदं सुवस्सभण्डअं ण गेन्हसि ।

(३) अदृशप्रत च स्वप्ने हस्तिवक्त्रो भगवान्
आह स्म च सौम्य उपहारवर्मान् मा स्म ते दुर्वि-
कल्पोऽभूत्, यतस्त्वमसि मदंशः, शङ्करजटाभारलाल-
नोचितामरसरिदसौ वरवर्णिनी । तां कदाचित्
गजाननो जलक्रीडां कुर्वन् अतिव्यगाहत ; सा च
सपत्नीतनयविहितां विलोडनामसहमाना तमशपत्,
एहि मर्त्तप्रत्वमिति । सोऽप्यहेतुकशपप्रदानात्
तामशपत् यथेह बज्जभोग्या तथापि प्राप्य मानुष-
कमनेकसाधारणीभवेति तदयमर्थो भव्यो भवता
निराशङ्कप्र इति ।

9. Translate the following passages into Sanskrit, *verbatim*. Turn it also into idiomatic Sanskrit, making any omissions or additions, if necessary.

“Virtue may be assailed, but never hurt,
Surprised by unjust force, but not enthrall’d ;
Yea, even that, which mischief meant most harm,
Shall in the happy trial prove most glory ;
But evil on itself shall back recoil,
And mix no more with goodness ; when at last,
Gather’d like scum, and settled to itself,
It shall be in eternal restless change,
Self-fed and self-consumed : If this fail,
The pillar’d firmament is rottenness,
And earth’s base built on stubble.”

“Let no man upon a weak conceit of sobriety or an ill-applied moderation think or maintain, that a man can search too far, or be too well studied in the book of God’s word, or in the book of God’s works ; divinity or philosophy ; but rather let men endeavour an endless progress or proficiencie in both ; only let men beware that they apply both to charity and not to swelling ; to use, and not to ostentation ; and again, that they do not unwisely mingle or confound these learnings to-gether.”

SANSKRIT.

*The Vedas, &c.**Examiner*—PANDIT MAHESA CHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. What are the principal divisions of a *Veda*? What does each division treat of? Which of the *Vedas* is the earliest? What is the peculiar character of each?

2. Who are the gods to whom praises and prayers are addressed in the *Rigveda*? Are any of the gods of *pauranic* mythology mentioned in the *Rigveda*? If not, how would you account for such names as *Rudra* and *Indra* of the *pauranic* *Siva* and *Devaraja*?

3. त्वं वलस्र गोमतेऽपावरद्विवो बिलम् ।

त्वां देवा अबिभ्युषस्तुज्यमानास आविषुः ।

तवाहं शूर रातिभिः प्रत्यायं सिन्धुमावदन् ।

उपातिष्ठन्त गिर्वणो विदुष्टे तस्र कारवः ॥

(a.) Give synonyms of the words underlined in the above passage.

(b.) Give the etymology of

आविषुः, प्रत्यायं, सिन्धुम्, गिर्वण and कारवः ।

(c.) Account for ष in आविषुः

(d.) Explain the allusion in the first *rich*.

(e.) Is there anything in the above passage to discountenance the common orthodox doctrine of the eternity of the *vedas*? How do orthodox Pandits explain it away?

4. Explain the following :—

उत नः सुभगानरिर्वीचेयुर्दस्य कष्टयः ।
 सग्रामेदिन्द्रस्य शस्त्राणि ॥
 एमाशुमाशवे भर यज्ञश्रियं नृमादनम् ।
 पतयन्मन्दयत्सखम् ॥
 शश्वदिन्द्रः पोषुयद्भिर्जिगाय
 नानद्भिः शश्वसद्भिर्धनानि ।
 स नो हिरण्यरयं दंसनावान्त्स
 नः सनिता सनये स नोऽदात्
 आश्विनावश्चावत्येषा यातं शवीरया ।
 गोमहस्ता हिरण्यवत् ॥
 अश्वप्रो वारो अभवस्तदिन्द्र सहके
 यत्ता प्रत्यहर्देव एकः ।
 अजयो गा अजयः शूर सोममवाहजः
 सत्तवे सप्त विन्धून् ॥

5. Render into vedic Sanskrit :—

The divine Savitri travels by an upward and by a downward path ; deserving adoration, he journeys with two white horses ; he comes hither from a distance, removing all sins. His white-footed coursers, harnessed to his car with a golden yoke, have manifested light to mankind. Men and all the regions are ever in the presence of the divine Savitri. Indra, performer of holy acts, desirous of going to man, thou with thy steeds hast slain Vritra (hast set free) the waters, hast taken in thy hands thy thunderbolt of iron, and hast made the sun visible in the sky. The strong heaven was rent asunder with fear at the clamour of that Ahi, when thou, Indra, wast inspirited by (drinking) the effused (*soma* juice) and thy thunderbolt in its vigour struck off the head of Vritra, the obstructor of heaven and earth.

6. Give a brief sketch, in Sanskrit, of the plot of *Mrichchhakatika*, imitating the style of *Dandi*.

SANSKRIT.

*Bhatti, Grammar, &c.**Examiner*—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

I. त्वं नो मतिमिवाधासीर्नष्टा प्राणानिवादधः ।

Give the meaning of this line in English, and parse अधासीः and अदधः Is there any other form of the same verb in the same tense?

II. अलिप्तैवानिलः शीतो वने तं न त्वजिह्वदत् ।

भनञ्मि सर्वमर्यादास्तनच्चि व्योम विस्तृतं ।

दृष्ट्वा ताममुचद्रामो युग्यायात इव अमं ।

हृदयङ्गममेतत्तां ब्रवीमि न पराभवं ।

मन्ये किञ्चमहं घ्नन्तं त्वामक्षत्रियजे रणे ।

लक्षणाधिज दुर्वृत्तं प्रयुक्तमनुजेन नः ॥

समुत्तरन्तावव्ययप्रौ नदान् भिद्योद्वयसन्निभान् ।

सिध्यतारामिध स्थातां श्वरीमापतुर्वने ॥

अकृष्टपचराः पश्यन्तौ ततो दाशरथी लताः ।

रत्नान्नपानकुप्यानामाटतुर्नष्टसं स्मृती ॥

कृतेनोपकृतं वायोः परिक्रीणानमुत्थितं ।

पित्रा संरक्षितं शक्रात्स मैनाकाद्रिमैक्षत ॥

योऽपचक्रे वनात्सीतामधिचक्रेन यं हरिः ।

विकुर्वाणः खरानद्य बलं तस्य निहन्मग्रहं ॥

कृत्वा कर्म यदादिष्टं पूर्वकार्याविरोधि यः ।
 करोत्यभ्यधिकं कृत्यं तमाज्ज दूतमुत्तमं ॥
 यदताप्तीच्छ नैर्भानु र्यत्रावासीन्मितं मरुत् ।
 यदप्यानं हिमोस्त्रेण भनक्तुपवनं कपिः ॥

Translate the above lines into English.

III. Give the root of तनच्मि.

IV. Derive कुप्यं, and give its meaning. Is there any word in any other language with which it may be compared ?

V. What is implied by the phrase
 अक्षत्रियजे रणे ?

VI. What story is referred to above about Maināka ?

VII. सन्दृशत्र शरणं शून्यं भिक्षमाणो वनं प्रियां ।

Parse भिक्षमाणः Refer to any rule of Panini which regulates the Syntax here.

VIII. न प्रणाय्यो जनः कञ्चिन्नि कायं तेऽधितिष्ठति ।

Give the meaning of प्रणाय्य and निकाय्य, and the reason why the latter is put in the accusative case—referring to Panini's rule on the subject.

IX. आवामभ्रंलिहं गिरिं ।

एव विद्वन् पितुः कामात् पान्तावत्यस्यचान्
 मुनीन् ।

सर्वकषयशःशाखं रामकल्पतरुं कपिः ।

आदायाम्रं कषं प्रायान्मलयं फलशालिनं ॥

Render अम्रं लिहं and अम्रं कषं into English each by one compound of two words. What is meant by अल्पम्पचान् ?

X. पश्य दन्द्रमणान् हंसानरविन्दसमुत्सुकान् ।

State the *samāsa* in अरविन्दसमुत्सुकान् and refer to the rule.

XI. पानशैण्डाः पथःक्षीवां वृन्दैरुदचरन्त च ।

State the *samāsa* in पानशैण्ड and refer to rule.

XII. व्यरमत् प्रधनाद्यस्मात् परिचस्तः सहस्रदृक् ।

क्षणं पर्यरमत्तस्य दर्शनात् पवनात्मजः ॥

Give the meaning of these two lines.

XIII. अवाद्यायुः शनैर्यस्यां लतां नर्तयमानवत् ।

नायासयन्त संवृता ऋतवोऽन्योन्यसम्पदः ॥

ज्योत्स्नामृतं शशी यस्यां वापीर्विकसितोत्पलाः ।

अपाययत सम्पूर्णः सदा दशमुखान्नया

Give the meaning of these lines, and refer to other poets for similar sentiments.

XIV. तां पराजयमानां स प्रीतेरध्यां दशाननात् ।

अन्तर्दधानां रक्षोभ्या मलिनां ध्याममर्द्धजा ॥

Give the meaning of these lines, and account for the ablatives by referring to Panini.

XV. रामादधीतमन्देशो वायोर्जातश्चतुतस्मितां ।

In what case is वायोः and why ? Give the Sutra.

XVI. विष्कम्भितुं समर्थोऽपि नाचलद्ब्रह्मगौरवात्

What is meant by ब्रह्मगौरवात् ?

XVII. शयानां कुष्ठले तारां दिविष्ठामिव
निर्मलां

What is कुष्ठले, and why has it taken this form ?

XVIII. अग्रे वणे वर्तमाने प्रतीचरां चन्द्रमण्डले ।

देवदारुवनामिश्रैरित्यूर्चानरद्विषः ।

संहर्षयोगिणः पादैः ।

माकाशीरन्तरयणं ।

(a.) Why is it वन with cerebral ए in one place and not in other ?

(b.) Account for the cerebral ए in the last two lines.

XIX. ततः कर्त्ता वनाकम्पं ववौ वर्षाप्रभञ्जनः

कुर्याद्योगिनमध्येव स्फूर्जवान् परिमोहिनं ।

तत्राग्निने सुखदुःखस्य परिच्छेदप्यभिसामृतुः

(a.) By what are वनाकम्पं, सुखदुःखस्य and

अमसां respectively governed ? Give the rules on the subject.

(b.) What is the subject in the last two lines ?

SANSKRIT.

Philosophy.

Examiner—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. State the differences between the Vedānta, Nyāya and Sāṅkhya in their respective theories of the Creation.

2. Do they all hold as authority the following Upanishad text ? How do they respectively interpret it ?

यतो वा इमानि भूतानि जायन्ते येन जातानि
जीवन्ति यत् प्रयन्त्यभिसंविशन्ति तद्विजिज्ञासस्व
तद्ब्रह्म ।

3. Does the grammatical Sūtra of Pāṇini जनिकर्तुः प्रकृतिः bear on the question at all ? If it does, which theory does it countenance ? What is the precise meaning of that Sūtra ? What is जनिकर्तुः ?

4. State Sāṅkarācārya's argument based on

the above grammatical Sutra in favor of the Vedānta.

5. Translate into English and expound the following :—

धर्मेण गमनमूर्द्धं गमनमधस्ताद्भवतप्रधर्मेण ।

ज्ञानेन चापवर्गे विपर्ययादिष्यते बन्धः ॥

धर्मेण गमनमूर्द्धं द्युप्रभृतिषु लोकेषु, गमनम-
धस्ताद्भवतप्रधर्मेण सुतलादिषु, ज्ञानेन चापवर्गः ।
तावदेव प्रकृतिरारभते न यावद्विवेकख्यातिं करोति
अथ विवेकख्यातौ सत्यांकृतकृत्यतया विवेकख्याति-
मन्तं पुरुषं प्रति निवर्त्तते, यदाहुः विवेकख्याति-
पर्यन्तं प्रकृतिचेष्टितमिति । विपर्ययादतत्तु ज्ञानादिष्यते
बन्धः ; स च त्रिविधः प्राकृतिको वैकृतो दाक्षिणश्चेति,
तत्र प्रकृतावात्मज्ञानात् ये प्रकृतिमुपासते तेषां
प्राकृतो बन्धः, यः पुराणे प्रकृतिलयान् प्रत्युच्यते
पूर्णं शतसहस्रान्तु तिष्ठन्तप्रत्यक्तचिन्ताका इति ।
वैकारिको बन्धस्तेषां ये विकारानेव भूतेन्द्रिया-
हङ्कारबुद्धीः पुरुषबुद्ध्या उपासते तान् प्रतीदमच्यते
दश मन्वन्तराणीह तिष्ठन्तप्रत्यक्तचिन्तकाः ।
भौतिकासु शतं पूर्णं सहस्रान्ताभिमानिकाः ।
वैद्या दशसहस्राणि तिष्ठन्ति विगतज्वराः ।

ते खलुमी विदेहा येषां वैकृतिको बन्धइति । इष्टापूर्त्त-
न दाक्षिणः पूरुषतत्तानभिज्ञो हि इष्टापूर्त्त-
कारी कामोपहतमनावध्यतइति ॥

6. What is the Sankhya definition of Prakriti? What is the theological idea attached to it by the worshippers of Sakti? Is their idea of *Purusha*, again, consistent with the Sankhya theory? What is इष्टापूर्त्त ?

7. दृष्टवदानुश्रविकः स ह्यविशुद्धिद्वयातिशययुक्तः ।
What is meant by आनुश्रविकं ?

8. Why is it considered as connected with impurities ?

9. How many proofs or instruments of knowledge does the Sankhya recognize, and what reasons are alleged for them ?

10. What is meant by आप्तवचनं ?

11. शरीरस्य न चैतन्यं ऋतेषु व्यभिचारतः ।
तथात्वञ्चेदिन्द्रियाणामुपघाते कथं स्मृतिः ॥
मनोऽपि न तथा ज्ञानाद्यनध्यक्षं तदा भवेत् ।
धर्माधर्माश्रयोऽध्यक्षो विशेषगुणयोगतः ॥
प्रवृत्तप्राद्यनमेयोऽयं रथगतेऽव सारथिः ।
अहङ्कारस्याश्रयोऽयं मनोमात्रस्य गोचरः ॥

Translate and expound the above lines in English.

12. What is meant by प्रवृत्तप्रादि ? What is implied by आदि ?

13. What is meant by अहङ्कार ?

14. प्रकृतिश्च प्रतिज्ञादृष्टान्तानुरोधात् ।

Give a summary of Sankarācharya's exposition of the above Sutra, illustrating it with your own remarks.

15. What is meant by प्रत्यगात्मा ?

16. How does Sankarācharya meet the objection recited by himself in the following words :

कथं पुनःपूर्वसिद्धस्य सतः कर्त्तृत्वेन व्यवस्थितस्य क्रियमाणत्वं शक्यं सम्पादयितुं ।

17. How does Sankarācharya reply to the objection he himself recites thus :

यत् पुनरिदमुक्तं ईक्षापूर्वकं कर्त्तृत्वं निमित्तकारणेष्वेव कुलालादिषु लोके दृष्टं नेपादानेषु ।

18. State the opinions of Asmarathya, Audulomi and Kasakritsna as recited by Sankarācharya,



SANSKRIT.

*Essay.**Examiner*—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

Write an essay in English on the Institution of Caste, noticing its primitive state in the Vedic age, referring to such parts of the Vedas, Upanishads and Pānini's sutras as throw any light on it—tracing the origin of the mixed orders—discussing the merits or demerits of the institution from a social and political point of view, and comparing or contrasting its prevalence during the several periods of Native, Mahomedan, and British rules.

ARABIC.

*Mutanabbi.**Examiner*—MOULVI OBAIDULLAH.

I. Translate into English, and explain verses 4 to 6, and 8 to 10.

غيري باكثر هذا الناس ينخدع
 ان قاتلوا جبنوا او حدثوا شجعوا
 اهل الحفيظة الا ان تجرهم
 وفي التجارب بعد الغي ما ينزع

وما الحيوة و نفسي بعد ما علمت
ان الحيوة كما لا تشتهي طبع
ليس الجمال لوجه صبح مارنه
انف العزيز بقطع العز يجتمع
أطرح المجد عن كتفى وإطلبه
واترك الغيث في غمدي وانزع
والمشرفيه لا زالت مشرفة
دواء كل كريم ادهي الوجد
وفارس الخيل من خفت فوقرها
في الدرب والدم في اعظامها دفع
واحدثه وما في قلبه قلق
واغضبه وما في لفظه قذع
بالجيش تمتنع السادات كلهم
والجيش بابن ابي الهيجاء يمتنع
قاد المقائب اقصى شربها نهل
على الشكيم وادني سيرها سرع
لا يعتقي بلد مسراه عن بلد
كالموت ليس له ري ولا شبع
حتى اقام علي ارباض خرسنة
تشقى به الروم والصلبان والبيع
للسبي ما نكحوا والقتل ما ولدوا
والنهب ما جمعوا والغار ما رزعوا

مخلى له المرج منصوبا بصارخة
 له المنابر مشهودا بها الجمع
 يطمع الطير فيهم طول اكلهم
 حتى تكاد على احياءهم تقع
 و لو رآه حوار يوهم لبنوا
 على مكبته الشرع الذي شرعوا
 ذم الدمستق عينييه وقد طلعت
 سود الغمام فظنوا انها قزع
 فيها الكماة انتي مقطومها رجل
 على الجياد التي حوايها جذع
 يذري اللقان غبارا في مناخرها
 وفي حناجرها من آلس جرع
 كانما تتلقاهم لتسلكهم
 فالطعن يفتح في الاجواف ماتسع
 تهدي نواظرها والحرب مظلمة
 من الاسنة نار والقنا شمع
 دون السهام و دون القر طافحة
 على نفوسهم المغورة المنزع
 اذا دعا العليح علجا حال بينهما
 اظمى تغارق منه اختها الضلع
 اجل من ولد الفقاس منكذف
 ان فاتهن وامضى منه منصعد

(b.) Point out the nominative (فاعل) of اغضبتہ and ارحمته in the eighth verse, and that of تہدي in the 21st verse.

(c.) Mention the rhetorical beauties in verse 19.

(d.) Explain the simile in verse 21.

(e.) Who were نقاس and دستق ? Can you trace and identify these names in English authors ?

2. Give a short biography of بن حسین المتنبی (ابوالطیب احمد المتنبی) and explain why he is called المتنبی.

3. Compare modern writers with pre-Islamitic poets, as far as diction, thought, and choice of themes are concerned.

4. Which nouns are Diptotes, and when do Diptotes become Triptotes ?

5. (a.) Translate into English or Hindústání :—

جللا کما بی فلیدک التبریم
اغذاء ذا الرشأ الاغن الشی—م
لعبت بمشیتہ الشمول و جردت
صغما من الاصمام لولا الروح
ما بالہ لاحظتہ فتض—رجت
وجناتہ وفواوی المجرورح

ورمى وما رمتا يداه فصابني
 سهم يعذب والسهم تريح
 قرب المزار ولا مزار وانم—
 يغدو الجنان فنلتقي ويروح
 وفشت سرائرنا اليك وشغنا
 تعريضنا فبدا لك التصريح
 وجلا الوداع من الحبيب محاسنا
 حسن العزاء وقد جالين قديم
 قيد مسلة وطرف شاخص
 وحشا تذبذب ومدمع مسفوح
 يجد الحمام ولو كوجدي لانبري
 شجر الاراك مع الحمام ينوح
 واحق لو خدت الشمال براكب
 في عرضه لاناخ وهو طليح
 نازعته قلص الركاب وركبها
 خوف الهلاك حداهم التسبيح

(b.) Explain the grammatical construction of the 1st verse.

(c.) Shew the force of جردت in the second verse, and of والسهم تريح in the fourth verse.

(d.) What connexion has the idea in (3rd line) وفوادي المجرورح with the beginning of the verse ?

6. Write down the Arabic synonyms for *wine* and *camel*.

7. Explain the different meanings of the following words when expressing the beauty of eyebrows—

الزجاج - البلمج - الزبيب - القرن - المعط - المرط -

And of the following when signifying the beauty of the eyes - الدمع - النجل - المكحل - الحور - الوطف -

8. Translate the following into Arabic :—

In the libraries of the Arabians, as in those of Europe, the far greater part of the innumerable volumes were possessed of only local value or imaginary merit. The shelves were crowded with orators and poets, whose style was adapted to the taste and manners of their countrymen; with general histories, which each revolving generation supplied with a new harvest of persons and events; with codes and commentaries of jurisprudence, which derived their authority from the law of the Prophet; with the interpreters of the Korán and orthodox tradition, and with the whole theological tribe, polemics, mystics, scholastics, and moralists, the first or the last of writers according to the different estimates of sceptics or believers. The works of speculation on science may be reduced to the four

classes of philosophy, mathematics, astronomy, and physics. The sages of Greece were translated and illustrated in the Arabic language, and some treatises, now lost in the original, have been recovered in the versions of the East, which possessed and studied the writings of Aristotle and Plato, of Euclid and Apollonius, of Ptolemy, Hippocrates, and Galen. Among the ideal systems which have varied with the fashion of the times, the Arabians adopted the philosophy of the Stagirite, alike intelligible or alike obscure for the readers of every age.

Mu'allaqât.

Examiner—MOULVI OBAIDULLAH.

1. Translate into English and explain all allusions :—

لخولة اطلال بديرة ثم — د
 تلوح كباقي الوشم في ظاهر اليد
 وقونا بها محبي على مطيهم
 يقولون لا تهاك امي وتجلد
 كان حدرج المالكية غدوة
 خلايا سفين في نواصف من دد
 عدوالية او من سفين ابن يامن
 يجور بها الملاح طورا ويهتدي

يشق حباب الماء حين زومها بها
 كما قسم الترب المغايل باليد
 وفي الحى احوى ينقض المردشان
 مظاهر سمطى لولو وزبرجد
 خذول تراعى ربربا بخميلة
 تناول اطراف البربر وترتدي
 وتبسم عن المى كان منورا
 تخلل حر الرمل دعى له ند
 سفته اياة الشمس —————
 آسف وام تكدم عالية باثم
 ووجه كان الشمس القمت رداءها
 عايده نقى اللون لم يتخذ
 واني لامضي الهم حين احتضاره
 بعوجاء مرقال قروح وتغندي
 امون كالواح الاران نصاته —
 على لاحب كانه ظهر برجد
 جمالية وجزاء تردي كانه —
 سفنجة تبري لزعر اريد
 تباري عتاقنا جيات واتبع
 وظيفا وظيفا فوق مور معبر
 تربعت الققين فى الشول ترتعى
 حدائق مولى الاسرة اغيد

تريـع الى صوت المهيـب وتنقـي
 بذـي خـصل روعـات اكـلف مـابـد
 كان جـذاحـي مـضرحـي تـكنف—
 حـفـافـيه شـكا فـي العـسـيب مـسـر

2. (a.) Explain the construction and the simile of the last verse, and shew the force of *عن* in the 8th line.

(b.) Parse the first hemistich of the 2nd verse.

(c.) What are the *Zarbs* and the *Arúzes* of the metre in which the above extract is written?

(d.) Mention the *Ziháfs* of which the metre admits.

3. What is the argument of the above ode?

4. Remark on the comparative merits of the poems by Imraulqais, Tarafa, Zuhair, and Labíd.

5. To which class of poetry, according to the classification of English writers, do the poems of Zuhair and Labíd belong?

6. (a.) Explain:—

وبيض— خدر لا يرام خبارها
 تمتعت من لهوبها غير معجل
 مهفهفة بيضاء غير مفاضة
 ترائبها مصقولة كالسجاجة—

کدکـر المقاناة البياض بصفرة
غذاها نمير الماء غير محال

(b.) What is بيضة خدر ? Explain the simile.

(c.) Shew the distinction between the meanings of مفاضاة, سبكاة and ربكة, and give examples of other words which have minute differences in meanings.

7. Compare the character of any of the writers in the *Mu'allagát* with that of an English poet.

8. Translate into Urdú or Persian with explanatory notes :—

واحِب المِجَمل بِالْجَزِيلِ وَسُرمِه
بَاقِ إِذَا ظَلَعْتَ وَزَاغَ قِوامُها—
بَطايِصِ إِسْفارِ تَرَكْنَ بِقِيَدِ
مِنْها فَأَحْمَقَ صُلْبُها وَسَنامُها—
فَإِذَا تَغَالَى لَحْمُها— وَ تَحَشَرَتْ
وَتَقَطَعَتْ بَعْدَ الْكَلالِ خِدامُها—
فَلِها هَبابٌ فِي الزَّمَامِ كَأنْها—
صُهْباءُ خَفَ مَعَ الْجَنُوبِ جِهاْمُها
أَوْ مَلَمَعَ وَسَقَتْ لِأَحْقَبِ لَاحِ
طَرْدِ الْفَحُولِ وَضَرِبَها وَكِدَامُها—
يَعـالُوبِها حَذَبُ الْأَكامِ مَسْحَمِ
قَدْرابِها عَصيانُها— وَ حامُها—

باحزة التلبوت يربأ فوته—
 قفر المراقب خوفها آرامها—
 حتى اذا سلخا جمادى ستة
 جزأ اطفال صيامه وصيامها—
 رجعا بامرهم الى ذي مرة
 حصد و بحج صريمة ابرامها
 درمي درابرها السقي و تهيجت
 ريم المصائف سومها وسهامها

9. (a.) Explain جهام - مهبداء - هباب - طليمح —
 — احقبق — ملمع - جمادى - سهام

(b.) Give the construction and purport of the 5th verse of the extract in the preceding question.

(c.) What are the singulars of احزة and آرام ?

(d.) Point out the subject (فاعل) of سلخا and رجعا in line 9.

10. Mention the principal differences between the Shemitic and Aryan languages.

11. Write down the rules of writing the Hamzah when in the beginning, middle, or end of a word.

12. (a.) Explain the peculiarities of the following forms :—

وفاديت شبلا فاستجاب و ربما
 ضمنا قري عشر لمن لا نصاب
 فقام ابوضيد—ف كريم كانه
 وقد جد من فرط الفكاهة مازح
 الى جذم مال قد نهكنا سوامه
 واعراضنا فيه بواق ص—ائج
 جعلناه دون الذم حتي كانه
 اذا عد مال المكثرين المنائح
 لناحمد ارباب المؤمنين ولا يرى
 الى بيتنا مال مع الليل رائج

(b.) Explain—شبل - مال - صدى - مستنبح in the above extract.

(c.) What is the force of ضمنا قري عشر in the fifth line?

(d.) Parse the sixth verse.

2. Enumerate the subjects of the Hamāsah. What does the term 'Hamāsah' signify?

3. What relation does Modern Arabic bear to Classical Arabic? Point out a few prominent differences between Modern and Classical Arabic.

4. (a.) Remark on the comparative merits of the Hamāsah and Mutanabbí.

(b.) What are the characteristics of the classical poetry of the Arabs?

5. (a.) Translate into English or Urdú, and explain the allusions:—

الم تر ان المرء رهن منية
 عربعا لعاني الطير او سوف يرمس
 فلا تقبلن ضيما مخافة مية—ة
 وموتن بها حرا وجلدك امس
 فمن طلب الاوتار ما حز انغه
 قصير وخاض الموت بالسيف بيهس
 نعامة لما صرع القوم رهط—ه
 تبين في اثوابه كيف يلبس
 وما الناس الا ما رأوا وتحدثوا
 وما العجز الا ان يضاموا فيجلس
 الم تر ان الجون اصبح راسي—ا
 تطيف به الايام ما يتأيس
 عصي تبعا ايام اهلكن القرى
 يطان عليه بالصفيح ويك—س
 هلم اليها قد اثيرت زروع—ا
 وعادت عليها المجنون تكس
 وذاك اوان العرض حي ذبابه
 زنايد—رة والا رزق المثل—س
 يكون نذير من وراي جذة
 وينصرني منهم جلي واحس

وجمع بني قمران فاعرض عليهم
 فان يقبلوا هاتما التي نحن نويس
 فان يقبلوا بالود نقبل بمثل—ه
 والا فاننا نحن ابى واشمس
 وان يك عنا في حبيب ثقاتل
 فقد كان من—ما مقنّب ما يعرس

(b.) What is the force of **وجلدك المس** in the second verse and of **حي ذبابه** in the ninth?

(c.) Explain **تبع - جون - نعامه - بيهس - قصير** - **احمس - جاي - العرض**.

(d.) Point out the nominative of **عصى** in the seventh line. What case is **صريعاً** in the first verse?

6. Explain the grammatical construction of the following phrases :—

هذا النبي حقاً - ابيك - هوفارس جدا - لاسيما - طالما آتيك

7. (a.) How many readings have **يا ابن امي** and **يا ابن عمي**?

(b.) What are the (**شرائط**) of the **المنادي** ؟ **ترخيم** ؟

8. (a.) Define **تأنيده** according to Arabic Prosody.

(b.) Explain the terms **متراكب - متكاوس - مترادف - متواتر - مقدارك** and give an example for each.

9. Define تصريع and تنقيح, giving examples.

10. (a.) Write down the following passage with the vowel points, and explain the purport of each verse in plain Arabic prose. Remark also on difficult grammatical constructions and allusions.

طعنت ابن عبد القيس طعنة ثائر
 لها نغز لولا الشعاع اضاءها
 ملكت بها كفي فانهرت فتقها
 يرى قائم من دونه ماوراءها
 يهون علي ان ترد جراحها
 عيون الازاسي ان حمدت بلاها
 و ساعدني فيها ابن عمرو بن عامر
 خدش فادي نعمة و افاءها
 وكنت امرء لا اسمع الدهر سبة
 اسبب بها الا كشفت عطاءها
 فاني في الحرب الضروس موكل
 باقدام نفس ما اريد بقاءها
 انما اصطبحت اربعا خط ميزري
 واتبع دلي في السماح رشاءها
 متى يأت هذا الموت لا تلف حاجة
 لنفس الا قد قضيت قضاءها
 ثارت عديا و الخطيم فلم اضع
 ولاية اشياخ جعلت ازاءها

(b.) What is the force of the words رشاعها
 ؟ واتبعنت دلوي في السماح

11. Form the diminutives of—

عند ايمب - احوى - عيد - ركب - مساجد - كذاب - غلام -
 هذا - الذي - الذي - شمس - مستخرج - مقشعر -
 محرنجم —

What is meant by the term تمرين ? Give examples.

Haríri.

Examiner—MR. BLOCHMANN, M.A.

1. (a.) Translate into English :—

لعمرك ما تغني المغاني ولا الغنى
 اذا سكن المثرى الثرى وثوى به
 فتخذ في مراضى الله بالمال راضيا
 بما تقننى من اجرة وثوابه
 وبادر به صرف الزمان فانه
 بمخلبه الاشغى يغول ونابه
 ولا تامن الدهر الخوون ومكره
 فكم خامل اخني عليه ونابه
 وعاص هوى النفس الذي ما اطاعه
 اخو ضالة الا هوى من عقه—ابه

وحافظ على تقوى الاله وخوفه
لننجو مما يتقى من عقابه
ولا تله عن تذكار ذنبك وابكه
بدمع يضاهي الوبل حال مصابه
ومثل لعينيك الحوام ووقعه
و روعة ملاقاة ومطعم صابه
وان قصارى مسكن الحى حفرة
سينزلها مستنزلا عن قبابه
فواها لعبد ساء سوء فعله
وابدى الذلاني قبل اغلاق باب

(b.) Explain the words ذابه and عقابه in the fourth and fifth lines.

(c.) In what metre is the above poem written? Scan the first Misras (مصراع) of the seventh and eighth lines.

2. Describe the character of Abuzaid.

3. (a.) Paraphrase in easy Arabic :—

لجوب البلان مع المتربه
احب الي من المرتبه
لان الولاة لهم نبوة
ومعتبة يا لها معتبه
وما فيهم من يرب الصنيص
ولا من يشيد ما رقبه

فلا يخذعنك لموع السراب
 ولا تات اصرا اذاما اشتبه
 وكم حال سره حله —
 وادركه الروع لما انتبه

(b.) Scan the first Misra of the third line.

4. (a.) Describe the arrangement of the words followed in such Arabic and Persian Dictionaries as are known to you.

(b.) Why does the arrangement of the letters in *الجد هوز*, &c., differ from *ح* that in *ابتشج*, &c.?

(c.) What is the reason that some grammarians insert in the alphabet the combination *لا*? At what place is this *lam-alif* inserted?

(d.) Enumerate in detail the countries in which Arabic is now-a-days spoken.

(e.) Which letters of the Arabic alphabet are differently pronounced by Arabians in different countries?

5. (a.) Classify the letters of the Arabic alphabet according to the *سائر ج* of the letters.

(b.) The Arabic Alphabet is used in Persian, Hindustani, Turkish, and Malay. Similarly, the Roman alphabet is now-a-days used by almost every

nation in Europe. Compare the fitness of either alphabet to express the wants of other languages.

6. (a.) Translate into English :—

إسمع حديثي فانه عجب
يضحك من شرحه ويقتحب
انا امرء ليس في خصائصه
عيب ولا في فخاره ريب
مروج داري التي ولدتها
والاصل غسان حين انتسب
وشغلي الدرس والتبحر في
العلم طلابي وحبذا الطالب
ورأس مالي سحر الكلام الذي
منه يصاغ القريض والخطب
اغوص في لجة البيان فاختر
اللالي منهم— وانتخب
واجتنب اليناع الجني من القول
وغيري للعود محتط—
وآخذ اللفظ فضة فاذا
ما صغته قيل انه ذهب
وكنيت من قبل امثري نشبا
بالادب المقتني واحتلب
ويمطي اخصى لحرمة
مراتبها ليس فوقها رتب

وطالما زنت الصلات الى
 ربعى فلم ارض كل من يهب
 فاليوم من يعلم—ق الرجاء به
 اكسد شيء في سوقه الادب
 لا عرض ابنائه يسان ولا
 يرقب فيهم إل ولا سبب
 كانهم في عراضهم جيف
 يبعد من نتمها ويجنب
 فكار ابى لما منيت به
 من اليا الى وصرها عجب
 وضاق ذرعى لضيق ذات يدي
 و سارتنى الهوم والكرب

(b.) Explain عمان.

(c.) To the words لا يرقب فيهم إل Sharishí makes the following remark—

الال بالكسر العهد و القرابة ايضا قال تعالى لا
 يرقبون قى مو من الا ولا نمة وعن ابن الاعرابى الال
 كل سبب بين اثنين وانشد * شعر *

لعمرك ان ال من قريش

كال السقبت من رأل النعام

واما الال بالفتح رفع الصوت قى الدعاء وجمع الة ايضا
 وهي الحربة ۥ

Translate this into English.

7. (a.) Show by examples the construction of **إن** and **لو**, and explain in what cases the apodosis (**جزاء**) must commence with the particle **ف**.

(b.) What is the nature of the **جمع مكسر**? Explain the name. Cite cases of the **جمع مكسر** in English. How is a **جمع الجمع** logically possible?

(c.) The active (**فعل**) and the passive (**فعل**) have in Arabic only *one* masdar (**مصدر**); nor has the Arabic language an Imperative of the Passive. Assign reasons for the non-existence of the wanting forms.

8. Explain the names of the twelve months of the Muhammadan year.

9. (a.) Translate and explain the construction:—

(١) كنت اياه وكان زيد مريضاً

(٢) أظن ويظناني اخا زيدا وعمرا اخوين

(٣) قام الا زيدا القوم

(٤) موسى يذكر اولاد واحفاد آدم

(٥) فان لم تكن انما ناي يعرف احسانا فكن كالكلب

(b.) Is No. (٤) classical Arabic? Should in (٥) **يعرف** be changed to **تعرف** so that the form may agree with the subject in **لم تكن**?

*Harírí.**Examiner*—MR. BLOCHMANN, M.A.

1. Translate into English as literally as you can : —

حكى الحادث بن همام قال قفالت ذات مرة من
 الشام - انكرو مدينة السلام - قبي ركب من بني زهير -
 ورفقة اولي خير و ميمر - ومعنا ايوزيد السروجي عقالة
 العجلان - وسلاوة الثكلان - واعجوبة الزمان والمشار اليه
 بالبندان في البديان - فصافف نزوانا سنجار ان اولم بها
 احد التجار - فدعا الي ما يته الجفلى من اهل
 الخضارة والفلا حتى سرت دعوته الى القفالة - وجمع
 فيها بين الغريضة والغفلة - فلما اجبنا مغايبه و
 حللنا نايه احضر من اطعمة اليد واليديين ما حلاني الفم
 وحلى بالعين - ثم قدم جاما كانما جعد من الهواء وجمع
 من البهاء او عيغ من نور الفضاء او تشر من الدرة البيضاء -
 وقد اودع القائف الغعيم وضمخ بالطيب العويم وسيق
 اليه شرب من تسهيم و سفر عن مرأي و سيم وارج
 نسيم - فلما اضطرمت بمحضرة الشهوات و قرمت
 الى مخبرة اللهوات و شارف ان تشن على سره
 الغارات ننادى عند نهيه باللاثارات نشر ابو زيد
 كالمجنون و تباعد عنه تباعد الضب من الذون - فواذنا
 على ان يعود ولا يكون كقذار في تهود - فقال والذي

ينشر الاصوات من الرجام لا عدت دون رفع الجمام -
 فلما نجد بدا من تالفه و ابرار حلفه فاشلناه و
 العقول معه شائنة و الدموع عليه سائلة - فلما فاء
 الى مجثمه و خلص من مائمه سألناه لم قام و لاي
 معنى اسنرفع الجمام - فقال ان الزجاج تمام و اني
 آليت من اعوام ان لا يضمني و نموما مقام - فقلنا
 ما سبب يمينك المصري و ايمك الحري - فقال كان
 لي جار لسانه يتقرب و قابله عقرب و لفظه شهد ينقع و
 خبه سم منقع - فملت لمجارته الى محارته و اغترت
 بمكشرته في معاشوته - واسهوتني خضرة و منته لمنارته
 و اغترتني خدعة سمته بمناسمه - فما زجته و عندي
 انه جار مكسر قبان انه عقاب كسر - و عاقته و ام
 ادر انه بعد فرة ممن يطرب لمفرة - و كانت عندي
 جارة لا يوجد لها في الكمال مجارية - ان سقرت
 خجل النيران و صليت القلوب بالنيران - و ان بسمت
 ازرت بالجمان و بيع المرجان بالجمان - و ان رنت
 هيجمت الدليل و حققت سحر بابل - و ان نطقت
 عقلت لب العاقل و السمنزلت الصم من المعاقل - و
 ان قرأت شفت المفود و احييت المود - و خلصها اوتيت
 من مزامير آل داود - و ان غنمت ظل معبد لها عبدا
 و قيل سحقا لاسحاق و بعدا - و ان رقصت امالت العمائم
 عن الروس - و انسك رقص الحبيب في الكورس -
 فكننت ازدي معها حمر النعم و احلى بملايها جيد النعم -

و احجب مرآها عن الشمس و القمر و اذود ذكراها عن
شرايع السمر . و انا مع ذلك الیخ من ان تسري
یریاها ریح او یکن بها سطیح او ینم علیه برق صایح ۱۱

2. Write out the first six lines with the vowel points.

3. Explain the forms of the following words, and give their literal meanings, **مخاسمة-خبه-تشن-اودع**, **سطيح-برياها-زکراها-سحقا**. Remark on the spelling **خبه**.

4. Explain the allusions in—

- المورن - سحر بابل - كنف دار في ثمود - تباعد الضب من النور
منزما ميرزا ورن - معد

5. Translate into English :—

لبست الخميصة ابغي الحبيصة—
وانشبت شضي في كل شيصة
وعمرت وعظي احبوا—
اربع القنيص بها والقنيص—
والجـانـي الدهر حنى واجت
بلطف احثيالي على الليث عيصه
على انمي لم اهب صرف—
ولا نبضت لي منه فريص—

ولا شروعت بي على مـورد
يدنس عرضي نفس حريصـه
ولو انصف الدهر في حكمـه
لما ملك الحكم اهل النقيصـه

6. What is the metre of the passage given in the preceding question? Scan the first two lines.

7. Translate the following passage into Arabic :—

Timur's children, grandchildren, and old companions, standing around his death bed, wept bitterly at the approaching departure of their chief; but he himself bid them be of good courage, exhorted them to unity amongst themselves and to obedience towards Pir Muhammad, whom he had designated as his successor. He was asked whether he would not desire Mírzá Khalíl Sultán and other great dignitaries to be sent for, but he declined, saying he had but a few minutes to live, and expressing his regret that he could not see once more his favorite son Sháhrukh Mírzá. His strength gave way rapidly; he made signs to desire the Mullá Haibatullah to read the Qorán, and expired in the early evening on the 7th Sha'bán, 807. His body was brought to Samarqand and buried in the same magnificent mausoleum he had erected for his teacher Sa'íd Barkah.

8. (a.) Explain the following phrases :—

لله در القُدْس - احتمل طله خوف سيله - الشبل في
الخبر مثل الاسد لامرما جدع قصير انفه - اعلم انما به
اعتلاق الحرياء بالاعوان

(b.) Give the Arabic synonyms [مرادف] for *dates, lion, sword, spear, girl, camel, rain*, and remark on the true meanings of the several Muradifs.

9. (a.) Give the meanings and show by examples the construction of *لَدُنْ* - *مَاعِدَا* - *حَاشَا* - *رَبِّ*.

(b.) Also of the verbs *عَمِيَ* and *كَادَ*.

(c.) Mention the several forms of the *اسم المبالغة*.

10. Write down the following verbal forms:—

Imperatives of *رَأَى* and *سَأَلَ*.

Infinitives of *وَدَّ* and of the *Bab افعال* of *رَأَى* and *أَثَر*.

Present Participles, nominative and objective cases, singular and plural, with and without the definite article, of *رَمَى* and *دَعَا*.

ESSAY.

Examiner.—MR. BLOCHMANN, M.A.

Write an English Essay on any of the following subjects.—

1. *Describe the religion and religious customs of the Arabians in pre-Islamitic times.*

(This essay is to include a geographical description and a map of either ancient or modern Arabia.)

2. *Write an Introduction to the study of the Qorán.*

You are to mention, *among other points*, the names of the Qorán; its divisions; the collection of the different Súrahs before and after the death of the Prophet; the mode and historical order of the Tanzíl تنزيل; the language of the book; the kinds of قراءۃ; the abbreviations used in the text; the principal commentators and their works; the question of the Qorán being created مخلوق; the customs followed by Muhammadans in reading the Qorán and committing it to memory, and in reciting it at particular feasts; its relation to the other sources of Muhammadan law, &c., &c., &c.

Select also any of the smaller Súrahs, and write down the text with explanatory notes.

3. *Give a description of the Baqar'I'd بقراءید and a detailed account of the customs and laws connected with the pilgrimage to Makkah.*

The essay is to include a description of the Haram and Ka'bah, and all technical terms [اصطلاحات] connected with the حج itself.

4. *Write a historical sketch of the khilafats of any two of the first four successors of the Prophet.*

History and Political Economy.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner—GEORGE SMITH, LL.D.

1. From what data are the principles of Political Economy deduced? How far are these principles applicable to the peoples of Asia, and why have these principles seemed to fail occasionally in India?

2. Show the relation between the price of food and the minimum of wages.

3. Describe a land revenue settlement in India. Should it be regulated by rents, net produce, prices, pressure of population, or by any other standard?

4. Explain the recent dictum of the Secretary of State, "that the best wealth of a Government is to be found in the growing wealth of its people;" and how the effect of the general application of this to the land revenue system of India.

5. What are the arguments for and against a gold currency in India?

6. Explain the basis of the Indian paper currency. Contrast it with that of the three presidency banks before Mr. Laing's time and with the note currencies of England and of Scotland. Defend your opinion, if you express any, as to the sufficiency of the metallic reserve in India.

7. Explain the relation between the exchanges of a country and

(a) Its trade,

(b) Its currency.

8. Analyse the revenues of India, imperial and provincial, and discuss the incidence of taxation.

9. State the advantages of associated labor and of the large system in the production of manufactures.

10. Discuss the subject of export duties (*a*) generally; (*b*) in the case of a food-producing country, with a seaboard, subject to periodical scarcity. State the opinion on this subject of Adam Smith, or a more recent writer on Political Economy.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Domestic and Colonial. A.D. 1603—1688.

Examiner—REV. W. C. FYFE.

1. What circumstances characterized the commencement of the reign of James I in England? What new political doctrine grew up at this time? State how it contrasted with the old English principles.

2. Trace the history of English colonization in North America during the reign of James I. Give a short account of the settlement of Pennsylvania in 1682.

3. What was the political state of England at the accession of Charles I? How did the disputes between the King and Parliament begin? Name and describe an imprudent act of Charles I. which accelerated the crisis of the struggle between him and the Parliament.

4. Give with dates the principal events of the first Civil War. What party came into power after

the capture of the King? By what measures had it gradually established itself, and who were its principal members? Give a short character of Charles I, illustrating it from his public acts.

5. Describe fully the character of Cromwell's home administration. What measures were adopted for the government of Great Britain and Ireland after the death of the Protector? What were the causes of the reaction which led to the Restoration?

6. What were the first proceedings of the government after the restoration of Charles II? What caused the recommencement of parliamentary resistance? Give an account of the Popish Plot which excited great consternation in England during the reign of Charles II.

7. Describe the social state of England at the accession of James II. Specify the chief of those imprudent or illegal measures by which James II precipitated his own ruin. What event may be called the turning point of the Revolution?

8. Describe fully the various changes of policy towards the Non-conformists during the reigns of Charles II and James II.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Foreign Affairs. A.D. 1603—1688.

Examiner—REV. W. C. FYFE.

1. Was the influence of the English nation abroad diminished or increased during the reigns of James I.

and Charles I? Describe the political events which led to the siege of La Rochelle in 1627. Give the leading events in its progress, and the mode and date of final capture. How came the English to intermeddle here, and with what results?

2. Discuss briefly the foreign relations of the English Commonwealth with the other European States; and describe Cromwell's deportment to the French Government, and his foreign policy generally.

3. Describe fully Cromwell's interference for the persecuted Vaudois.

4. What induced Cromwell to unite his arms to those of France in the war with Spain? Describe fully Blake's victory at Santa Cruz.

5. Give, with dates, the principal naval and military occurrences during the reign of Charles II.

6. Describe the Triple Alliance. How was it regarded by Charles II, the Parliament, and the people of England respectively?

7. State the leading provisions of the Secret Treaty of 1670; and describe fully the connection between Charles II and France, and the views of Louis XIV with respect to England.

8. Describe James the Second's foreign policy.

9. Sketch briefly the history of the East India Company from the year 1620 to 1682.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Biographical, Literary, and Miscellaneous.

A.D. 1603—1688.

Examiner—REV. W. C. FYFE.

1. Give some account of the principal parliamentary leaders under Charles I from 1625 to 1641. Compare the parliamentary party in 1641 with the supporters of the Protectorate.
2. Write a biographical account of LORD BACON. Trace the effects of the Baconian philosophy on the cultivation of natural, mental, and moral science up to the close of the seventeenth century.
3. Give a classified list of the principal English authors whose works were published during the first half of the seventeenth century, and the names of their works.
4. Give an account of each of the following works, *viz.*:—Hudibras, Behemoth, the Hind and Panther, and the Pilgrim's Progress.
5. Write brief biographical accounts of the following persons, mentioning the works for which they are distinguished, and giving short descriptions of these works:—JOHN GAUDEN, SIR THOMAS BROWNE, RICHARD BAXTER, ROBERT BARCLAY, and DANIEL DEFOE.
6. Characterize the general style of English poetry between SHAKESPEARE and MILTON.
7. Write a short history of dramatic literature in England from 1600 to 1650. Give a short account

of the revival of the drama after the Restoration; and describe the moral character of the dramatists between 1660 and 1688.

8. Trace the influence of public opinion in England as a controlling power in Politics during the period between 1625 and 1688.

9. Give a brief history of the theological literature of England from the accession of Charles I to the end of the reign of James II.

HISTORY.

Guizot, Taylor, Hallam.

Examiner—GEORGE SMITH, LL.D.

1. State and apply Guizot's definition of civilization to the following—

(a.)—Any one of the pre-Christian empires.

(b.)—Hindoo history.

2. Show how the third estate of 1789 was the political descendant of the corporations of the 12th century in France.

3. What are the principles of historical criticism? Select any Christian (or Jewish) and any Mahomedan (or Hindoo) writing, and establish, or disprove, the genuineness and credibility of each.

4. Describe the system of copying MSS. in Europe before the invention of printing. Contrast it with that now followed in Asia, and show how each system affects our confidence in the genuineness of existing MSS.

5. Mention in order the checks on the prerogative of the Crown, and the steps in the progress of Parliament, during the 17th century.

6. Detail the procedure in any case of impeachment or attainder during the 17th century.

7. Sketch the career and estimate the character of *one* of these—

Falkland.

Monk.

Shaftesbury.

8. Contrast, constitutionally, the position of the Judges in the Stuart period with that of the Bench now in England and in India.

9. What changes in taxation, and in its financial system generally, does England owe to the 17th century?

ESSAY.

Examiner—GEORGE SMITH, LL.D.

The Reformation and the Thirty Years' War in the light of the present state of European civilization and politics ;

or,

Raleigh, the Puritans and Colonization.

Mathematics.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—MR. BEEBEE, M.A.

1. Expand a^x in a series of ascending powers of x ; and deduce $\log_e(1+x)$. Hence shew that

$$\frac{1^2}{1^4} + \frac{1^4}{1^6} + \frac{1^6}{1^8} + \&c. = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2^4} + \&c.$$

2. Shew that any convergent to a continued fraction is nearer to the fraction than any of its preceding convergents. Find the fourth convergent to $\sqrt{18}$.

3. Prove that the product of any n successive integers is divisible by n .

4. Express $\cos n\theta$ in a series of descending powers of $\cos\theta$, when n is a positive integer.

5. Resolve $x^{2n} - 2x^n \cos \theta + 1$ into factors.

6. In a spherical triangle, shew that

$$\frac{\sin A}{\sin a} = \frac{\sin B}{\sin b} = \frac{\sin C}{\sin c},$$

and deduce the analogy

$$\tan \frac{A+B}{2} = \frac{\cos \frac{a-b}{2}}{\cos \frac{a+b}{2}} \cot \frac{C}{2}.$$

7. Prove *ab initio* that in any right-angled spherical triangle $\cos a = \cos b \cdot \cos c$, A being the right angle.

A triangle DAE has $DA = EA$, and on the arc DE any two points B, C are taken, so that $BC = DE$.

Shew that with the usual notation for the triangle ABC, $4 \sin^2 \frac{a}{2} \cos^2 DA = \cos^2 b + \cos^2 c - 2 \cos a \cos b \cos c$.

8. Shew how to detect the presence of equal roots in an equation. Solve the equation $9x^5 + 39x^4 + 16x^3 + 11x^2 - 19x + 4 = 0$.

9. Apply Sturm's functions to determine the number of real roots of the equation $x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x + 5 = 0$, and evaluate one of the positive roots to three places of decimals by Horner's method.

10. Find the perpendicular on $Ax + By + C = 0$ from the point $x y$, when the axes are oblique. Deduce the equation to the straight line, which bisects the angle between $Ax + By + C = 0$, and $A'x + B'y + C' = 0$.

11. Find the condition that the general equation of the second degree should represent two straight lines. Obtain an expression for the area intercepted between the locus, $ab(x^2 + y^2) + (a^2 + b^2)xy + c(a + b)(x + y) + c^2 = 0$, and the axis of x .

12. Shew that in any triangle there are two points whose distances from the angular points are inversely proportional to the opposite sides, and that the line joining them passes through the centre of the circumscribing circle.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—MR. ALDIS, M.A.

1. Determine the centre of the conic

$$l\beta\gamma + m\gamma\alpha + n\alpha\beta = 0,$$

and deduce the condition that it should be a parabola.

Shew that the straight line $\alpha (mc + nb - 2\sqrt{mnbc}) + \beta (na + lc - 2\sqrt{nlda}) + \gamma (lb + ma - 2\sqrt{lmab}) = 0$ is a common tangent to the above conic and the circle circumscribing the triangle of reference.

2. Shew that the equation $la^2 + m\beta^2 + n\gamma^2 = 0$ represents a conic such that the triangle of reference is self-conjugate in respect to it.

Find the condition that the above equation may represent a rectangular hyperbola.

3. If ω be the angle between the asymptotes of the conic represented by $ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 + dx + ey + f = 0$, shew that

$$\tan \omega = \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{a + c}$$

Find the co-ordinates of the centre and foci of the conic $7x^2 + 48xy - 7y^2 - 62bx - 34by = \frac{529}{2}b^2$.

4. Prove that the equation $Ax + By + Cz = 1$ represents a plane surface; and find the direction cosines of the perpendicular on it from the origin and the length of that perpendicular.

Find the equation to the smallest sphere touching both the lines $y = 0, z = 5a$ and $x = 0, 4z = 3y$.

5. Find the equation to the hyperboloid of one sheet, and shew that it admits of being generated by the motion of a straight line.

Find the locus of the middle points of a system of parallel chords drawn in an ellipsoid.

6. Find the equation to the plane which touches the surface $F(x y z) = 0$ at the point $(x' y' z')$.

If $\phi = \text{cosec} a$, shew that the osculating plane at the point (ϕ) of the helix $x = a \cos \phi$, $y = a \sin \phi$, $z = a \tan a \phi$, is also a tangent plane to the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$.

7. If two surfaces touch at a given point and the sections by a plane through the normal, and any tangent line have contact of the second order, then all sections by planes through the same tangent line have contact of the second order.

Hence deduce Meunier's theorem.

8. Assuming that $f(x)$ and its successive differential co-efficients are continuous between the limits x and $x + h$ for the variable, and that $\frac{h^n}{n!} f^n(x + \theta h)$ can be made less than any assignable magnitude by increasing n , prove that

$$f(x + h) = f(x) + h f'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2} f''(x) + \&c.$$

Find the first four terms in the expansion of $\epsilon \log \cos x$ in powers of x .

9. Investigate a rule for finding the maxima and minima values of a function of one variable.

Find the maxima and minima values of r , when

$$r^2 = (x - a e^3)^2 + y^2,$$

and $x^2(1 - e^2) + y^2 = a^2(1 - e^2),$

Give a geometrical interpretation of the process and its results.

10. Investigate the conditions for the existence of multiple points on a curve.

Find all the singular points of the curve

$$x^4 - 3a^2x^2 + a^2y^2 - y^4 + 2a^4 = 0.$$

11. Prove the formula $\rho = r \frac{dr}{dp}$.

If ρ' be the radius of curvature of the locus of the foot of the perpendicular from the pole on to the tangent, shew that

$$\frac{1}{\rho'} = \frac{2}{r} - \frac{p}{r^2} \frac{dr}{dp}.$$

12. Evaluate $\int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} \cos ax \, dx$ and $\int \frac{5x^3 + 1}{x^2 - 3x + 2} \, dx$.

Shew that the area included between the arc of the spiral $r = ae^{\theta}$ traced from $\theta = 0$ to $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$, its evolute and the extreme radii of curvature $= \frac{a^2}{2} (\epsilon^{\pi} - 1)$.

STATICS, HYDROSTATICS, AND OPTICS.

Examiner—MR. ALDIS, M.A.

1. Find the resultants of any number of forces acting upon a rigid body in any directions.

Deduce the condition that the given forces may have a single resultant.

OABC is a tetrahedron. Forces represented in position and magnitude by AB, BC, and CA act upon it; and another force represented in magnitude by the perimeter of ABC acts through O parallel to the plane of ABC. Shew that the system can be reduced to a single resultant whose distance from O is equal to the radius of the circle inscribed in ABC.

2. Shew how to find the C. G. of any solid (using rectangular co-ordinates).

Illustrate the method of assigning limits to each integration by finding the height above the plane

(xy) of the C. G. of a solid bounded by the planes (xz) (yz) and the surfaces of the ellipsoids ($a b c$) ($a b c'$).

3. State the laws of friction : and shew how to find the tension at any point and the pressure on the curve of a heavy string stretched on a rough curve in the limiting position of equilibrium.

4. Calculate the attraction of a uniform straight line on an external point.

If the law of attraction varies inversely as the distance shew that the attraction of a straight rod on a particle opposite its middle point varies as the angle subtended by the rod at the particle.

5. State the principle of "virtual velocities," and assuming its truth deduce from it the conditions of equilibrium of a rigid body acted upon by any number of parallel forces.

A heavy ellipse rests in equilibrium on a circle whose diameter = axis of ellipse, the planes of both being vertical. If the equilibrium is stable, shew that the excentricity of the ellipse cannot be less than

$$\frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{5}-1}}{2}$$

6. Investigate the conditions of equilibrium and the pressure at any point of a mass of fluid at rest under the action of given forces.

If a mass of homogeneous liquid contained in a vessel be kept rotating uniformly about a vertical axis, the surfaces of equal pressure will be paraboloids of revolution.

7. Define the centre of pressure of a plane surface immersed in a fluid; and prove that if gravity be the only force acting on a homogeneous inelastic fluid, the position of the C. P. depends only on the position of the surface relative to its line of intersection with the surface of the fluid.

Determine the time of small vertical oscillations of a floating body. In what case would such oscillations be independent of those caused by a small angular displacement.

8. Explain how the indications of a barometer are affected (1) by temperature, and (2) by the altitude of the place of observation. Shew how to determine roughly the difference of height of two stations by barometric observations.

The lid of a hollow cylinder is formed of a disc of flexible and slightly extensible substance; the other end is closed, and the air withdrawn. Assuming that the tension of such a surface is proportional to its linear extension, shew that the height of the barometric column will be approximately proportional to the cube of the depression of the centre of the lid.

9. Calculate the position and dimensions of the least circle of aberration after direct reflection or refraction at a plane or spherical surface.

One end of a glass cylinder ($\mu = \frac{3}{2}$) whose diameter is two inches is ground spherical (radius = 18-inches), and the cylinder is fixed in a telescopic tube with the spherical end inside. A diaphragm slides in the tube with a central aperture whose diameter is $\frac{1}{574}$ inch. If rays parallel to the axis enter the tube, and the diaphragm be properly adjusted, shew that all the refracted rays will just pass through the diaphragm.

10. Explain what is meant by the primary and secondary foci of an obliquely refracted pencil. Determine their distances from the centre of a thin lens for a small pencil obliquely and centrically refracted.

11. Explain what is meant by an achromatic combination.

A pencil of light passes through two prisms, the axis of the pencil passing in a principal plane of each; find the condition of achromatism.

12. Shew how to find the focal length of a lens equivalent to a combination of two lenses on the same axis separated by a given interval.

Describe Ramsden's and Huyghen's eye-pieces.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—MR. BEEBEE, M.A.

1. If a particle moves in a plane curve, find the accelerations along and perpendicular to the radius vector. Hence deduce the orbit described under a central force $\frac{d^2u}{dt^2} + u = \frac{P}{h^2u^2}$.

2. Find the accelerations of a particle referred to axes revolving uniformly about an axis through the origin perpendicular to their plane.

A particle is revolving on a smooth plane curve under a central force μ times the distance, and when it comes to an apse, the plane begins to revolve with uniform angular velocity $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3\mu}$ about the apsidal line, shew that the subsequent orbit is a parabola.

3. A ring slides on a smooth wire in the form of a vertical plane curve, and is attached by a string whose natural length is a to a fixed point in the plane. If it start from the position where the string is just stretched, find the velocity in any position. If the modulus of elasticity be twice the weight of the ring, and it stops when the length of the string is $a \times k$, the string having been stretched throughout the motion, shew that the vertical distance through which it has descended is $\frac{k^3}{a}$.

4. Find the differential equation to the trajectory in a resisting medium, and obtain an approximate integral when the angle of elevation is small.

5. Obtain the equation of continuity in the form $\frac{d}{dt}(k\rho) + \frac{d}{ds}(k\rho v) = 0$, and apply it to form the equations of motion of an elastic fluid through a tube whose section does not alter rapidly.

6. A vessel having a horizontal aperture in the base contains liquid which flows out; determine the motion on the hypothesis of parallel sections.

7. Describe the transit circle, and shew how the error of collimation is determined. If the errors of collimation, level, and azimuth be c , l , a , shew that the time of transit is altered by

$$\frac{c}{15} \frac{1}{\sin \Delta} + \frac{l}{15} \frac{\cos z}{\sin \Delta} + \frac{a}{15} \frac{\sin z}{\sin \Delta}.$$

8. Shew how to obtain the obliquity of the ecliptic in the form

$$\omega - \delta = \tan^2 \frac{1}{2} \alpha \sin 2\delta + \frac{1}{2} \tan^4 \frac{1}{2} \alpha \sin 4\delta + \&c.$$

When is the sun's declination to be observed, and why?

9. Explain the effect of the aberration of light on the observed positions of the heavenly bodies. Shew that the aberration of a star in R. A. is

$$\frac{20''45}{\sin \Delta} (\cos \lambda \cos \omega \cos \alpha + \sin \lambda \sin \alpha)$$

where λ is the sun's longitude, and α, Δ the star's R. A. and N. P. D.?

10. In planetary motion, if u be the eccentric anomaly, v the true anomaly, n the planet's mean motion, l, ϵ, ω the longitude of the planet, the epoch, and perihelion respectively, e the eccentricity of the orbit, shew that

$$(1) \quad nt + \epsilon - \omega = u - e \sin u.$$

$$(2) \quad \tan \frac{v}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1+e}{1-e}} \tan \frac{1}{2} u.$$

$$(3) \quad l = nt + \epsilon + 2e \sin (nt + \epsilon - \omega) \\ + 5 \frac{e^2}{4} \sin 2 (nt + \epsilon - \omega)$$

as far as e^2 .

11. Having given the horary motions of the moon in longitude and latitude, and of the sun in longitude, shew how to calculate the time and duration of a lunar eclipse.

PROBLEMS.

Examiner—MR. BEEBEE, M.A.

1. If $\tan \phi = \frac{\sin \alpha \sin \theta}{\cos \theta - \cos \alpha}$ shew that

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \alpha \sin \phi}{\cos \phi \pm \cos \alpha},$$

2. A line is drawn parallel to the axis minor of an ellipse half-way between a focus and the corresponding directrix. Prove that the product of the perpendiculars on it from the extremities of any chord through that focus is constant.

3. Twice the rectangle under the normal chord at any point of an ellipsoid, and twice the perpendicular from the centre on the tangent plane at that point, is equal to the square on the diameter perpendicular to the tangent plane.

4. If $V = F(xy, a)$, where a is independent of t and x, y are functions of t , given by

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \lambda \frac{dV}{dx} + \mu \frac{dV}{dy} \frac{dy}{dt} = \mu \frac{dV}{dx} + \nu \frac{dV}{dy},$$

λ, μ, ν being functions of x, y , only,
prove that

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dt}{da} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{da} \left(\frac{dV}{dt} \right).$$

5. A cube two of whose opposite faces are ABCD, A'B'C'D' symmetrically has forces $2P \tan \frac{1}{2}\alpha$, $P \tan \frac{1}{2}\beta$, $2P \tan \frac{1}{2}\gamma$, acting along the edges AD, C'D', B'B in the directions indicated by the order of the letters. Shew that the forces have a single resultant, if α, β, γ are the angles of a triangle whose sides a, b, c opposite to them respectively are in A. P.

6. Two large parallel circular discs, one inch apart, each have a large number of very small circular holes, so placed that any three neighbouring holes form an equilateral triangle whose side is one inch, one hole being placed at the centre of each, and the centres being in a line perpendicular to both discs. If they are held against the light, shew that an eye 48 inches

from the nearer disc will see a series of bright points forming regular hexagons. Find the angular radius of any one of the series of hexagons.

7. Two fixed equal, smooth, circular wires radius a touch the same horizontal plane, and are inclined to it at angles α , β respectively: two smooth heavy beads are projected at the same instant from the lowest point along these circles, the velocity of the bead in the circle whose inclination is α being $2\sqrt{ag} \sin\beta$, that in the circle whose inclination is β being $2\sqrt{agsina}$. Shew that the two beads will always be at equal heights above the horizontal plane.

8. In observing the time from sun's altitude, where the colatitude γ is not correctly known, shew that the most favorable instant is, when the altitude is $\sin^{-1} \left(\frac{\cos \Delta}{\cos \gamma} \right)$ or $\sin^{-1} \left(\frac{\cos \gamma}{\cos \Delta} \right)$, as γ is less or greater than Δ (γ , and Δ are each supposed less than 90°).

PROBLEMS.

Examiner—MR. ALDIS, M.A.

1. Shew that the sum of all possible values of the product $abcdef$ (where a, b, c, d, e , & f are any positive integers such that $a + b + c + d + e + f = 20$)

is equal to $\frac{25}{11 \cdot 14}$

2. SYZY' is a straight line through the focus of a hyperbola cutting two parallel tangents at right angles in Y and Y'S, and SZ is a harmonic mean between

SY and SY'. Prove that the envelope of a straight line through Z parallel to the tangents is a confocal parabola.

3. Two equal rods are hinged together, the other ends sliding freely along a parabola whose plane is vertical and vertex uppermost; shew that in the position of equilibrium the distance of the hinge below the other ends $= \frac{1}{4}$ latus rectum.

4. A particle is attached to one end of an elastic string (unstretched length a), the other end of which is fastened to the origin of the spiral $r = a e^{\theta}$. The particle is projected along the inside of the curve from a point at a distance a from the origin with a velocity equal to that in a circular orbit where the central force on the particle would double the length of the string. Shew that when the length of the string becomes $\frac{3a}{2}$, the particle will leave the curve.

5. A circular tube of small section is half filled with incompressible fluid which is repelled by a force which varies inversely as the square of the distance from a point O in the tube. Shew that the pressure at the opposite point P of the tube: pressure at a point Q $:: \sqrt{3}(\sqrt{2} - 1) : (\sqrt{6} - 2)$ where PQ is one-sixth of the circumference.

6. A and A' are two points on a generating line of a right cone, whose distances from the vertex are l and l' ; P is any other point on the cone, and s, s' are the lengths of the geodesic arcs AP, A'P; ρ, ρ' the radii of curvature of normal sections of the surface at P through tangent lines to PA, PA'. Shew that

$$\rho : \rho' :: s^2 l'^2 : s'^2 l^2$$

7. Vertical rays are incident on the surface of a fluid over which parallel waves are slowly passing such that at any instant the equation to the surface is $z = a \sin \frac{\pi x}{4a}$. If the mean depth above a level bottom be $\frac{16 - \pi^2}{\pi^2} a$, shew that the maximum illumination on the bottom : minimum illumination :: $(16\mu - \pi^2\mu + \pi^2 - 8) : 8$.

Philosophy.

MENTAL SCIENCE.

Examiner—REV. S. DYSON.

1. Discuss the question of an immediate perception of extension by vision, examining the divers views on the subject held by modern philosophers. Describe carefully Hamilton's theory of an immediate perception of external matter. Does he prove that we have a *direct* perception of extra-organic matter?

2. Explain consciousness. Accepting the ordinary three-fold division of mind, to which of them does consciousness, *viewed as an act*, belong? Prove that every mental state, however apparently simple, is really complex, and specify the component elements.

3. What various explanations have been given of the conditions and laws of mental association? Does Hamilton's Law of Redintegration cover all cases? What different theories have been propounded to explain apparent exceptions to the law of association?

4. State the three forms of the representative hypothesis of perception recognized by Hamilton, and endorsed by J. S. Mill. Mr. Mill admits that one of these is Brown's, but alleges that it is not essentially distinct from Hamilton's own doctrine:—examine his reasons.

5. Elucidate Kant's distinction between noumenon and phenomenon. What inconsistencies have been pointed out in his teaching relative to the former?

6. Explain the nature and method of mental analysis, discriminating physiological phenomena and investigations from physiological. Illustrate the distinction between the order of time and the order of logic, and the application of the term *à priori* to some of the results of mental analysis. Explain the theory of intuitive truths adopted by the Associational School, carefully discriminating between the views of Mr. J. S. Mill and Mr. H. Spencer.

7. Specify the essential elements of an act of memory, and examine the truth of the statement that no one is conscious of what he is, but of what he was the moment before. Criticise Hamilton's division of the power of representation into three faculties. Can any account be given of our belief in the veracity of memory?

8. "General Ideas, separated from particulars, have no counterpart reality (as implied in realism), and no mental existence (as affirmed in conceptualism)." (Bain.) Justify this statement, and shew that in consistency with it there are elements of truth in the realistic and conceptualistic theories.

9. Can the principle of causality be resolved into time-relations?

ETHICS.

Examiner—REV. R. JARDINE, B.D., D.Sc.

1. Explain the ethical principle of Socrates that virtue is knowledge. In what sense and how far can it be defended?

2. State and discuss different theories regarding (a) the nature of pleasure and pain, (b) the extent to which pleasure and pain enter as constituent elements into other springs of action.

3. Do pleasures differ only in intensity and duration? Give what you think is the correct answer to this question, and state and discuss differences in ethical theories occasioned by the different answers which have been given to it.

4. Classify and describe the theories of the Ego which have been propounded, and show what bearing these theories have upon the question of the Freedom of the Will. Define accurately this question, and show how it has been confounded with others.

5. What, in your opinion, are the essential elements of conscience? Criticize from your own stand-point the theories of conscience held by Hobbes, Hutcheson, Butler, Mackintosh, and Bain.

6. Is there an essential connection between morals and religion? Give reasons for your answer.

7. What position does *the ideal* hold in morals? Of what elements is it constituted in different ethical theories? What kind of existence does it possess?

8. State and examine J. S. Mill's exposition of the idea of justice.

LOGIC.

Examiner—REV. S. DYSON.

1. Trace the connexion of the views of the nature and province of Logic propounded by Mansel and Hamilton with the metaphysical speculations of Kant on the one side, and the logico-mathematical speculations of Boole and Jevons on the other. Examine the adequacy of Mansel's views.

2. Discuss the ordinary logical treatment of definition and division.

3. Describe the Aristotelian or progressive and the Goclenian or regressive forms of Sorites, and prove the rules which govern each.

4. Give a reasoned estimate of the value of Hamilton's doctrines ;—

(a) of the quantification of the predicate ;

(b) of two forms of syllogism, comprehensive and extensive ;

(c) of all forms of hypothetical and disjunctive reasonings, being forms of immediate inference.

5. The mutual relations of language and thought.

6. Shew that the inductive methods of agreement and difference are fundamental, to which the rest may be reduced. Specify the imperfections of these methods, and the available remedies. Exemplify the application of these methods, supposing the phenomenon to be investigated be (a) cholera, or (b) the epidemic fever in Bengal.

7. Explain the argument from analogy, and what cautions are to be observed in employing it. Upon what circumstances does the value of an argument from analogy depend ?

8. What are the functions of hypotheses? State the conditions of a legitimate hypothesis, and distinguish between a legitimate hypothesis and a complete induction. Shew by illustration that, in the formation of hypotheses which assume entirely new agents, confirmation from analogy is needed.

9. State and criticise J. S. Mill's theories (a) of Definition, (b) of Predication. Endeavour to shew how his logical doctrines are connected with his psychological.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Examiner—REV. R. JARDINE, B.D., D. SC.

1. Describe and distinguish the arguments employed by Anselm and Descartes respectively to establish the existence of God.

2. What different conceptions of the universe are entertained by polytheists, monotheists, pantheists, positivists, and atheists respectively?

3. Give Kant's account of the various arguments for the existence of God, and his criticism of them.

4. Hamilton, Mansel, and Herbert Spencer regard God, under the name of the Unconditioned or Absolute, as unknowable :—

(a.) Indicate the process of thought by which these philosophers attain to their conception of the Unconditioned.

(b.) Criticise their views from the stand-point of Christian monotheism and of Hindoo polytheism.

(c.) Examine from a *logical* point of view the legitimacy of their identification of the Unconditioned with God.

(d.) Show the effects of their doctrine upon the views of Revelation held by Christians.

5. Give what you think a correct analysis of the process by which the human mind attains to a conception and belief of One God. Is this demonstration ?

6. Supposing the theory of the transmutation of species to be established, would it in any way affect the truth of God's existence ? Give reasons for your answer.

7. What, in your opinion, are the *contents* of Natural Theology ? Are they original possessions of the human mind ?

8. Are religious principles and actions amongst all peoples connected with morals ? What influence has a connection between morals and religion upon the latter ? Illustrate your answer.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—REV. R. JARDINE, B.D., D. Sc.

1. What mode of thought characterized the rise of philosophy in Greece as distinguished from the preceding polytheism ? Describe briefly the philosophical theories of Thales, Pythagoras, Garmenides, Heraclitus, and Anaxagoras, comparing them with one another and tracing the development of philosophical thought manifested in them.

2. Compare the doctrines of Plato and Protagoras regarding the nature of knowledge or science. What were Plato's *ideas* (*a*) in themselves, and (*b*) in relation to the sensible world?

3. State the important elements of the system of Plotinus, and shew their relation to other theories.

4. Describe Descartes' *method*. Explain how this resulted in *dualism* of existence, and how and by whom this dualism was reduced to *monism*?

5. What are the important elements of the system of Leibnitz, and in what respects chiefly does he differ from Locke?

6. State clearly Berkeley's doctrines regarding (*a*) objects of perception, and (*b*) the real existence which is the ground of transient and individual sensations. Compare these doctrines with those of Kant, Hamilton, and J. S. Mill.

7. Distinguish between the fundamental positions of Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel.

8. Describe briefly what you think are the most important modes of philosophical thought in the present day.

Physical Science.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—MR. BLANFORD.

1. Give an account of Guyton de Moroeau and Lavoisier's system of chemical nomenclature, and of the theory on which it was based.

2. Enumerate categorically the established laws on which is based the present method of determining the atomic and molecular constitution of chemical compounds; distinguishing that which is hypothetical from that which is the direct result of experiment. Give the name of the discoverer in each case

3. In analyzing a specimen of the mineral Brown-spar which contains iron carbonate, manganese carbonate, lime carbonate, and magnesia carbonate, how would you prove the presence of each of the bases?

4. On what grounds is the formula of alumina written Al_2O_3 .

5. What is Dulong and Petit's law of atomic heat? Admitting that it is not rigorously verified by the results of experiment, give reasons (deduced from experimental results) that seem to justify the expectation that such verification will be obtained at some future time.

6. An analysis of a mineral crystallizing in the monometric system gives the following results:—

Al_2O_3	11.22	MgO	2.19
Fe_2O_3	1.23	SO_3	35.16
FeO	4.57	H_2O	45.63

Find its probable formula.

7. A mixture of gases known to consist of hydrogen, marsh gas, carbon dioxide, and nitrogen is analysed as follows:—

64 ccm. measured; Bar. 754 mm; Th. 23°C .

After absorption by a ball of caustic soda

Vol. 54.20 ccm.; Bar. 752 mm.; Th. 24°C.

After introducing dry oxygen

Vol. 100 ccm.; Bar. and Th. as before.

After exploding and absorbing by oil of vitriol

Vol. 55.95 ccm.; Bar. 753 mm.; Th. 22°C.

After absorption by caustic potash

Vol. 41.37 ccm.; Bar. 752 ccm.; Th. 21°C.

After absorption by pyrogallic acid

Vol. 30.28 ccm.; Bar. 750 mm.; Th. 26°C.

Find its percentage composition by volume.

8. What is meant by the atomicity of an element as distinguished from its quantivalence in the sense in which the latter term is used by Naquet? Give the atomicities of the following elements, and instances of compounds that illustrate the atomicity in each case.

Arsenic.

Gold.

Carbon.

Tin.

Sulphur.

Copper.

Silicon.

Nitrogen.

Thallium.

N.B.—For question 6, the atomic weights are—

Aluminium 27.4.

Iron 56.

Magnesium 24.

HEAT.

Examiner—MR. W. G. WILLSON, M.A.

1. If W be the weight in grams of V litres of a gas whose pressure is p mm. and absolute temperature $T^\circ\text{C.}$, and if s be its density referred to hydrogen, prove that

$$W = k \frac{Vps}{T}.$$

Calculate the numerical value of k to five places of decimals, the weight of one litre of hydrogen being 0.08936 grams at 760 mm. and 0°C .

2. In January the mean reduced height of the barometer in Calcutta (18 feet above sea-level) is 30.021 inches, and the mean temperature of the air is 69°F . For the same period the same quantities at Hazareebagh are 27.966 inches, and 61°F . Calculate the elevation of Hazareebagh above sea-level, given $\log. 30.021 = 1.4774252$; $\log. 27.966 = 1.4466304$.

3. A body is projected vertically upwards with a velocity equal to $8g$; at what point of its ascent is its kinetic $\frac{3}{5}$ of its potential energy?

4. A kilogram of oxygen is heated from 0°C . to 100°C . under a pressure of 760 mm.; calculate in kilogram-metres how much work, against external pressure, it does in expanding.

5. Describe the four operations of Carnot's Heat Engine, and interpret the result, (1) on the hypothesis that heat is material, (2) in accordance with the dynamical theory.

6. Give an account of Prevost's Theory of Exchanges, and discuss some phenomena of heat and light which are explained by it.

7. Describe how Joule determined the maximum density of water by means of convection currents.

8. Describe Daniell's hygrometer and state the several sources of error to which its indications are liable, and how they are avoided by Regnault's modification. How is the hygrometric state deduced from the indications of the hygrometer?

9. Give an account of the most accurate method of making a thermal analysis of the radiation from any luminous object. Compare the heat spectrum of solar radiation with that of the electric light, and state how the difference has been accounted for.

10. Give a full account and explanation of the following :—

(a.) The Trade Winds.

(b.) The Monsoons in the Bay of Bengal.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Examiner—MR. W. G. WILLSON, M.A.

1. Give an account of Faraday's theory of induction, and explain how he determined the relative specific inductive capacities of different media.

2. Describe the following :—

(a.) The tangent galvanometer.

(b.) Sir W. Thomson's marine galvanometer.

3. What are the laws of angular currents? Determine the action of an indefinite rectilinear current on a finite moveable current perpendicular to its direction.

4. Describe Wheatstone's electrical bridge, and explain how it is used to determine electrical resistances.

5. Give the method of Wheatstone and that of Wiedemann for determining the electromotive force of an element.

6. Describe accurately the construction and action of a lightning conductor. What are the supposed causes of atmospheric electricity?

7. What is Lenz's law relating to induced currents, and how does it account for "magnetism of rotation?"

8. State the methods of making the experiments necessary to obtain the magnetic dip and declination.

9. Explain fully the method of comparing the intensities of the earth's magnetism at two places by observing the oscillations of a declination needle.

10. A magnetic needle was found to make 15 oscillations in a minute under the influence of the earth's magnetism alone. At distances of 4 inches and 8 inches from a magnetic pole in the plane of the meridian, the numbers of oscillations made in a minute were, respectively, 41 and 24; determine the law of magnetic force, explaining clearly the principle of the method.

PHILOSOPHY AND HISTORY OF SCIENCE.

Examiner—MR. BLANFORD.

1. Explain fully what is meant by the *cause* of a phenomenon in Physical Science; and illustrate your answer by assigning the cause of the variations in the height of the barometric column.

2. Which of the four methods of experimental enquiry would be applicable in the investigation of the above case? Describe the course of experiment to be followed under each method, and draw conclusions.

3. Among the most common of vulgar errors is that of contrasting the supposed uncertainty of theory with the certainty of fact. Shew wherein the error lies, and what tacit assumptions are made by the person who asserts this contrast. Demonstrate the true relations of theory to observation and the proper functions of hypotheses.

4. Give a brief sketch of the progress that had been made in Physical Astronomy before the publication of the '*Principia*,' and of the several astronomical laws established by Newton in verifying the theory of universal gravitation.

5. Describe the condition of thermotical and atmospheric science at the close of the last century.

6. What is Dr. Whewell's canon of a natural classification of objects ?

7. Give some account of Gwethe's speculations in Optics and Physiology.

8. Wherein does Mill consider that the undulatory theory of light falls short of the conditions demanded for its complete establishment ?

Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner—MR. TAWNEY, M.A.

(You are requested to attempt five only of the following questions):—

1. Mention some of the principal distinctions between the northern and southern dialects in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. What dialect formed the plural of the present indicative in *en*? Where did modern literary English take its rise?

2. How do you account for the capricious character of English spelling? Quote instances of false spelling based on false etymology. Explain the following expressions:—

“All to-brake his scull.”

“I know nothing by myself, yet am I not hereby justified.”

“To fight with a foe,” “to settle a quarrel,” “to throw away the dearest thing he owed.”

3. Estimate the influence of Italian upon English literature at any period of our history.

4. What changes of meaning have taken place in the following words:—*Nice, quaint, churl, villain, imaginative, beastly, handsome, obnoxious, noisome, ingenuity.*

5. Explain clearly the distinction between presentive and symbolic words, and shew that presentive words are apt to become symbolic. Compare a positional with a flexional syntax.

6. What English writers are famous for their Latinizing style? To what writers is the revival of a Saxon style principally due? How far does the present enthusiasm for Teutonism seem to you justifiable?

7. Give some account of the Rehearsal, and of Jeremy Collier's short view of the profaneness and immorality of the English stage.

8. Illustrate by quotations from Shakspeare any points in which the domestic life of Englishmen in his time seems to have differed from that of our own day.

9. What English poets seem to you to have possessed in the highest degree the power of reasoning in verse?

10. Give some account of the authors of "Eikon Basilike," "Oceana," "Utopia," "The Complete Angler," and "Astrocea Redux."

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner—MR. TAWNEY, M.A.

1. Explain with particular reference to the italicized words and phrases—

- (a.) Our revels now are ended. These our actors,
 As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
 Are melted into air into thin air :
 And like the baseless fabric of this vision,
 The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
 The solemn temples, the great globe itself,

Yea, all which it *inherit*, shall dissolve
And like this *insubstantial* pageant faded,
Leave not a *rack* behind. We are such stuff
As dreams *are made on* ; and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep.

What expressions in the above extract have become proverbial ?

(b.) Let the great gods
That keep this dreadful pother o'er our heads,
Find out their enemies now. Tremble, thou
 wretch,
That hast within thee undivulged crimes,
Unwhipp'd of justice : hide thee, thou bloody
 hand ;
Thou perjured, and thou simular man of virtue
That art incestuous ; *caitiff*, to pieces shake,
That under covert and *convenient* seeming
Hast practis'd on man's life ; close pent-up
 guilts,
Rive your concealing *continents*, and cry
These dreadful summoners grace.

2. A recent editor of Shakspeare remarks :—" There was in those times a conscious struggle in men's minds between cheerfulness and melancholy, more real, more natural, and more widely felt by far than that which we remember in our own days, as springing from the conflict between the poetical principles of Byron and Wordsworth." Discuss the truth of this assertion, with illustrations from the works of Shakspeare.

3. "The learning of Milton, the deepest read of all great poets, is well known, and critics have admired

“ the skill with which he brings Latin words under
 “ his yoke in his *Paradise Lost*.” Give instances of
 this skill.

4. Distinguish between *metre*, *rime*, and *rhythm*.
5. Explain the allusion in the following passages :—
 - (a.) Of faery damsels, met in forest wide
 By knights of Logres, or of Lyones,
 Lancelot, or Pelleas, or Pellenore.
 - (b.) A table richly spread, in regal mode,
 With dishes piled, and meats of noblest sort
 And savour; beasts of chase, or fowl of game,
 In pastry built, or from the spit, or boiled,
 Gris-amber-steamed; all fish, from sea or shore,
 Freshlet or purling brook, of shell or fin,
 And exquisitest name, for which was drained
 Pontus, and Lucrine bay, and Africk coast.

Do you remember any criticism of the second passage ?

6. Give some account of the poems from which the
 following extracts are taken (five only need be
 attempted) :—

- (a.) For long as Albion's heedless sons submit
 And Scottish taste decides on English wit,
 So long shall last thy unmolested reign
 Nor any dare to take thy name in vain.
- (b.) Then Gama turned to me :
 “ We fear indeed you spent a stormy time
 With our strange girl : and yet they say that
 still
 You love her. Give us then your mind at
 large :
 How say you war or not ?”

- (c.) Be near us when we climb or fall :
 Ye watch, like God, the rolling hours
 With larger other eyes than ours
 To make allowance for us all.
- (d.) Neither battle I see, nor arraying, nor king in
 Israel,
 Only infinite jumble and mess and dislocation,
 Backed by a solemn appeal, "For God's sake
 do not stir there."
- (e.) Heavens ! how unlike their Belgic sires of old
 Rough, poor, content, ungovernably bold ;
 War in each breast, and freedom on each brow ;
 How much unlike the sons of Britain now.
- (f.) O'er her warm cheek, and rising bosom, move
 The bloom of young Desire and purple light of
 Love.
- (g.) Yet, yet a moment one dim ray of light
 Indulge, dread Chaos, and eternal Night !
 Of darkness visible so much be lent
 As half to show, half veil the deep intent.
- (h.) What, though in my veins
 There flowed no Gallic blood, nor had I breathed
 The air of France, not less than Gallic zeal
 Kindled and burnt among the sapless twigs
 Of my exhausted heart.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner—MR. TAWNEY, M.A.

1. Turn into modern English (making notes when they seem to you to be required).

(a.) "But in the mean time I have no purpose to give allowance to some conditions and courses, base

and unworthy, wherein divers professors of learning have wronged themselves and gone too far; such as were those trencher philosophers which in the later age of the Roman state were usually in the houses of great persons, being little better than solemn parasites; of which kind, Lucian maketh a merry description of the philosopher that the great lady took to ride with her in her coach, and would needs have him carry her little dog, which he doing officiously and yet uncomely, the page scoffed and said, *That he doubted the philosopher of a Stoic would turn to be a Cynic.*" (Bacon's Advancement of Learning, B. 1.)

(b.) "See the ingenuity of truth, who when she gets a free and willing hand, opens her self faster, then the pace of method and discours can overtake her. It was the task which I began with, to shew that no nation or well-instituted state, if they valued books at all did ever use this way of licencing; and it might be answered that this is a piece of prudence lately discovered, to which I return that as it was a thing slight and obvious to think on, for if it had been difficult to find out, there wanted not among them long since who suggested such a course; which they not following, leave us a pattern of their judgment, that it was not the not knowing, but the not approving, which was the cause of their not using it." (Milton's Areopagitica.)

2. What was the object of this treatise of Milton's?

3. What is the plan and object of Swift's Tale of a Tub? Compare it with any other similar works in English literature.

4. How far was Lamb's taste vitiated by the study of Old English models ?

5. Define an epigram with illustrations. Does the taste for epigrams tend to corrupt the prose style of a nation ?

6. Turn into the indirect narration—

I should be much for open war, O Peers,
As not behind in hate, if what was urged
Main reason to persuade immediate war,
Did not dissuade me most, and seem to cast
Ominous conjecture on the whole success :
When he who most excels in fact of arms,
In what he counsels and in what excels
Mistrustful, grounds his courage on despair
And utter dissolution, as the scope
Of all his aim, after some dire revenge.
First what revenge ? The towers of heaven
are filled

With armed watch, that render all access
Impregnable ; oft on the bordering deep
Encamp their legions, or with obscure wing
Scout far and wide into the realm of night
Scornings surprise.

7. Give some account of any three of the following works :—Micro-cosmographie ; Anatomy of Melancholy ; Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris ; Sartor Resartus—Romola—Erewhon—Apologia pro vita sua.

ESSAY.

Examiner—MR. TAWNEY, M.A.

1. "The Aryan races are irreclaimably polytheistic."
2. The effect of climate upon politics and literature.

3. The advantages and disadvantages of humour as an element of character. .

History and Political Economy.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner—MR. A. P. HOWELL.

1. Explain the different results, as to production, of an increase of labor on agricultural and on manufacturing operations; can this difference be stated as a law?

2. Follow out each stage of the argument leading to the conclusion that rent is not an element in the cost of agricultural produce.

3. What are the advantages and proper limits of a paper currency?

4. By what circumstances are "rates of exchange" regulated, and what do you mean by "the arbitration of exchange?"

5. What is the co-operative principle of labor? And contrast the systems of partnership by which it can be regulated.

6. What are the arguments for and against export duties, generally and in special cases?

7. State J. S. Mill's views as to the necessary as distinguished from the optional functions of Government, and give instances of Government interference grounded on erroneous theories.

8. What do you mean by the laws of Political Economy? Give instances in which a Government may be justified in acting in opposition to general rules deduced from those laws.

GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY.

Examiner—MR. A. P. HOWELL.

1. Thucydides declared Athens to be the school mistress of Greece, to have the supremacy in war, and at the same time to be the home of individual free thought and action.

Illustrate these statements—show of what periods they were true, and contrast Athens, in the last respect (1) with Sparta, (2) with the ideal societies of Plato or Aristotle.

2. What were the relations between Persia and Greece during the latter years of the Peloponnesian war?

3. Owing to what causes was Athenian supremacy so short-lived?

4. Draw a historical parallel between Nikias and Fabius, surnamed Cunctator.

5. Contrast (1) the situation of Rome immediately after the battle of Cannac with that of Athens at the close of the Sicilian expedition, and (2) the measures taken respectively.

6. State briefly the most important steps in the progress of the democratic element at Rome from the first appointment of consuls to the enactment of the Licinio Sextian laws; give dates.

7. Contrast the reform movement of Tiberius Gracchus with the revolutionary movement of Caius Gracchus.

8. What was the Roman provincial system of Government at the time of Cicero, liable to what abuses, and subject to what checks?

9. State some of the more lasting effects upon Asiatic civilization of Alexander the Great's conquests in the East; how far eastward did these effects extend?

HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND INDIA.

Examiner—MR. A. P. HOWELL.

1. Explain the remark that "the talents and even the virtues of England's first six French kings were a curse to her. The follies and vices of the seventh were her salvation."

2. "Kings and monarchs do set upon friendship so high a rate that many times they purchase it at the hazard of their own safety and greatness." Illustrate this from English history.

3. What were the opinions of the political party called the "Trimmers?" Give some account of the life and character of Halifax, the chief of them.

4. What were the chief events, and what the peculiar characteristic of the English Revolution of 1688?

5. Trace the origin and progress of the English system of education in India, from the Charter of 1813 to the Despatch of 1854.

6. Give some account of the liberty of the Press in India, and illustrate the remark that "the only way to neutralize the effect of public journals is to multiply them."

7. What were the chief provisions of the Charter of 1833 ?

8. What is the basis of "trial by Jury" in India, and what have you to say as to (1) the judicial and (2) the political aspect in India of this institution ?

9. Give a short account of the events which led to the outbreak of the war between the Mahratta Confederacy and the British Government in 1803, and of the political results of that war.

MODERN EUROPE, GUIZOT, HALLAM, &c.

Examiner—MR. A. P. HOWELL.

1. To what circumstances do you attribute the decline of literature in the earlier centuries of the Christian era ?

2. Give some account of the rise and decline of Venice, and state the defects in the Venetian form of Government which contributed to that decline.

3. Trace some of the influences of Roman Jurisprudence on Western thought in (1) politics, (2) moral philosophy, (3) theology. Illustrate this last point by special reference to the school of Rousseau and Voltaire.

4. In England the law is said to be no respecter of persons; to what concurrent causes do you attribute this civil equality?

5. Trace the gradual course of political centralization by which the French monarchy was formed; and give the names of the great feudal provinces which were absorbed in it, and the dates of their absorption.

6. Distinguish between the effect on the national character of a centralized general Government and a centralized local administration.

7. It has been said that "town meetings are to liberty what primary schools are to science." Illustrate this by reference to the history of any municipal institutions with which you are acquainted.

8. Into what periods does Guizot sum up the history of European civilization? State briefly the characteristics of each period.

Philosophy.

METAPHYSICS.

Examiner—REV. R. JARDINE, B.D., D. SC.

1. Unfold systematically what seem to you the chief questions of Metaphysics including Psychology, and mention the names of metaphysicians who have specially devoted themselves to the investigation of each of these questions respectively in ancient and modern times.

2. What is meant by an *object* of knowledge? Are all objects, as such, independent of mind? Are any objects independent of mind? Give your reasons, explaining what you mean by "independence."

3. May it be held that intelligence in any respect the world of sense-perception? If so, in what respect does it do so? Give an account of important opinions on this question.

4. Explain various doctrines as to the relation between consciousness and the nervous system in man; say by whom held. Discuss the mutual relations between psychological and physiological method.

5. Examine Mill's theory of the acquisition of conception of extension. Compare with that of Hamilton, and estimate their respective merits.

6. What is Fichte's doctrine of the Ego, and to what objections open? Give an account of metaphysical opinions as to Self, Personality, and Personal Identity.

7. State and examine Sir W. Hamilton's theory of causation and of the causal judgment. Compare with that of Hume.

ETHICS.

Examiner—REV. R. JARDINE, B.D., D. SC.

1. What influence did Socrates exert upon philosophy? What relation has his method of definition to the science of Ethics? Answer fully.

2. Plato and Aristotle are said to represent two great schools of Ethics: characterize these schools, and indicate important changes that have taken place regarding the questions at issue in modern times.

3. Are benevolence and sympathy capable of being resolved into any other elements? State and examine the answers which have been given to this question.

4. What are motives? Classify them. Is any particular kind of motives a necessary condition of man's being a moral agent? If so, what?

5. What is the relation between motives and volition? Answer this question with reference to an important controversy, stating opposite views regarding it, and giving your opinion concerning its effect upon man's moral agency with reasons.

6. What is the origin of the moral imperative? Give and examine opposite answers.

7. What is the simplest form of Utilitarianism? How has it been modified by Mill and Bain? Is it, thus modified, a consistent or complete ethical system?

8. What effect has the critical philosophy of Kant upon ethical science?

LOGIC.

Examiner—REV. R. JARDINE, B.D., D. SC.

1. Classify and describe the theories of the functions and sphere of Logic held by leading modern philosophers.

2. Distinguish between the categories of Aristotle and of Kant. Enumerate those of each.

3. What is the principle of non-contradiction? What its history? What its logical and philosophical value?

4. What are the contents of a concept, or the meaning of a general name? Answer critically, giving different views of the subject.

5. What is Hamilton's doctrine of the Quantification of the Predicate? What objections have been or may be urged against it?

6. "All deductive sciences are based on Induction." Discuss this doctrine.

7. State and discuss the fundamental difference between Mill and Whewell on Induction.

8. "The syllogism is not the universal type of the reasoning process." Discuss this proposition, giving the reasonings employed on both sides.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—REV. R. JARDINE, B.D., D. SC.

1. What are the elements, and from whence derived, of Plato's ideal theory? How are his *ideas* related to the world of sense? How does Aristotle differ from him with reference to ideas?

2. Compare the philosophical position of the sophists and of the sceptics of the school of Pyrrho.

3. Characterize the spirit and principal elements of Neo-Platonism.

4. Mention important points of resemblance, and contrast between Bacon and Socrates.

5. Explain the philosophical method of Descartes, and show how its application gave rise to the Critique of Kant.

6. Compare the Ontology of Kant, Berkeley, Hamilton, and Herbert Spencer.

7. Describe in relation to one another the essential philosophical principles of Spinoza, Hegel, and Comte, pointing out important analogies and differences between them.

8. A short essay upon the influence which the study of philosophy has exerted upon theology?

Mathematics.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—MR. BEEBEE, M.A.

1. Shew that an infinite series is convergent if from and after any term the ratio of each term to the preceding term is less numerically than some quantity which is itself less than unity.

Shew that the series $9 - 7x + 61x^2 - 103x^3 + \dots$ is convergent if $x = \frac{1}{3}$, and find its sum to infinity.

2. Shew that the Arithmetic mean of any number of positive quantities is greater than the geometric mean.

Hence prove that $2^n(n+1)$ is greater than

$$\frac{(n+1)^{n+1} \cdot n^n \cdot (n-1)^{n-1} \cdots 2^2 \cdot 1}{n \cdot (n-1) \cdots 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}.$$

3. If n be a prime, and N prime to n , prove that $N^{\frac{n-1}{2}}$ is of the form $pn \pm 1$.

4. Prove Demoivre's theorem, and deduce the expansion of the cosine of an angle in terms of its circular measure.

5. Shew how to express $(\cos \theta)^n$ in a series of cosines of multiples of θ where n is a positive integer.

6. Prove that in a spherical triangle $\cos a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A$

Shew that the arcs drawn through the angular points of a spherical triangle perpendicular to the opposite sides meet in a point.

7. Apply any of the methods of the Theory of Equations to determine the number and positions of the real roots of the equations,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x^4 - 7x^2 + 3x - 20 &= 0 \\ x^6 - 5x^5 - 7x^2 + 8x + 20 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

and approximate to the greater root of the former to three places of decimals.

8. Give Cardan's solution of a cubic equation, and shew how to select the roots in the result.

9. Obtain an expression for the spherical excess of a triangle in terms of the sides,

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—MR. BEEBEE, M.A.

1. Find the angle between $\left. \begin{aligned} A_1x + B_1y + C_1 &= 0 \\ A_2x + B_2y + C_2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$ when the axes are oblique.

P, Q are two fixed points subtending a right angle at O, and through P, Q are drawn two straight lines A P B, C Q D at right angles to one another, cutting the rectangular axes OX, OY in A, B, C, D respectively: shew that the locus of the intersection of AD, BC is a rectangular hyperbola.

2. Find the polar equation to an ellipse, and deduce that to the tangent at any point.

3. Shew how to find the centre of the conic $ax^2 + 2c^1, xy + by^2 + 2b'x + 2a'y + c = 0$, and also the equation to its axes.

4. Interpret the equations

$$\begin{aligned} a\beta - k\gamma^2 &= 0 \\ \frac{l}{\alpha} + \frac{m}{\beta} + \frac{n}{\gamma} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

AB, AC, and DE, DF touch a conic in B, C, E, F, respectively: shew that the six points A, B, C, D, E, F lie on another conic.

5. Shew that the triangle of reference is self-conjugate with respect to the conic $l^2\alpha^2 + m^2\beta^2 - n^2\gamma^2 = 0$, and find what this equation becomes when it represents a circle.

6. Shew that the projection of PQ on the line lmn is $l(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1) + m(\beta_2 - \beta_1) + n(\gamma_2 - \gamma_1)$ where $\alpha_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1, \alpha_2, \beta_2, \gamma_2$ are the co-ordinates of P and Q.

Hence find the equation to the shortest distance between two straight lines.

7. Shew that the surface $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ can be generated by two systems of straight lines of the form

$$\frac{x - a \cos \theta}{a \sin \theta} = \frac{y - b \sin \theta}{-b \cos \theta} = \pm \frac{z}{c}.$$

Shew that the shortest distances between the generating lines of the same system drawn at the extremities of diameters of the principal elliptic section lie on the surfaces

$$\frac{cxy}{x^2 + y^2} = \pm \frac{abz}{a^2 - b^2}$$

8. Shew how to determine the area of any plane section of a central conicoid.

9. Find the condition that a straight line may touch a surface of the second degree, and deduce the equation to the enveloping cone.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—MR. BEEBEE, M.A.

1. Shew that if $F(x)$, $f(x)$ and their differential co-efficients remain continuous from x_1 to $x_1 + h$, and if $f'(x)$ does not change sign between the same limits, that $\frac{F(x_1 + h) - F(x_1)}{f(x_1 + h) - f(x_1)} = \frac{F'(x_1 + \theta h)}{f'(x_1 + \theta h)}$ where θ is a proper fraction, and deduce Taylor's theorem.

2. If $\phi(x, y) = 0$ shew how to obtain $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

Find the form of the curve $x^4 - 2a x^2 y - a x y^2 + a^2 y^2 = 0$ at the origin.

3. Shew how to find the maxima and minima values of a function of m variables connected by n equations.

Find the greatest ellipsoid with its axes parallel to the axes of co-ordinates which can be inscribed in the tetrahedron, formed by the co-ordinate planes and the plane.

$$lx + my + nz - p = 0.$$

4. Shew how to determine the asymptotes of an algebraical curve. Find those of

$$x^4 - x^2 y^2 + 2 (a^2 y^2 - a x^3) + a^2 x^2 - a^3 x = 0$$

and trace the curve.

5. Find the radius and co-ordinates of the centre of curvature at any point of a curve of double curvature.

6. Shew that the sum of the curvatures of any two normal sections of a surface at right angles to each other is constant.

Assuming Meunier's theorem, or otherwise, shew that the radius of curvature of the normal section of a surface of revolution made by a plane perpendicular to the generating curve through the point is the portion of the normal intercepted between the point and the axis.

7. Integrate the function $\sec \theta$.

Find the area between the curve $r = a (\sec. \theta + \tan \theta)$ and its asymptote $r \cos \theta = 2a$.

8. Shew how to differentiate $\int_a^b \phi(x, c) dx$ with respect to c , a and b being both functions of c .

9. Integrate the following differential equations:—

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} + y f(x) &= \rho(x) \\ \frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} + k \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt} \right)^2 &= \cos \theta \end{aligned} \right\}$$

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—MR. BEEBEE, M.A.

1. At an election in a certain place there are $M + m$ electors, M the majority being of one party, m the minority of another; each elector has two votes, but cannot give both to the same candidate, and three candidates are to be elected. The majority put forward three candidates of their party, the minority only two of theirs; supposing all the electors to vote, shew that if M be less than $2m$, the chance that the three candidates of the majority will all be elected is

$$\frac{(2M - 3m - 1)(2M - 3m - 2)}{(M + 1)(M + 2)}$$

2. A, B, P, Q are four points on a horizontal plane. Through A, B, ABX is drawn, and through P, PY parallel to ABX, shew that

$$\cot YPQ = \frac{\cot XAP \cot XBQ - \cot XAQ \cot XBP}{\cot XAP + \cot XBQ - \cot XAQ - \cot XBP}$$

3. A parabola whose semi-latus rectum is l , intersects a circle (radius c) in four points: shew that the product of the focal distances of these points is $(h^2 + k^2 + 2hl - c^2)^2 + 4k^2l^2$, where the focus is origin, and the co-ordinates of the centre of the circle are h, k .

4. Shew that a series of confocal ellipsoids may be represented by the equation $\frac{x^2}{b^2+h^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{b^2-k^2} = 1$, where b may have any value, and h and k are constants.

Such a series of ellipsoids have tangent planes drawn to them all passing through the line

$\frac{x-a}{l} = \frac{y}{0} = \frac{z-\gamma}{n}$. Shew that the points of contact all lie on a fixed plane, and that the normals at these points all pass through a fixed point on the plane of xz .

5. A parallelopiped of equal edges has one of its solid angles formed by three obtuse angles each equal to 2α ; shew that the shortest diagonal is to the longest in the ratio of $3 + 6 \cos 2\alpha : 3 - 2 \cos 2\alpha$.

6. From a point O in a triangle ABC , OA , OB , OC are drawn, and through A , B , C straight lines are drawn perpendicular to OA , OB , OC respectively; shew that the least value the triangle thus formed can have is four times the original triangle ABC .

7. A thin string is coiled n times round an ellipse, the end coinciding with the extremity of the major axis: if it be unwrapped, shew that the length of the arc described by its extremity is $n^2\pi$ times the perimeter of the ellipse.

PHYSICAL PROBLEMS.

Examiner—MR. W. G. WILLSON, M.A.

1. A uniform rod passes through a hole in a fixed smooth spherical shell, whose diameter is half as long

as the rod. Let θ and ϕ be the inclinations of the rod, and the radius drawn through the hole to the horizon respectively. Shew that there are two positions of equilibrium,—one when $\theta = \phi$, which is stable; another, when $3\theta = \phi$, which is unstable.

2. A uniform solid, formed of a cone and a hemisphere which have a common base, rests on the lowest point of a rough hemispherical bowl, whose radius is three times that of the base of the solid; shew that the equilibrium will be neutral if $h = r(2\sqrt{2} + 1)$, h being the height of the cone, and r the radius of its base.

3. A heavy small ring slides on a smooth curve in a vertical plane, and is attached by an elastic string without weight to a vertical line in the plane of the curve; determine the curve for which the ring will be in equilibrium for all horizontal positions of the string.

4. Through a point on a generating line of a right circular cylinder any two planes are drawn perpendicular to the plane of the generating line and the axis; shew that the distance of the centre of gravity of the intercepted solid from the generating line is $\frac{5}{4}a$, a being the radius of cylinder.

5. A cylinder floats with its axis vertical in a liquid of twice its own density, the middle point of a generating line being attached to a fixed point in the surface of the liquid. Supposing the centre of gravity of the cylinder to be displaced in a vertical plane through the fixed point, show that the equilibrium will be stable if $h < a\sqrt{10}$, a being the radius, and h the axis of the cylinder.

6. Show that the latitude of a place at which two stars, whose declinations are δ and δ' , and the difference of whose right ascensions is α , rise at the same instant, may be found from the equation—
 $\sin^2 \alpha = \tan^2 l (\tan^2 \delta + \tan^2 \delta' + 2 \cos \alpha \tan \delta \tan \delta').$

7. A ray of light is incident on a prism, at an angle θ of inclination to the surface, in a principal plane. If δ , the deviation of the ray, be observed, shew that the index of refraction may be found from the formulæ

$$\tan \left(\phi + \frac{i}{2} \right) \tan \frac{i}{2} = \tan \left(\theta + \frac{\delta + i}{2} \right) \tan \frac{\delta + i}{2}$$

$$\cos \theta = \mu \cos \phi.$$

DYNAMICS.

Examiner—MR. W. G. WILLSON, M.A.

1. A system of forces acting in one plane on a rigid body can, in general, be reduced to a single couple or a single force?

When the algebraic sum of the moments of the forces vanishes for any three points in the plane, which are not in the same straight line, the forces equilibrate?

2. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a rigid body acted on by given forces and in contact with a smooth plane.

A perfectly rigid table, having four legs, stands on a horizontal plane; shew that the pressures of the legs on the plane are indeterminate, and account for the result.

3. An elastic string will just reach round two pegs in a horizontal plane; a ring, whose weight would double the length of the string hanging from a point, is strung on it; shew that if θ be the inclination of the two portions of the string to the horizon

$$\sin 2\theta = 2(\sqrt{2}-1).$$

4. A pack of cards is laid on a table; each projects in the direction of the length of the pack beyond the one below it: if each project, as far as possible, prove that the distance between the extremities of successive cards will form an harmonic progression.

5. Define *potential energy*, and, assuming that the amount of work performed or consumed by the mutual forces of any system in passing from one particular configuration to another is constant, deduce *the equation of conservation of energy*.

6. Shew that the time of descent down all chords drawn through the highest or lowest points of a sphere is constant.

If a be the latus rectum of a parabola, whose axis is vertical, shew that the time of quickest descent down a focal chord is

$$\sqrt{\frac{3^{\frac{3}{2}}a}{g}}.$$

7. Prove the formula in central forces

$$P = h^2 u^2 \left(\frac{d^2 u}{d\theta^2} + u \right).$$

A particle is projected at a distance a from a centre of force, $P = 2a^2 h^2 u^3 + h^2 u^3$, with a velocity $h\sqrt{2} \div a$; shew that the equation of its orbit is

$$r = a(1 + \theta).$$

8. A groove is cut on a right cone of height h at an angle β with the generating line; shew that the time of reaching the base, from a vertical height h' below the vertex by a particle sliding in the groove is

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{g} \frac{\sqrt{h} - \sqrt{h'}}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}}$$

where α is the semi-vertical angle.

HYDRODYNAMICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner—MR. W. G. WILLSON, M.A.

1. Investigate the conditions of equilibrium, and the equation which determines the pressure at any point, of a fluid acted on by given forces.

If the temperature of the atmosphere be considered uniform, shew that the density of the air decreases in G. P. as the height increases in A. P.

2. Taking into account the variation of gravity at different distances from the earth's centre, obtain the following formula for determining the height of a station above the sea-level from barometric observations:—

$$z = \frac{k(1 + \alpha t)}{\mu g} \left(1 + \frac{z}{r}\right) \left\{ \log_{10} \frac{h'}{h} + 2 \log_{10} \left(1 + \frac{z}{r}\right) \right\}$$

where h and h' are the heights of the mercury at the station and the sea-level respectively reduced for temperature, and t the mean temperature of the air.

3. An uniform hemispherical shell containing liquid is placed on the vertex of a rough sphere of twice its diameter, shew that the equilibrium will be stable or

unstable, as the weight of the shell is greater or less than twice the weight of the liquid.

4. Explain clearly the hypothesis of *parallel sections* in fluid motion.

A vase in the form of a surface of revolution, having a horizontal aperture in its base, contains liquid which is allowed to flow out through the orifice; shew that the motion is completely determined by an equation of the form

$$\frac{d u^2}{d x} + a h^2 = \beta (h-x)$$

x being the depth of the surface of the liquid at any time below the original level, u the velocity at the orifice, and h the depth of the orifice below the original surface.

5. Q is the origin of a pencil of light incident directly on a thin lens, whose centre is C ; F is the geometric focus, and F_2 the principal focus of rays coming in the opposite direction, shew that

$$QF \cdot QF_2 = QC^2.$$

A small object is placed successively at 25, 15, 5 inches from a convex lens of 1 foot focal length: exhibit by figures the circumstances of its image in the three cases.

6. If i be the angle of a prism, D the deviation of a ray of light in passing through it, and μ the index of refraction; shew that, when the deviation is a minimum,

$$\sin \frac{1}{2} (D + i) = \mu \sin \frac{1}{2} i$$

hence explain the method of determining μ by experiment.

7. Define the *dispersive power* of a medium, and explain clearly how the possibility of an achromatic combination depends on the inequality of the dispersive powers of different media.

A pencil of light passes through two prisms, the axis of the pencil passing in a principal plane in each; find the condition of achromatism.

8. Explain clearly the functions of the object-glass, or reflector, and the eye-glass in any telescope. In the astronomical telescope calculate the angular radii of the uniformly bright and the extreme fields of view.

Describe Huyghen's eye-piece, and give a general explanation of the compensation which renders it achromatic.



NEWTON AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner—MR. W. G. WILLSON, M.A.

1. Assuming that the radius vector of a planet traces out equal areas in equal times, shew geometrically that the planet is retained in its orbit by a central force tending to the sun.

2. A particle moves in an orbit round a fixed centre of force; given the velocities of the particle and the directions of its motion at three points of its orbit; determine the position of the centre of force.

3. A particle describes an ellipse round a centre of force at the centre of the ellipse; find the law of force.

Show that the periodic times, round the same centre of force, in all ellipses are equal.

4. Neglecting the square of the ellipticity, ϵ , show that the radius of curvature at any point of the terrestrial meridian is

$$\rho = a (1 - 2\epsilon + 3\epsilon \sin^2 l).$$

Hence prove that the length of an arc of the meridian, the latitudes of whose extremities are l and l' is

$$s = \frac{1}{2} (a + b) (l - l') - \frac{3}{2} (a - b) \sin (l - l') \cos (l + l').$$

5. The line of collimation of a transit instrument moves in a vertical plane nearly coinciding with the plane of the meridian; shew that its deviation α may be found from the formula

$$\alpha = \left\{ T - T' - (t - t') \right\} \frac{\cos \delta \cos \delta'}{\cos l \sin (\delta - \delta')}$$

where t and t' are the observed times of transits, in degrees, of two circumpolar stars, whose right ascensions are T and T' , and declinations δ and δ' .

6. Determine the local time from an observed altitude of the sun, the latitude of the place being supposed known.

Given a small error in the observed altitude, find the corresponding error in time, and hence point out when such an observation should be taken.

7. If l and α be the sun's longitude and right ascension respectively, and ω the obliquity of the ecliptic, prove that

$$\sin (l - \alpha) = \sin (l + \alpha) \tan^{\frac{1}{2}} \omega.$$

Hence calculate in degrees the maximum value of the equation of time arising from the obliquity, having given

$$L \tan 11^\circ 44' = 9.3174299; L \sin 2^\circ 28' 20'' = 8.6348598.$$

8. O is a fixed point on the surface of a sphere; another point S is displaced through a small distance, $k \sin OS$, along the great circle OS ; prove that this displacement resolved along any other great circle SQ , through the original position of S , is $k \cos OQ$, Q being taken 90° distant from S .

Hence, or otherwise, deduce the aberration of a star in declination

$$\Delta \delta = -20''.5 (\sin \delta (\sin \lambda \cos \alpha - \cos \lambda \sin \alpha \cos \omega) + \cos \delta \cos \lambda \sin \omega)$$

α being the R.A. of star, δ its declination, λ the sun's longitude, and ω the obliquity of the ecliptic.



L.M.S. & M.B. First Examination, 1874.

ANATOMY.

Examiner—J. F. P. McCONNELL, M.B.

Morning Paper.

1. Describe the Ethmoid bone and its articulations.

2. The integument and plantar fascia having been removed from the sole of the foot, continue the dissection down to the bone, describing the parts which successively come into view, their relations to each other, and the appearances which they present.

3. Describe the osseous surfaces and ligamentous structures which enter into the composition of the elbow-joint. State what movements this joint is capable of exhibiting; and enumerate the muscles, blood-vessels, and nerves which lie in relation with it.

Evening Paper.

1. Describe the dissection required to expose the muscles of the tongue. Give their origin and insertion, their nervous supply and actions.

2. Give a description of the Portal Venous System.

3. Write a brief account of the testicle and its coverings. Compare and contrast this organ with the ovary in the female.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner—D. D. CUNNINGHAM, M.B.

Morning Paper.

1. Describe the red and the colourless corpuscles of the blood, what proportions do the former bear to the latter in healthy blood? Describe the movements of the white corpuscles.

2. Describe the functions and minute structure of the liver.

3. How is the eye adapted to distinct vision of objects at various distances?

4. Describe the course pursued by sensory and motor impressions in proceeding to and from the brain through the spinal cord.

Evening Paper.

1. Describe the circulation of the blood in the adult, and the changes which the blood undergoes in the systemic and pulmonary circulations.

2. (a.) Enumerate the glands which produce saliva, and describe their minute structure. (b.) What is the estimated average quantity of saliva secreted in 24 hours? (c.) What are the uses of the fluid, and in what does it differ from the pancreatic fluid?

3. Describe the minute structure of the mucous membrane of the small intestine, giving an account of the various glands and of their supposed functions.

4. Describe the structure and functions of nervous filaments and ganglia.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—F. N. MACNAMARA, M.D.

1. You have seen water frozen in a cryophorus, in a tube immersed in a freezing mixture, and in a red hot platinum capsule. Explain the production of cold in each case.

2. Describe a cell of Grove's battery and the arrangement made when such a cell is used in electroplating.

3. What is the difference between a chemical compound and a mixture? On what does the difference depend?

4. How may iodides, bromides, chlorides, be recognised in a common solution? By what means, after the removal of the bromine and iodine, may the weight of chlorine in the solution be determined?

5. How is ammonia alum prepared? What is its composition? By what tests can it be recognised?

6. How is acetic acid prepared? What is its relation to alcohol? How are the acetates recognised?

7. By what means can uric acid calculi, and fusible calculi, be identified?

8. Write the molecular formulæ, and from them work out the percentage composition by weight of the following gases :—

Hydrochloric acid.

Ammonia.

Sulphuretted hydrogen.

Cyanogen.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Examiner—D. D. CUNNINGHAM, M.B.

Answers to be given to any five of the following eight questions:—

1. Enumerate the principal features, distinguishing Ichthyopasida, Sauropsida, and Mammalia from one another.

2. Describe the development of the brain in one of the higher Mammalia.

3. What do the terms meroblastic and holoblastic indicate when applied to ova. Give examples of both these forms of ova.

4. Explain the terms Homogenesis, Heterogenesis, Parthenogenesis, Pseudoparthenogenesis, and Metagenesis, giving an example of each of the processes indicated by them.

5. Mention the principal points characterising the coelenterata.

6. Describe the respiratory organs and the eyes of insects.

7. What are "lymphatic hearts." Mention any animals in which they occur.

8. Describe the stomach of a typical Ruminant.

BOTANY.

Examiner—G. KING, M.B.

1. Fill up the following schedule for plant A and refer it to its natural order :—

ORGAN.	No.	COHESION.	ADHESION.
Calyx Sepals			
Corolla Petals			
Stamens Filaments Anthers			
Pistil Ovary			

2. Define the terms—

- (a.) Hypogynous.
- (b.) Drupe.
- (c.) Loculicidal.
- (d.) Micropyle.
- (e.) Raceme.

3. Give the botanical diagnosis of the natural order Compositæ.

4. Give a botanical description of the fruit B.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner—W. J. PALMER, M.D.*Morning Paper.*

1. State the name, strength, and uses of the several glycerines of the pharmacopœia, thus :

Name.	Strength.	Uses.
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2. What are the most important vermicide medicines ? Name the kind of worm most affected by each, and describe accurately how you would administer the several remedies.

3. Describe the characters of the undermentioned medicines, *viz.* :—

1. Opium.
2. Colocynth pulp.
3. Capsicum fruits.
4. Rhubarb root.
5. Aconite root.
6. Casearilla bark.
7. Belladonna leaves.
8. Scammony.
9. Senna leaves.
10. Bachu leaves.

4. Enumerate the natural orders whence the above named medicines are derived, thus :

1. From Natural Order

2

"

"

"

5. Enumerate the several pharmacopœia preparations (if any) into the composition of which the above named medicines respectively enter, and state the dose as well as the chief uses of each, thus :

Name.	Dose.	Chief Uses.
1. a. b. c. d. &c.		
2. a. b. &c.		

Afternoon Paper.

1. Explain the action of the undermentioned deodorizers, disinfectants, or antiseptics, and state the circumstances which would induce you to prefer one to the other—

1. Chlorine.
2. Charcoal.
3. Carbolic acid.
4. Sulphurous acid.
5. Permanganate of potash.

2. Describe in symbols or words the decomposi-

tions which occur in the preparation, by any method, of the undermentioned medicines, *viz.* :—

1. Bromide of ammonium.
2. Dilute hydrocyanic acid.
3. Perchloride of mercury.
4. Benzoate of ammonia.
5. Chlorate of potash.
6. Ammoniated mercury.
7. Arsenical solution.
8. Iodine.
9. Solution of potash.
10. Iodide of potassium.

3. Describe how you would ascertain the strength or purity of each of the above named mineral medicines.

4. State also the dose and chief uses of each.

L.M.S. & M.B. Second Examination, 1874.

MEDICAL.

Examiner—NORMAN CHEVERS, M.D.

Morning Paper.

1. A man has a recent abscess in the centre of the liver, containing about a pint of pus. Our business is to diagnosticate it. With this view, state the probabilities under the following heads. What condition of health has most likely preceded the formation of the abscess? What is probably the present condition as regards,—1st, percussion and palpation; 2nd, digestion; 3rd, state of the bowels, pulse, and thermometric readings; 4th, colour of the cutaneous surface; 5th, condition of the right side of the chest, and character of the pain or uneasiness caused by the abscess.

2. You are called to attend an unhealthy-looking Bengali youth who suffers from frequent and excessive Epistaxis. There is no morbid growth. What are the probable causes, and what the leading therapeutic measures,—1st, local; 2nd, constitutional?

Afternoon Paper.

1. A large village, in Bengal, is visited by a very fatal fever. Some call this a marsh fever, others declare that it is the true enteric fever of Jenner. How will you decide which of these fevers it is? In doing this, first describe those local insanitary conditions which are liable to cause these two forms

of fever; and second, describe the symptoms and *post-mortem* appearances which are most characteristic of these two fevers.

2. Describe the treatment of acute dysentery by ipecacuanha, under the heads of doses, means of enabling an irritable stomach to retain the drug, means of administering it when the stomach wholly rejects it; effects produced by the drug upon the appearance of the stools. Other medicinal means which usually accompany the use of ipecacuanha in acute dysentery.

SURGERY.

Examiner—MR. C. MACNAMARA.

1. Mention the causes which give rise to erysipelas, describe the symptoms of the disease (including internal erysipelas), its diagnosis, prognosis, and lastly, the preventive and curative treatment of the disease.

2. In which part of its course is a ligature most easily applied to the subclavian artery; describe the operation with anatomical details, and state the circumstances under which it might be required.

3. Describe the general structure of the carcinomata (cancers) and the peculiar features of its varieties, how far is the disease influenced by surgical or other therapeutic measures.

4. Give the symptoms and ophthalmoscopic appearances of the various forms of retinitis.

5. What is the most common form of chancre met with among our hospital patients; describe the course and treatment of the disease.

6. If a patient who had recently received a punctured wound of the knee-joint were to apply to you for medical aid, what plan of treatment would you adopt, and upon what principles would you base your treatment, what considerations would guide you in forming a prognosis in a case of this kind. .

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner—NORMAN CHEVERS, M.D.

Morning Paper.

1. What are the uses and dangers of anæsthetics in labour. What anæsthetic agents are preferable. Give full directions showing the manner in which they can be most advantageously employed.

2. Describe clearly those mechanical means by which the foetal head may be reduced in size and delivered. In answering this question, you are advised to bear in mind the teaching of Sir James Simpson.

Afternoon Paper.

1. Give a brief but clear account of the principal diseases, and especially of the several inflammatory conditions, to which the peritoneum and sub-peritoneal areolar tissue of the female pelvis are liable.

2. A wealthy lady of strict Hindu habits, living in a densely crowded part of Calcutta, expects to be confined a month hence. Her last confinement was easy and natural, but she recovered with great difficulty, the friends cannot precisely tell why. What hygienic precautions, before and after parturition, would you recommend in this case?

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner—F. N. MACNAMARA, M.D.

1. The dead body of a man is found in the dry bed of a stream to which he has fallen from a bridge 15 feet above its level. The stomach contains a half-digested meal, its mucous membrane is very much congested. No poison is, on analysis, discovered in the contents. There are no bruises on any part of the body, nor are any morbid changes or injuries discovered in the body excepting a fraction of one thigh, unattended with superficial bruises. The man's head and body were wrapped in a thick blanket when he fell. What conclusion do you form as to the cause of death, and by what considerations do you support it?

2. State the medicinal doses of the following preparations, and the doses in which they would probably prove fatal to an adult. Describe the means by which each preparation can be identified—

Tincture of aconite.

Solution of strychnia.

Solution of hydrochlorate of morphia.

Solution of perchloride of mercury.

Dilute hydrocyanic acid.

3. Describe the steps to be taken in making the *post-mortem* examination of a body preparatory to a coroner's inquest. In examining the contents of the stomach what poisons in the solid state ought in this part of India to be particularly searched for, and how might each of them be identified?





